

```
FT modified_base 2. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro pyrimidine bases (U and C),
FT and deoxy purine bases (B and A)"
FT modified_base 21. .22
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "thymidines"
FT modified_base 23
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "inverted deoxy abasic"
XX
XX WO2003070897-A2.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004741.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 28-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429359P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-697609/66.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of septic shock or rheumatoid arthritis, downregulates
XX expression of the tumor necrosis factor gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 448; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human tumor necrosis factor (TNF) gene by
XX RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and
XX may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and
XX antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense
XX oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs
XX include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA
XX (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or
XX chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be
XX synthetically synthesized, expressed from a vector or enzymatically
XX synthesized. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in
XX vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors
XX that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate expression of the TNF
XX gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene
XX therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of
XX conditions. The TNF siNAs have antibacterial, immunosuppressive,
XX antineumatic, antiarthritic, anti-HIV, antipoxiatic and
XX antiinflammatory activities. They may be used for treating septic shock,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, HIV/AIDS, psoriasis, inflammation and autoimmune
XX diseases. The siNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis,
XX therapeutic target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
XX pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of
XX single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a
XX chemically modified siRNA targeted to the human TNF mRNA transcript.
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 7 U; 2 Other;
```

```
Db .
. 22 AAGGAGAGAGCTGCGGAA 3
|||||
RESULT 1207
ADG35088/c
ID ADG35088 standard; RNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADG35088;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TNF siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:440.
XX
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
XX short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
XX drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
XX pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
XX tumour necrosis factor; TNF; human; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss; antibacterial;
XX immunosuppressive; antineumatic; antiarthritic; anti-HIV; antipoxiatic;
XX antiinflammatory; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis; HIV/AIDS;
XX psoriasis; inflammation; autoimmune disease.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "inverted deoxy abasic"
XX modified_base 2. .20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro pyrimidine bases (U and C)"
XX modified_base 21. .22
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "thymidines"
XX modified_base 23
XX /*tag= d
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "inverted deoxy abasic"
XX
XX WO2003070897-A2.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004741.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 28-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429359P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-697609/66.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of septic shock or rheumatoid arthritis, downregulates
XX expression of the tumor necrosis factor gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 440; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
```

CC downregulate expression of the human tumour necrosis factor (TNF) gene by
CC RNA interference. The siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and
CC may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and
CC antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense
CC oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs
CC include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA
CC (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or
CC chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be
CC synthetically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically
CC synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in
CC vivo delivery of siRNA conjugates and/or complexes of siRNA, and vectors
CC that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate expression of the TNF
CC gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene
CC therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of
CC conditions. The TNF siRNAs have antibacterial, immunosuppressive,
CC antiinflammatory, antiarthritic, anti-HIV, antipsoriatic and
CC antiinflammatory activities. They may be used for treating septic shock,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, HIV/AIDS, psoriasis, inflammation and autoimmune
CC diseases. The siRNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC therapeutic target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a
CC chemically modified siRNA targeted to the human TNF mRNA transcript.

XX Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 7 U; 2 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1602 AAGGAGAGATCCTCGCGAA 1621

DB 22 AAGGAGAGAGAGCTGAGGAA 3

RESULT 1208
ADG35072/c

ID ADG35072 standard; RNA; 23 BP.

XX ADG35072;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human TNF siRNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:424.

KW RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
KW tumour necrosis factor; TNF; human; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss; antibacterial;
KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; anti-HIV; antipsoriatic;
KW antiinflammatory; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis; HIV/AIDS;
KW psoriasis; inflammation; autoimmune disease; target sequence.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003070897-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004741.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 28-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429359P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Mcswiggen J, Belgelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-697609/66.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of septic shock or rheumatoid arthritis, downregulates
PT expression of the tumor necrosis factor gene.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 424; 141pp: English.

XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human tumour necrosis factor (TNF) gene by
CC RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and
CC may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and
CC antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense
CC oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs
CC include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA
CC (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or
CC chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be
CC synthetically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically
CC synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in
CC vivo delivery of siNA conjugates and/or complexes of siNA, and vectors
CC that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate expression of the TNF
CC gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene
CC therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of
CC conditions. The TNF siNAs have antibacterial, immunosuppressive,
CC antiinflammatory, antiarthritic, anti-HIV, antipsoriatic and
CC antiinflammatory activities. They may be used for treating septic shock,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, HIV/AIDS, psoriasis, inflammation and autoimmune
CC diseases. The siNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC therapeutic target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a human
CC TNF transcript target sequence.

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1602 AAGGAGAGATCCTCGCGAA 1621

DB 23 AAGGAGAGAGAGCTGAGGAA 4

RESULT 1209
ADG29617/c

ID ADG29617 standard; RNA; 23 BP.

XX ADG29617;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX TNF siNA-target RNA - SEQ ID 183.

KW double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW antiarthritis; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;
KW anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;
KW Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; huntington's;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; target; ss; TNF.

XX Unidentified.

PN WO2003074654-A2.

XX 12-SEP-2003.

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fosnaugh K;
 PI Jamison S, Usman N, Thompson J;
 DR WPI; 2003-731676/69.
 XX
 PT New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for
 PT down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or
 PT for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or
 PT activity.
 XX
 PS Example 24; SEQ ID NO 183; 593pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid
 CC (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian
 CC target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand
 CC of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of
 CC the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,
 CC neurotropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be
 CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian
 CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition
 CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,
 CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary
 CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, huntington's disease or
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilised for
 CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA
 CC target DNA of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 11 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1602 AAGGAGAAGATCTGTGGGAA 1621
 Db 23 AAGGAGAAGAGCTGTGAGGAA 4
 RESULT 1210
 ADG30322/C
 ID ADG30322 standard; RNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG30322;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TNF-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 888.
 XX
 XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
 XX antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiparkinsonian;
 XX anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;
 XX Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; huntington's;
 XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; TNF.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003074654-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.
 XX

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fosnaugh K;
 PI Jamison S, Usman N, Thompson J;
 DR WPI; 2003-731676/69.
 XX
 PT New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for
 PT down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or
 PT for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or
 PT activity.
 XX
 PS Example 24; SEQ ID NO 888; 593pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid
 CC (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian
 CC target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand
 CC of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of
 CC the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,
 CC neurotropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be
 CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian
 CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition
 CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,
 CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary
 CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, huntington's disease or
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilised for
 CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-
 CC RNA hybrid of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 7 U; 2 Other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1602 AAGGAGAAGATCTGTGGGAA 1621
 Db 22 AAGGAGAAGAGCTGTGAGGAA 3
 RESULT 1211
 ADG30046
 ID ADG30046 standard; RNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG30046;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IKKγ-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 612.
 XX
 XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
 XX antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiparkinsonian;
 XX anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;
 XX Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; huntington's;
 XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; IKKγ.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003074654-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.
 XX

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XX 20-EB-2002; 2002US-0359580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fornaugh K;
PI Jamison S, Usman N, Thompson J;
XX
XX WPI, 2003-731676/69.
XX
XX New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for
XX PT down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or
XX PT for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or
XX PT activity.
XX
XX Example 24; SEQ ID NO 612; 593bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid
XX CC (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian
XX CC target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand
XX CC of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of
XX CC the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,
XX CC neurotrophic, antiparkinsonian and anticovulsant activities and may be
XX CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian
XX CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition
XX CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,
XX CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary
XX CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,
XX CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, Huntington's disease or
XX CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilised for
XX CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-
XX CC RNA hybrid of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 2 U; 2 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX 2382 AGGAGCAGAGAGCTTCTCT 2401
XX ||||| ||||| ::|||
XX 2 AGGAGAGAGAGAGAGUUCCT 21
XX
XX RESULT 1212
XX ID ID ADR95842/C
XX ADR95842 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADR95842;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer of the invention #1562.
XX
XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP2003259875-A.
XX
XX 16-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX PF
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX PR
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

```

XX	DR	WP1; 2004-093977/10.
XX	PT	Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
XX	PT	fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
XX	PT	nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX	PS	Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 4871, 2627bp; Japanese.
XX	CC	The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
XX	CC	gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
XX	CC	human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
XX	CC	detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
XX	CC	present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX	SQ	Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
DB	Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
DB	Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB	3092 GGAGAGCTCTATGACTTGG 3111	
DB	20 GGTAAGATCTGTGACTTGG 1	
XX	RESULT 1213	
XX	ADK96567	
XX	ID	ADK96567 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX	AC	ADK96567;
XX	DT	06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	DE	Primer of the invention #2287.
XX	KW	human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX	OS	Synthetic.
XX	PN	JP2003259875-A.
XX	PD	16-SEP-2003.
XX	PF	08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX	PR	08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX	PA	(KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX	DR	WP1; 2004-093977/10.
XX	PT	Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
XX	PT	fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
XX	PT	nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX	PS	Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 5596; 2627bp; Japanese.
XX	CC	The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
XX	CC	gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
XX	CC	human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
XX	CC	detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
XX	CC	present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX	SQ	Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
DB	Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
DB	Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB	889 CCCCAGAAACATCCCGCTG 908	
DB	4 CCTCAAGAAACTTCCCACTG 23	

RESULT 1214
ADL67220
ID ADL67220 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADL67220;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX siRNA-DNA hybrid #1, to modulate 14171 protein kinase expression.
XX
XX Human; 14171 protein kinase; cancer; immunological disorder;
XX inflammation; heart failure; hypertension; atrial fibrillation;
XX viral disorder; apoptotic disorder; chromosome mapping; tissue typing;
XX predictive medicine; forensic biology; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_RNA 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /label= RNA
XX
XX US2004048305-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-00658904.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182096P.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-00781882.
XX
XX (MIL-) MILENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Kapeller-Libermann R;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-226195/21.
XX
XX New 14171 protein kinase and nucleic acid, useful for diagnosing or
XX treating diseases with aberrant expression of the 14171 protein kinase,
XX such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure
XX and hypertension.
XX
XX Example 12; SEQ ID NO 24; 62pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides novel human 14171 protein kinase polypeptides and
XX polynucleotides. The methods and compositions of the present invention
XX are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases or conditions
XX associated with aberrant expression or activity of a 14171 protein kinase
XX such as cancer, immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure,
XX hypertension, atrial fibrillation, viral disorder and apoptotic disorder.
XX The invention can also be used in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
XX predictive medicine, forensic biology and prognostic assays. The present
XX expression is small interfering RNA-DNA hybrid used to modulate the
XX expression of human 14171 protein kinase. This sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AC ADM41140;
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer EL147 used to amplify a 715bp fragment of pEL039.
XX
XX avian vaccine; avian pathogen; BamHI fragment; vaccine; Gumboro;
XX infectious bursal; Marek disease; Newcastle disease;
XX infectious bronchitis; infectious laryngotracheitis; avian anaemia; ss;
XX THV; PCR primer.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX EPI403375-A2.
XX
XX 31-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 28-DEC-1995; 2003EP-00025194.
XX
XX 30-DEC-1994; 94PR-00016017.
XX
XX 28-DEC-1995; 95EP-00402970.
XX
XX (MER-) MERIAL.
XX
XX Audonnet J, Bublot M, Darteil R, Duinat C, Laplace E, Riviere M;
XX WPI; 2004-271923/26.
XX
XX Use of a recombinant turkey herpes virus (HVT) with an antigen-coding
XX sequence inserted into an intergene region, to prepare vaccines for
XX preventing e.g. Marek or Gumboro disease in poultry.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 7; 63pp; French.
XX
XX The specification describes the use of a recombinant turkey herpes virus
XX (THV) for production of live, recombinant avian vaccines, intended for
XX vaccination in ovo, of day-old chicks, or of adults to protect against an
XX avian pathogen. The recombinant THV includes at least one nucleic acid
XX that encodes and expresses an antigen of the avian pathogen, inserted
XX into intergene region 1, 2 or 3 of the BamHI fragment of the THV genome.
XX The nucleic acid especially encodes the VP2, VP3 or a combination of VP2,
XX 3 and 4, from infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease) virus; 9B, 9C,
XX 9D or 9H plus 9L of Marek disease or infectious laryngotracheitis viruses
XX; F or NH of Newcastle disease virus; S or M of infectious bronchitis
XX virus; or VP1 (52 kD) or VP2 (24 kD) of avian anaemia virus. The nucleic
XX acid is inserted under control of the cytomegalovirus immediate-early
XX (CMV-IE) promoter (human or murine), or the Marek RNA1.8 promoter
XX (especially used in combination with CMV-IE for increased levels of
XX expression). The recombinant viruses of the invention are used to
XX vaccinate chickens against one or more of the viruses that cause Gumboro
XX (infectious bursal), Marek or Newcastle diseases, infectious bronchitis,
XX infectious laryngotracheitis or avian anaemia. For primers ADM41140-
XX CC ADM41141 were used to amplify a fragment of pEL039, which contains part
XX of the THV genome. The amplified fragment was used to construct a plasmid
XX comprising intergenic region 1, which was used to produce recombinant
XX viruses of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1215
ADM41140/c
ID ADM41140 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX

RESULT 1216
ADP20809
ID ADP20809 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADP20809;

[illegible]

DE		Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #308.
XX		
KW		human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KM		degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KW		hyperensitivity disease; infectious diseases; neoplastic disease;
KV		Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KW		degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW		Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type II hypersensitivity;
KM		allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KW		type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KM		HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosomiasis;
KW		filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KW		Lymphoproliferative disease; leukemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KW		breast cancer; da.
XX		
OS		Homo sapiens.
PN		US2002150891-A1.
PD		17-OCT-2002.
PF		05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
PR		19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR		19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
PA		(HOOD//) HOOD L E.
PA		(ROME//) ROMEN L.
PI		Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX		
DR		WP1; 2004-059052/06.
PT		Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT		autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT		nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT		Vbeta gene.
XX		
PS		Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 712; 164pp; English.
XX		
CC		The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC		associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC		specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC		VbetatRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC		rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC		including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC		graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC		and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC		atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC		sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include type
CC		I hyper sensitivity such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC		allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC		Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC		manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC		caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC		the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC		Schistosomiasis, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC		Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC		such as leukemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC		breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX		
SO		Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Gy		Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
		Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Dh		Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
		281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
		1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 15

RESULT 1218
ADH70246/c
ID ADH70246 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ADH70246;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #36.
XX
XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KM breast cancer; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002150891-A1.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
XX (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
XX (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX
XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 440; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
XX associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
XX specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
XX VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
XX rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
XX including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
XX graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
XX and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
XX atrophic gastritis, degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
XX sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
XX I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
XX allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
XX Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
XX manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
XX caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
XX the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
XX schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
XX Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
XX such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
XX breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
Db 15 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
RESULT 1219
ADH70523/c
ID ADH70523 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ADH70523;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #313.
XX
XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KM breast cancer; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002150891-A1.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
XX (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
XX (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX
XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 717; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
XX associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
XX specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
XX VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
XX rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
XX including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
XX graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
XX and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
XX atrophic gastritis, degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
XX sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
XX I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
XX allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
XX Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
XX manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
XX caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
XX the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
XX schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
XX Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases


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XX PF 05-OCT-1992; 92WO-US008458.
XX PR 07-OCT-1991; 91US-00772081.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PA (GENT-) GENTA INC.
XX PI Tso P, Adams TH, Arnold LJ;
XX DR WPI; 1993-134479/16.
XX PT Formation of triple helix complexes of nucleic acids - used for detection
XX or preventing expression or function of target nucleic acid sequences.
XX PS Example 2; Page 47; 98pp; English.
XX CC acid sequences. This sequence was used in a circular dichroism
XX spectroscopy assay for detection of triple helix formation. For this
XX sequence E254=9.2 * 10-4 /M/cm. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 2 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 16

RESULT 1222
AAQ40198/c
ID AAQ40198 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AC AAQ40198;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 05-AUG-1993 (first entry)
XX DE Triple Helix forming oligomer for circular dichroism studies.
XX KM nucleic acid probing; DNA probing; oligonucleotide probe; hybridisation;
XX KW triple helix formation.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS WO9307295-A1.
XX PD 15-APR-1993.
XX PF 05-OCT-1992; 92WO-US008458.
XX PR 07-OCT-1991; 91US-00772081.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PA (GENT-) GENTA INC.
XX PI Tso P, Adams TH, Arnold LJ;
XX DR WPI; 1993-134479/16.
XX PT Formation of triple helix complexes of nucleic acids - used for detection
XX or preventing expression or function of target nucleic acid sequences.
XX PS Example 2; Page 47; 98pp; English.
XX CC acid sequences. This sequence was used in a circular dichroism
XX spectroscopy assay for detection of triple helix formation. For this
XX sequence E254=1.45 * 10-4 /M/cm. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

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XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 15 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 1223
AAQ40199
ID AAQ40199 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AC AAQ40199;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 05-AUG-1993 (first entry)
XX DE Triple Helix forming oligomer for circular dichroism studies.
XX KM nucleic acid probing; DNA probing; oligonucleotide probe; hybridisation;
XX KW triple helix formation.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS WO9307295-A1.
XX PD 15-APR-1993.
XX PF 05-OCT-1992; 92WO-US008458.
XX PR 07-OCT-1991; 91US-00772081.
XX PA (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX PA (GENT-) GENTA INC.
XX PI Tso P, Adams TH, Arnold LJ;
XX DR WPI; 1993-134479/16.
XX PT Formation of triple helix complexes of nucleic acids - used for detection
XX or preventing expression or function of target nucleic acid sequences.
XX PS Example 2; Page 47; 98pp; English.
XX CC acid sequences. This sequence was used in a circular dichroism
XX spectroscopy assay for detection of triple helix formation. For this
XX sequence E254=8.5 * 10-4 /M/cm. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 2 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 16

RESULT 1224
AAQ38289
ID AAQ38289 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AC AAQ38289;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 13-JUL-1993 (first entry)

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DE Triple helix forming oligomer #1.
 XX
 XX Target; T7; Psoralen-derivatised MP-oligomer; triple helix; probe;
 KM expression; function; antibacterial; anticancer; antiviral; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9305180-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-MAR-1993.
 XX
 PF 27-AUG-1992; 92WO-US007246.
 XX
 PR 30-AUG-1991; 91US-00751813.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 PI Miller PS, Bhan P;
 XX
 DR WPI, 1993-101000/12.
 XX
 PT New oligomers comprising purine base analogues - used to identify or
 PT prevent expression or function of nucleic acid by triple helix formation.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 44; 78pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ38289-91 were used to form triple helices with
 CC a target T7 Psoralen-derivatised MP-oligomer (see also AAQ38288). These
 CC sequences could be used as probes to detect the presence of a particular
 CC double stranded (ds) nucleotide sequence. They can also be used to
 CC prevent the expression or function of a selected ds sequence. They can be
 CC used in the development of antibacterial, anticancer and antiviral
 CC agents. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 DB 2 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 16
 XX
 RESULT 1225
 AAQ38290/C
 ID AAQ38290 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ38290;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 13-JUL-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Triple helix forming oligomer #2.
 XX
 XX Target; T7; Psoralen-derivatised MP-oligomer; triple helix; probe;
 KM expression; function; antibacterial; anticancer; antiviral; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9305180-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-MAR-1993.
 XX
 PF 27-AUG-1992; 92WO-US007246.
 XX
 PR 30-AUG-1991; 91US-00751813.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 PI Miller PS, Bhan P;
 XX

DR WPI, 1993-101000/12.
 XX
 XX New oligomers comprising purine base analogues - used to identify or
 PT prevent expression or function of nucleic acid by triple helix formation.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Page 45; 78pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAQ38289-91 were used to form triple helices with
 CC a target T7 Psoralen-derivatised MP-oligomer (see also AAQ38288). These
 CC sequences could be used as probes to detect the presence of a particular
 CC double stranded (ds) nucleotide sequence. They can also be used to
 CC prevent the expression or function of a selected ds sequence. They can be
 CC used in the development of antibacterial, anticancer and antiviral
 CC agents. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 DB 15 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
 XX
 RESULT 1226
 AAQ38291
 ID AAQ38291 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ38291;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 13-JUL-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Triple helix forming oligomer #3.
 XX
 XX Target; T7; Psoralen-derivatised MP-oligomer; triple helix; probe;
 KM expression; function; antibacterial; anticancer; antiviral; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key
 FT modified_base
 FT 1 location/Qualifiers
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methyl-phosphonate Cytosine"
 FT modified_base
 FT 2 /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methyl-phosphonate Thymidine"
 FT modified_base
 FT 3 /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methyl-phosphonate Cytosine"
 FT modified_base
 FT 4 /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methyl-phosphonate Thymidine"
 FT modified_base
 FT 5 /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methyl-phosphonate Cytosine"
 FT modified_base
 FT 6 /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methyl-phosphonate Thymidine"
 FT modified_base
 FT 7 /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methyl-phosphonate Cytosine"
 FT modified_base
 FT 8 /*tag= h
 FT

PD 23-JUN-1994.
 XX 08-DEC-1993; 93WO-US011986.
 PF 08-DEC-1992; 92US-00987746.
 PR (GENT-) GENTA INC.
 XX Arnold LJ, Reynolds MA;
 XX WPI; 1994-217542/26.
 DR Detection, recognition, inhibition and alteration of single and double
 PT stranded target nucleic acid sequences - by formation of a triple helix
 PT structure using 2 oligomers which block translation.
 XX Example 11; Page 50; 67pp; English.
 XX Triple helix formation with 2:1 MP:RNA oligomers was demonstrated with
 CC thermal denaturation methods. Exemplary triple helix forming MP-oligomers
 CC are given in AAQ68242-52. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 Db 15 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
 RESULT 1229
 ID AAQ68230 standard; RNA; 16 BP.
 XX AAQ68230;
 AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-FEB-1995 (first entry)
 XX All-purine ribooligonucleoside R39.
 DE Purine; methylphosphonate; MP; triple helix; translation;
 XX oligonucleoside; ss.
 KM Synthetic.
 OS WO9413326-A1.
 PN 23-JUN-1994.
 PD 08-DEC-1993; 93WO-US011986.
 PF 08-DEC-1992; 92US-00987746.
 PR (GENT-) GENTA INC.
 XX Arnold LJ, Reynolds MA;
 XX WPI; 1994-217542/26.
 DR Detection, recognition, inhibition and alteration of single and double
 PT stranded target nucleic acid sequences - by formation of a triple helix
 PT structure using 2 oligomers which block translation.
 XX Example 1; Page 29; 67pp; English.
 XX Three sets of all-purine methylphosphonate oligonucleosides ("MP
 CC oligomers") and complementary ribooligonucleosides ("RNA oligomers") were
 CC examined for their ability to form triple helix complexes. (Set 1:G2100
 CC and R39; Set 2:G2101 and R289; Set 3:G2106 and R84 - see AAQ68229-34). It

CC was shown that all-purine MP oligomers contg. a 50:50 mixt. of adenines
 CC and guanines are capable of forming 2:1 MP:RNA triple stranded complexes
 CC with their complementary RNA oligomers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PN field.)
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
 SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 46.7%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 7; Conservative 8; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 Db 1 UCUCUCUCUCUCUCU 15
 RESULT 1230
 ID AAV54883 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AAV54883;
 AC 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX Oligomer Genta 3 purified using the method of the invention.
 DE Separation; oligomer; normal phase column chromatography; purification;
 XX ss.
 KM Synthetic.
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "contains 2'-O-methyl pyrimidines and 2-
 FT deoxypurines"
 XX US5811538-A.
 PN 22-SEP-1998.
 PD 30-DEC-1994; 94US-00367069.
 PF 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176851.
 PR (GENT-) GENTA INC.
 XX Klem RE, Snyder LR, Riley TA, Reynolds MA;
 XX WPI; 1998-530946/45.
 DR Oligomer purification using normal phase column chromatography -
 PT separates the desired oligomers from impurity ones, based on specific
 PT characteristics of the desired oligomers introduced during their
 PT synthesis.
 XX Example 9; Col 21; 46pp; English.
 PS Oligomers AAV54880-83 were purified using the method of the invention.
 CC The specification describes a new process for separating an oligomer
 CC with a selected nucleoside sequence from impurity oligomers with
 CC different sequences. It comprises normal phase column chromatography on a
 CC column with polyhydroxyethyl aspartamide, silica or hydrophobic silica
 CC the support, where the hydrophobic silica has its silica component
 CC modified with an uncharged hydroxylated hydrophilic moiety other than
 CC cyclodextrin, including separation conditions so that the oligomer has a
 CC different retention time on the column than the impure one, provided that
 CC the desired oligomer differs from the impurity in nucleoside sequence by
 CC other than a thymine or uracil base. The method is used for the
 CC purification of desired oligomers from impurity oligomers based on
 CC properties that are incorporated into the desired oligomers during their
 CC manufacture. Purified oligomers can be used as hybridisation probes,
 CC amplification primers and targeted chemotherapeutic agents

[illegible]

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XX OS Poeeae.
XX PN N2509193-A.
XX PD 25-MAY-2001.
XX PF 03-JAN-2001; 2001NZ-00509193.
XX PR 24-DEC-1999; 99AU-00004906.
XX PR 04-MAY-2000; 2000AU-00007310.
XX PA (SAUS-) STATE SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN R.
XX PA (UYSC-) UNIV SOUTHERN CROSS.
XX PA (VIC-) STATE VICTORIA DEPT NATURAL RES & ENVIRO.
XX PA (UYAD-) UNIV ADELAIDE.
XX PA (ITMA-) INT MAIZE & WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENT.
XX PI Forster JW, Jones ES;
XX DR WPI; 2001-512563/56.
XX PT New simple sequence repeats having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide
XX PT core elements isolated from ryegrass and fescue, useful for selecting of
XX PT genes in grass or cereal breeding or profiling grass or cereal species
XX PT varieties.
XX PS Claim 6; Page 51; 72pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a substantially purified or isolated nucleic
XX CC acid (I) from ryegrass or fescue species including a simple sequence
XX CC repeat (SSR), having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide core elements
XX CC 2-6 nucleotides in length. Also included are a nucleic acid primer
XX CC suitable for amplifying an SSR, identifying (M1) an SSR by preparing a
XX CC library of ryegrass or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs and
XX CC identifying clones in the library containing SSRs, a library of ryegrass
XX CC or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs prepared by the M1, selecting for
XX CC a gene in grass or cereal breeding by identifying an SSR that is closely
XX CC associated with the gene such that the SSR and the gene are
XX CC preferentially co-inherited, and selecting for the SSR in the breeding, a
XX CC method for DNA profiling grass or cereal species varieties by assessing
XX CC variation between SSR varieties and testing the purity of grass or cereal
XX CC seed batches by assessing variation within seed batch of an SSR. The SSRs
XX CC may be used in the selection of genes in grass or cereal breeding, for
XX CC profiling grass or cereal species varieties, for testing the purity of
XX CC grass or cereal seed batches, and for DNA profiling to establish the
XX CC distinct identity, uniformity and/or stability of a cultivar. The present
XX CC sequence is a ryegrass or fescue SSR
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
Db 15 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 1234
ABA97160/c
ID ABA97160 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AC ABA97160;
XX AC
XX AC
XX AC
XX DT 17-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Biomolecule coated electrode-associated nucleotide SEQ ID 4.
XX DE
XX KM Electrode coating; quantitative electrochemical detection; ds.
XX KM
XX OS Unidentified.

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XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH modified_base 1
XX FT 1 /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "5'-end modified by presence of NH2"
XX PN WO200190752-A1.
XX PD 29-NOV-2001.
XX PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-DE001996.
XX PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000DE-01025174.
XX PA (NOVE-) NOVEMBER GES MOLEKULARE MED AG.
XX PI Krause J, Misch A, Schuelein J, Haesmann J;
XX PI WPI; 2002-164178/21.
XX DR
XX PT Electrode comprising conductive polymeric composite with attached
XX PT biomolecules, useful for concentration or determination of specific
XX PT binding compounds, e.g. nucleic acids.
XX PS Example; Page 24; 30pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes a novel method of preparing an electrode coated
XX CC with biomolecules (I), comprising preparing a composite of electrically
XX CC conductive material (A) bound with a plastic, and treating this with a
XX CC solution containing (I) so that this binds to the surface of the plastic.
XX CC The electrodes are used for concentration of additional biomolecules
XX CC (especially RNA or DNA), having affinity for (I), from a sample solution,
XX CC and for quantitative electrochemical detection of biomolecules. The
XX CC electrodes are produced simply and inexpensively, with a high loading of
XX CC (I) (and the loading can be adjusted by selection of pH, temperature, or
XX CC treatment time). The electrical resistance of the electrode surface is
XX CC reduced, i.e. conductivity is improved. This sequence represents a
XX CC nucleic acid fragment used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
Db 15 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 1235
AAD30495
ID AAD30495 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AC AAD30495;
XX AC
XX AC
XX DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Polytivirus polymerase B motif encoding DNA #3.
XX DE
XX KM Promiscuous probe; target nucleic acid; detection; polymerase; B motif;
XX KM ds.
XX OS Polytivirus.
XX OS
XX PN WO200210443-A1.
XX PD 07-FEB-2002.
XX PF 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-AU000931.
XX PR 27-JUL-2000; 2000AU-00009026.

```

PR 17-AUG-2000; 2000AU-00009483.
 PR 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226212P.
 XX
 PA (AUSU) UNIV AUSTRALIAN NAT.
 XX
 PI Gibbs MJ, Gibbs AJ, Brown RW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-206194/26.
 XX
 PT Set of oligonucleotide probes for detecting different target
 PT polynucleotides, comprises a collection of different promiscuous probes
 PT each of which hybridizes to a target sequence shared between two target
 PT polynucleotides.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 5; 75pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a set of oligonucleotide probes and
 CC methods for detecting several different target polynucleotides. The set
 CC comprises a collection of different promiscuous probes each of which is
 CC capable of hybridizing to a target sequence shared between at least two
 CC target polynucleotides, where one target polynucleotide comprises at
 CC least one target sequence that is shared with one or more other
 CC polynucleotides. A predefined combination of promiscuous probes is
 CC capable of hybridizing to target sequences of at least one target
 CC polynucleotide, wherein said predefined combination of probes provide
 CC specificity of detection of that target polynucleotide. The probes of the
 CC invention are useful for detecting a number of different target
 CC polynucleotides using a programmable digital computer or for detecting an
 CC unknown or uncharacterised number of a polynucleotide family. The present
 CC sequence is potyvirus polymerase B motif encoding DNA used in the method
 CC of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 2 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 16
 XX
 RESULT 1236
 ABA81935/C
 ID ABA81935 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA81935;
 XX
 DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat G-protein serotonin receptor consensus primer #5.
 XX
 KM Microorganism detection; capture oligonucleotide; probe; cancer; biochip;
 KM polymorphism detection; genetic disease diagnosis; microarray; primer;
 KM ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX
 PN WO200177372-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-BE000053.
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000EP-00870055.
 PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00870204.
 XX
 PA (UYNO-) UNIV NOTRE-DAME DE LA PAIX.
 XX
 XX Remacle J, Hamels S, Zammateo N, Lockman L, Dufour S;
 PI Alexandre I, De Longueville F;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-010921/01.
 XX
 PT Identifying or quantifying organisms or genes, useful e.g. for diagnosis,
 PT by detecting specific nucleotide sequences present among several
 PT homologous sequences.
 XX
 PS Example 12; Page 40; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides a method of identifying or quantifying a
 CC microorganism in a sample by detecting its nucleotide sequence from
 CC amongst homologous sequences. The method can be used to detect
 CC microorganisms and polymorphisms, and to diagnosis genetic diseases
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is a consensus primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 2380 GGAGGAGCAGCAAGG 2394
 15 GGAGGAGCAGCAAGG 1
 XX
 RESULT 1237
 AAQ58577/C
 ID AAQ58577 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ58577;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-AUG-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sequence of synthetic RNA oligo which is a target nucleotide for a novel
 DE receptor.
 XX
 KM Novel receptor; nucleic acid; transport; oligo; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9404194-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-MAR-1994.
 XX
 PF 13-AUG-1993; 93WO-US007603.
 XX
 PR 14-AUG-1992; 92US-00930087.
 XX
 PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 PI Ueman N, Rebek J, De Mendoza J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-082846/10.
 XX
 PT Transport of nucleic acid derivs. across membranes - using new receptors
 PT which use salt bridging, aromatic stacking, hydrogen bonding and
 PT chelation.
 XX
 PS Example; Table 1, page 38; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The inventors claim a method of transporting a nucleic acid deriv. across
 CC a membrane which comprises using a receptor that uses salt bridging,
 CC aromatic stacking, H bonding and chelation to recognise the nucleic acid
 CC deriv. AAQ58577-86 are nucleic acid derivs used in the
 CC examples. Nucleotides 1-16 of AAQ58577 are ribonucleotides and nucleotide
 CC 17 is a deoxyribonucleotide. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN
 CC field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 15 TCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 1238
AAK91057
ID AAK91057 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAK91057;

DT 15-NOV-1999 (first entry)

DE Oligomer prepared using 2'-O Methyl MP(Rp)/2'-O Methyl MP dimer synthons.
KW Phosphonate internucleosidyl linkage; chirality; hybridization; racemic;
XX binding affinity; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US5955597-A.

PD 21-SEP-1999.

PF 30-JUN-1997; 97US-00885126.

PR 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154013.

PR 21-NOV-1994; 94US-00343018.

PA (GENT-) GENTA INC.

PI Schwartz DA, Vaghefi MM, Riley TA, Arnold LJ, Reynolds MA;

DR WPI; 1999-539600/45.

PT Oligomers made using chirally pure nucleoside dimers, trimers, or
tetramers with enhanced binding affinities.

PS Example 8; Col 39-40; 30pp; English.

CC The invention provides methods for preparing oligomers having phosphonate
internucleosidyl linkages of a preselected chirality which hybridize to a
target RNA sequence. The method of making comprises: (a) synthesizing a
nucleoside dimer, trimer, or tetramer with racemic internucleosidyl
phosphonate linkages; (b) purifying the racemic nucleoside to a chirally
pure nucleoside; and (c) sequentially linking at least 2 of the chirally
pure nucleosides to form a synthetic oligomer that is enriched for
phosphonate internucleosidyl linkages of a preselected chirality and is
complementary to an RNA target sequence. The methods are useful for
providing chirally enriched synthetic oligomers. Rp chirally enriched
synthetic oligomers have enhanced binding affinities for RNA compared to
oligomers with racemic all methylphosphonate internucleosidyl linkages.
CC Sequences AAK91054-75 represent oligomers chemically synthesised using
the method of the invention

CC Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 46.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 7; Conservative 8; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCT 295

DB 2 UCUCUCUCUCUCUCU 16

RESULT 1239

AAK91070

ID AAK91070 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC AAK91070;
DT 15-NOV-1999 (first entry)

DE Chirally enriched oligomer having 2'-Oh or 2'-O-Methyl sugars.

KW Phosphonate internucleosidyl linkage; chirality; hybridization; racemic;
XX binding affinity; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US5955597-A.

PD 21-SEP-1999.

PF 30-JUN-1997; 97US-00885126.

PR 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154013.

PR 21-NOV-1994; 94US-00343018.

PA (GENT-) GENTA INC.

PI Schwartz DA, Vaghefi MM, Riley TA, Arnold LJ, Reynolds MA;

DR WPI; 1999-539600/45.

PT Oligomers made using chirally pure nucleoside dimers, trimers, or
tetramers with enhanced binding affinities.

PS Example 19; Col 43-44; 30pp; English.

CC The invention provides methods for preparing oligomers having phosphonate
internucleosidyl linkages of a preselected chirality which hybridize to a
target RNA sequence. The method of making comprises: (a) synthesizing a
nucleoside dimer, trimer, or tetramer with racemic internucleosidyl
phosphonate linkages; (b) purifying the racemic nucleoside to a chirally
pure nucleoside; and (c) sequentially linking at least 2 of the chirally
pure nucleosides to form a synthetic oligomer that is enriched for
phosphonate internucleosidyl linkages of a preselected chirality and is
complementary to an RNA target sequence. The methods are useful for
providing chirally enriched synthetic oligomers. Rp chirally enriched
synthetic oligomers have enhanced binding affinities for RNA compared to
oligomers with racemic all methylphosphonate internucleosidyl linkages.
CC Sequences AAK91054-75 represent oligomers chemically synthesised using
the method of the invention

CC Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 46.7%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 7; Conservative 8; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCT 295

DB 2 UCUCUCUCUCUCUCU 16

RESULT 1240

ABN06413

ID ABN06413 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABN06413;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6405.

KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;

KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200192524-A2.
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 PL Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMRP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMRP-1.
 XX
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6405; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMRP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMRP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMRP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMRP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMRP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMRP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMRP-
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMRP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMRP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMRP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMRP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMRP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMRP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pot_sequence
 XX
 SO Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX	DT		-29-MAY-2002	(first entry)	
XX	DE		Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6403.		
XX	KW		Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;		
XX	KM		skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.		
XX	OS		Homo sapiens.		
XX	PV		WO200192524-A2.		
XX	PD		06-DEC-2001.		
XX	PF		25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016381.		
XX	PR		26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.		
XX	PR		21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.		
XX	PR		27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.		
XX	PR		04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.		
XX	PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.		
XX	PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.		
XX	PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.		
XX	PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.		
XX	PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.		
XX	PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.		
XX	PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.		
XX	PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.		
XX	PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.		
XX	PR		05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.		
XX	PA		(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.		
XX	PI		Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;		
XX	PT		WP1; 2002-179446/23.		
XX	PT		New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,		
XX	PT		or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser		
XX	PT		desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.		
XX	PS		Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6403; 214pp; English.		
XX	CC		The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like		
XX	CC		protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-		
XX	CC		1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1		
XX	CC		nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify		
XX	CC		hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to		
XX	CC		provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1		
XX	CC		protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for		
XX	CC		expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be		
XX	CC		used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP		
XX	CC		-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration		
XX	CC		and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule		
XX	CC		capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as		
XX	CC		therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1		
XX	CC		production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The		
XX	CC		polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a		
XX	CC		disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart		
XX	CC		and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.		
XX	CC		The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the		
XX	CC		hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.		
XX	CC		The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed		
XX	CC		specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO		
XX	CC		at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence		
XX	SQ		Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other:		
XX	Query Match		0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;		
XX	Best Local Similarity		100.0%; Pred. No. 7..2e+02;		
XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;				

Cy 3058 AGATCAGCTGCAGA 3072
|||||
Db 3 AGATCAAGCTGCAGA 17

RESULT 1242

ID ABE06412 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX ABE06412;
AC ABE06412;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6404.
KW Human; myosin-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
RW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268680P.
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
DS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6404; 214pp; English.

The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hgmwv-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Dy 3058 AGATCAAGCTGCAGA 3072
Db 2 AGATCAAGCTGCAGA 16
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1243
ID ABT37025/c DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABT37025 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX ABT37025:
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2662.
XX
KW Cycloastric; vitucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW echizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003025175-A2.
EN
PN 27-MAR-2003.
PD
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB04208.
XX {
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PA
XX PI
XX P1
XX P2
XX P3
XX P4
XX P5
XX P6
XX P7
XX P8
XX P9
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XX P12
XX P13
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XX P521

CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human faktin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1887 GAGTGGCTGGAGATC 1901
 Db 15 GAGTGGCTGGAGATC 1

RESULT 1244
 ACA06733/c
 ID ACA06733 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06733;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #552.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KM G-cleaver; amberyzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KM lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KM oesophagial cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KM cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KM lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KM chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KM cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KM gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KM rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KM gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KM transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KM allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswigen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 35; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyzyme

CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for

CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.

CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophagial, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule

Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1640 CTCCAAAAAGAGAGA 1654
 Db 17 CTCCAAAAAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1245
 ID ABZ59890/c
 ABZ59890 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABZ59890;

XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #2.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;

KM enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;

KM anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.

PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswigen J;

XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for

PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding

PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

XX Claim 58; Page 85; 185pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic

CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates

CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,

CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic

CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-

CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing

CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531, AB265520 - AB265524,
CC AB266530 - AB266585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3922 CGCCGCGCGCGCGC 3936
DB 17 CGCCGCGCGCGCGC 3

RESULT 1246
ADB45378
ID ADB45378 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB45378;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5701.
XX
KM cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KM primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KM virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KM diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 698; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6337 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,

CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 3 TCTCTCTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 1247
ADL47909/c
ID ADL47909 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADL47909;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IKK-gamma substrate sequence #419.
XX
KM antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KM prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; Ikappab kinase; IKK;
KM protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KM central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KM melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KM autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KM graft rejection; ischaemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KM allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; Human IKK-gamma;
KM substrate; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN MO200281628-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 03-APR-2002; 2002MO-US010512.
XX
PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.
XX
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerl P, Mcswigen J, Fornaugh K;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-058513/05.
XX
PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, Ikappab kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 1442; 317pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC Ikappab kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischaemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a

CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human IKK-
CC gamma substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4042 GGCACACAGGGCTC 4056
Db 16 GGCACACAGGGCTC 2

RESULT 1248

ID ADL47908/c
ADL47908 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ADL47908;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human IKK-gamma substrate sequence #418.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KM prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KM protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KM central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KM melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KM autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KM graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KM allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; Human IKK-gamma;
KM substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

OS WO200281628-A2.

PN 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcawiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 1441; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a

CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human IKK-
CC gamma substrate sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4042 GGCACACAGGGCTC 4056
Db 17 GGCACACAGGGCTC 3

RESULT 1249

ID ADL48722/c
ADL48722 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ADL48722;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human IKK-gamma substrate sequence #1232.

XX antisense oligonucleotide; neurite growth inhibitor; NOGO;
KM prostaglandin D2 receptor; PTGDR; IkappaB kinase; IKK;
KM protein kinase PKR; cerebrovascular accident;
KM central nervous system injury; CNS injury; spinal cord injury; cancer;
KM melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM restenosis; asthma; Crohn's disease; diabetes; obesity;
KM autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; transplant rejection;
KM graft rejection; ischemia; reperfusion; glomerulonephritis; sepsis;
KM allergy; asthma; allergic rhinitis; atopic dermatitis; Human IKK-gamma;
KM substrate; ds.

XX Unidentified.

OS WO200281628-A2.

PN 17-OCT-2002.

XX 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010512.

XX 05-APR-2001; 2001US-00827395.

PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294412P.

PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315315P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Blatt L, Chowrira B, Haeblerli P, Mcawiggen J, Fosnaugh K;

DR WPI; 2003-058513/05.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid that down-regulates expression of neurite
PT growth inhibitor receptor, prostaglandin D2 receptor, IkappaB kinase or
PT protein kinase PKR genes, for treating cancer and inflammatory disease.

PS Claim 59; SEQ ID NO 2255; 317bp; English.

XX The invention comprises nucleic acids (e.g. antisense oligonucleotides)
CC that down regulate the expression or inhibit the function of a receptor
CC for a neurite growth inhibitor, NOGO, prostaglandin D2 receptor (PTGDR),
CC IkappaB kinase (IKK), or protein kinase PKR. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful for treating: cerebrovascular accident, central
CC nervous system (CNS) injury, spinal cord injury, cancer (e.g. melanoma,
CC lymphoma or glioma), inflammatory disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC restenosis or asthma), Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune
CC disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection,
CC ischemia/reperfusion injury, glomerulonephritis, sepsis, and allergic
CC conditions (e.g. asthma, allergic rhinitis or atopic dermatitis). The
CC nucleic acids of the invention are also useful for down-regulating the
CC expression of a target gene and as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic
CC drifts and mutations within diseased cells or to detect the presence of a

CC target RNA in a cell. The present RNA sequence represents a human IKK-
 CC gamma substrate sequence.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4042 GGCACACGAGGCTC 4056
 DB 15 GGCACACGAGGCTC 1

RESULT 1250
 AAT49874
 ID AAT49874 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAT49874;

XX 29-AUG-1997 (first entry)

DE Primer, Rat-5 Syk, binds to nucleotides 368-386.

XX Stem loop molecule; Syk kinase; phagocytosis; immune complex;
 KW phagocytic cell; endogenous kinase; Fc receptor; FcR; cell membrane;
 KW antibody-coated cell; tissue damage; monocyte; neutrophil;
 KW immunological disease; autoimmune disease; asthma; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO640199-A1.

XX 19-DEC-1996.

XX 07-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010494.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.

XX (UYPR-) UNITV PENNSYLVANIA.

XX Schreiber AD, Park J;

XX WPI; 1997-07218/07.

XX Inhibiting phagocytosis of immune complexes by mammalian cells - using
 PT cpds. that inhibit endogenous kinase or binding to, or expression of, Fc
 PT receptors on the cell membrane, for treating asthma and other autoimmune
 PT diseases.

XX Example 6; Page 55; 85pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAT49874-75 are primers which were used in the
 CC amplification of rat Syk kinase mRNA. Sequences antisense to the Syk
 CC kinase mRNA were used to reduce phagocytosis of immune complexes in a
 CC mammal by introducing into phagocytic cells an inhibitor of an endogenous
 CC kinase associated with an Fc receptor on the cell membrane. Inhibition of
 CC phagocytosis modulates clearance of antibody-coated cells and immune
 CC complexes, so reduces or prevents regional tissue damage caused by
 CC monocyte or neutrophil activation, i.e. for treatment of immunological
 CC disease, e.g. autoimmune disease, caused by reaction of immune complexes
 CC and an Fc receptor, and immune disorders such as asthma. Sequences
 CC encoding the inhibitor may be introduced ex vivo and the cells then
 CC returned to the patient

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 533 TGGCAACATCACCG 547

|||||

DB 3 TGGCAACATCACCG 17

RESULT 1251
 AAV01728/C
 ID AAV01728 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV01728;

XX 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)

DE Rice cytoplasmic male sterility recovery gene PCR primer.

XX Rice; cytoplasmic male sterility recovery gene; diagnosis; fertility;
 KW DNA marker; PCR primer; codominant; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP09313187-A.

XX 09-DEC-1997.

XX 30-MAY-1996; 96UP-00136502.

XX 30-MAY-1996; 96UP-00136502.

XX (MITR) MITSUI TOATSU CHEM INC.

XX WPI; 1998-080078/08.

XX Distinguishing fertility recovery property in rice - by specific DNA
 PT marker confirmed by polymerase chain reaction.

XX Example 1; Page 6; 10pp; Japanese.

XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in distinguishing
 CC fertility recovery properties in rice. The presence of codominant DNA
 CC marker for a gene encoding a fertility recovery in rice gene is confirmed
 CC by a PCR. A primer prepared from the rice DNA as a template is used in
 CC the PCR analysis to characterise the genotype of the gene for rice
 CC fertility recovery. The genotype of the gene can be distinguished at a
 CC DNA level

XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 DB 15 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 1252

AAAX01409
 ID AAAX01409 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAAX01409;

XX 22-APR-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer Rat-5 Syk for syk mRNA.

XX Syk kinase; inhibitor; signal transduction; gamma subunit; IgE receptor;
 KW Fc epsilon RI; Syk-producing cell mediator; phagocytic potential;
 KW Fc receptor activation; asthma; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Rattus sp.

XX US5858981-A.

PD 12-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00657884.
 XX
 PR 30-SEP-1993; 93US-00129381.
 PR 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316425.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.
 XX
 PA (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 XX
 PI Park J, Schreiber AD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-152106/13.
 XX
 PT Inhibition of Fc receptor signal transduction in lung cells - useful for
 PT modulating the activation of immunological processes involving Fc
 PT receptor activation.
 XX
 XX Example 6; Col 21; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for rat Syk kinase. The invention
 CC relates to a method for inhibiting the signal transduction of the gamma
 CC subunit of the IgE receptor Fc epsilon RI, using a peptide inhibitor, or
 CC an antisense construct. The invention also relates to a method of
 CC inhibiting the release of a mediator from a Syk-producing cell of a
 CC mammal, and a method of inhibiting the phagocytic potential of a
 CC mammalian cell expressing an Fc receptor. The methods are useful for
 CC modulating the activation of immunological processes involving Fc
 CC receptor activation, especially asthma
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 533 TGGCAACATCACC CG 547
 Db 3 TGGCAACATCACC CG 17

RESULT 1253
 AAX18953
 ID AAX18953 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX18953;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene PCR MS6 primer.
 XX
 KW Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene; mature tomato fruit; flavour;
 KW MS6 primer; MS8 primer; PCR primer; molecular marker; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9904621-A1.
 PD 04-FEB-1999.
 PF 16-JUL-1998; 98WO-IL000336.
 PR 23-JUL-1997; 97IL-00121373.
 PA (ISRA) ISRAEL MIN AGRIC.
 XX
 PI Levin I, Shaffer AA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-142457/12.
 XX
 PT New molecular marker for a gene determining fructose:glucose ratio in
 PT mature tomatoes - useful for finding this gene and producing tomato
 PT seeds, plants and/or fruit with an increased fructose to glucose ratio.

XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 11; 17pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a molecular marker for a gene determining
 CC fructose:glucose ratio in mature tomatoes. Also described are: (1)
 CC breeding tomato plants that produce tomatoes having superior taste
 CC characteristics. At least one Lycopersicon esculentum plant is crossed
 CC with a Lycopersicon spp. to produce hybrid (F1) seeds, which grow into F1
 CC plants that produce seeds. These seeds produce plants, which produce ripe
 CC fruit, in which the fructose:glucose content is determined using the
 CC marker gene; and (2) tomato plants produced by the method, and their
 CC fruit and seeds. The marker is useful for finding (and cloning) genes
 CC that produce tomatoes having superior taste characteristics. The marker
 CC gene is also useful in a method of breeding tomato plants for selecting
 CC plants producing fruit having desired characteristics, including a higher
 CC fructose:glucose ratio than that of standard L. esculentum. The molecular
 CC marker enables the selection of tomato plants at the young seedling
 CC stage, and eliminates undesirable environmental effects on the plant
 CC phenotype, which can limit the effectiveness of selection for a phenotype
 CC characteristic. The present sequence represents a primer used in
 CC producing an amplification product for use as the marker
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 15

RESULT 1254
 AAX18955
 ID AAX18955 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX18955;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene PCR MS8 primer.
 XX
 KW Fructose:glucose ratio determining gene; mature tomato fruit; flavour;
 KW MS6 primer; MS8 primer; PCR primer; molecular marker; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9904621-A1.
 PD 04-FEB-1999.
 PF 16-JUL-1998; 98WO-IL000336.
 PR 23-JUL-1997; 97IL-00121373.
 PA (ISRA) ISRAEL MIN AGRIC.
 XX
 PI Levin I, Shaffer AA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-142457/12.
 XX
 PT New molecular marker for a gene determining fructose:glucose ratio in
 PT mature tomatoes - useful for finding this gene and producing tomato
 PT seeds, plants and/or fruit with an increased fructose to glucose ratio.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 11; 17pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a molecular marker for a gene determining
 CC fructose:glucose ratio in mature tomatoes. Also described are: (1)
 CC breeding tomato plants that produce tomatoes having superior taste
 CC characteristics. At least one Lycopersicon esculentum plant is crossed
 CC with a Lycopersicon spp. to produce hybrid (F1) seeds, which grow into F1

CC plants that produce seeds. These seeds produce plants, which produce ripe
CC fruit, in which the fructose:glucose content is determined using the
CC marker gene; and (2) tomato:plants produced by the method, and their
CC fruit and seeds. The marker is useful for finding (and cloning) genes
CC that produce tomatoes having superior taste characteristics. The marker
CC gene is also useful in a method of breeding tomato plants for selecting
CC plants producing fruit having desired characteristics, including a higher
CC fructose:glucose ratio than that of standard L. esculentum. The molecular
CC marker enables the selection of tomato plants at the young seedling
CC stage, and eliminates undesirable environmental effects on the plant
CC phenotype, which can limit the effectiveness of selection for a phenotype
CC characteristic. The present sequence represents a primer used in
CC producing an amplification product for use as the marker
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 15

RESULT 1255
AA87963/c
ID AA87963 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAA87963;
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX UL9 herpes replication origin sequence SEQ ID NO:25.
DE
XX UL9 substate; herpes simplex virus; HSV; herpes; detection; helicase;
KM replication origin; infection; ds.
XX
XX Herpes simplex virus unknown type.
OS
XX
XX US6096502-A.
PN
XX
XX 01-AUG-2000.
PD
XX
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-00050559.
PF
XX
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-00050559.
PR
XX
XX (LEES/) LEE S S.
PA
XX
XX Lee SS;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-542305/49.
DR
XX
XX Substrate for detecting helicase activity in a UL9 protein, comprises a
PT strand including a herpes replication origin sequence and another strand
PT including a complementary sequence.
XX
XX
PS Claim 5; Fig 2C; 36pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a UL9 substate comprising: a first
CC strand (A) including a UL9 herpes replication origin sequence and a first
CC single stranded tail 3' relative to the herpes replication origin
CC sequence; and a second strand (B) including a sequence complementary to
CC the UL9 herpes replication origin sequence. The UL9 substates are useful
CC for detecting UL9 helicase activity in combination with ICP8 and ATP and
CC also for detecting the ability of a chemical entity to inhibit UL9
CC helicase activity. Immobilised UL9 substate is useful for detecting
CC herpes infected samples. AA87951 to AA87967 represent specifically
CC claimed herpes replication origin sequences given in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
DB 15 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 1256
AAH26016
ID AAH26016 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAH26016;
XX
XX 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer Rat-3 Syk.
DE
XX
XX Syk; tyrosine kinase; rat; antisense; asthma; gene therapy;
KM antiasthmatic; inflammation; antiinflammatory; phagocytosis; PCR primer;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6242427-B1.
PN
XX
XX 05-JUN-2001.
PD
XX
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98US-00158980.
PF
XX
XX 30-SEP-1993; 93US-00129381.
PR 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316425.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.
PR 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00657884.
XX
XX (UYPE-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX
XX
XX Schreiber AD, Park J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-380484/40.
DR
XX
XX Inhibiting the release of a mediator from a Syk-producing cell, useful in
PT gene therapy for treating inflammatory conditions or asthma, by
PT introducing into the cell Syk antisense oligonucleotides.
XX
XX
PS Example 6; Col 21; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of PCR primer Rat-3 Syk, which corresponds
CC to nucleotide 748-762 of rat Syk mRNA. Rat-3 Syk was used with primer
CC Rat-5 Syk (see AAH26015) in the PCR amplification of rat Syk cDNA derived
CC from RBL-2H3 mast cells. An experiment was performed to demonstrate
CC inhibition of histamine release from RBL-2H3 cells by a stem-loop
CC antisense oligonucleotide (see AAH26020) of the invention. The invention
CC provides a claimed method of inhibiting the release of a mediator from a
CC Syk-producing cell. This involves introducing into the cell an antisense
CC construct that targets an Syk encoding sequence such that inhibition is
CC effected. The cell is preferably present in the lung of an asthma
CC patient. Also claimed is a method of treating an inflammatory condition
CC in a patient by administering an antisense construct that targets Syk
CC encoding sequences and inhibits Syk kinase production
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 533 TGGCAACATCACCG 547
DB 3 TGGCAACATCACCG 17

KW RT-PCR; primer; reverse transcriptase.
XX
OS Ratus sp.
XX
PN US2004048781-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 13-AUG-2003; 2003US-00639662.
XX
PR 30-SEP-1993; 93US-00129381.
PR 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316425.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483530.
PR 07-JUN-1996; 96US-00657884.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-00158980.
PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-00811492.
XX
PA (UYPE-) UNITV PENNSYLVANIA.
XX
PI Schreiber AD, Park J;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-238511/22.
XX
PT Use of constructs and compounds for modulating or regulating the
PT clearance of antibody-coated cells or immune complexes from a mammal
PT comprises inhibiting the phagocytic potential of cells bearing Fc
PT receptors.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 11; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the use of constructs and compounds for
CC modulating or regulating the clearance of antibody-coated cells or immune
CC complexes from a mammal, comprising inhibiting the phagocytic potential
CC of cells bearing Fc receptors. The invention also relates to preventing
CC phagocytosis of immune complexes in a mammal, preventing the clearance of
CC immune complexes from a mammal, inhibiting the binding of immune
CC complexes present in a mammal to membrane-bound Fc receptors, inhibiting
CC the phagocytic potential of a mammalian cell expressing an Fc receptor
CC and inhibiting the signal transduction of the gamma subunit of the IGE
CC receptor Fc-epsilon-RI. A method of preventing phagocytosis of immune
CC complexes in a mammal comprises introducing into phagocytic cells of the
CC mammal that are in contact with the immune complexes an inhibitor of a
CC kinase endogenous to the cells associated with an Fc receptor present at
CC the membrane of the cells. The constructs and compounds of the invention
CC are useful for modulating or regulating the clearance of antibody-coated
CC cells or immune complexes from a mammal by inhibiting the phagocytic
CC potential of cells bearing Fc receptors. The method is useful for
CC inhibiting phagocytosis. The methods are also useful for treating
CC immunological disorders, e.g., autoimmune disorders and immune mediated
CC diseases including asthma. This sequence represents a reverse
CC transcribed PCR (RT-PCR) primer used to amplify rat Syk mRNA used in
CC the scope of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 533 TGGCAACATCACCCG 547
DB 3 TGGCAACATCACCCG 17
RESULT 1260
ADN06374 ADN06374 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADN06374;
XX
DT 15-UTL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human FLAP related microsatellite marker SEQ ID NO:22.

XX
KW leukotriene synthesis inhibitor; myocardial infarction;
KW acute coronary syndrome; antiatherosclerotic; cardiant; antianginal;
KW leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitor; leukotriene receptor antagonist;
KW 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP; human; chromosome 13;
KW chromosome 13q12; polymorphism; 5-lipoxygenase gene promoter;
KW 5-LO gene promoter; diabetes; hypertension; hypercholesterolemia;
KW obesity; inflammatory marker; low density lipoprotein; cholesterol;
KW high density lipoprotein; angina; atherosclerosis; microsatellite marker;
KW 66.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004035741-A2.
XX
PD 29-APR-2004.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US032556.
XX
PR 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419433P.
PR 21-FEB-2003; 2003US-0449331P.
XX
PA (DECO-) DECODE GENETICS EHF.
XX
PI Helgadottir A, Gurney ME, Gulcher JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-357211/33.
XX
PT Use of leukotriene synthesis inhibitor for manufacture of a medicament
PT for treatment for myocardial infarction or susceptibility to myocardial
PT infarction in individual.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 22; 306pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes using a leukotriene synthesis inhibitor
CC (I) for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of myocardial
CC infarction or susceptibility to myocardial infarction in an individual.
CC Also described is a method (M1) for the treatment of acute coronary
CC syndrome (ACS) in an individual comprising administering (I). (I) has
CC antiatherosclerotic, cardiant and antianginal activities, and can be used
CC as a leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitor, and a leukotriene receptor
CC antagonist. (I) can be used for the manufacture of a medicament for the
CC treatment of myocardial infarction or susceptibility to myocardial
CC infarction in an individual who has at least one risk factor chosen from
CC an at-risk haplotype for myocardial infarction, an at-risk haplotype in a
CC the 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP) gene, a polymorphism in a
CC FLAP nucleic acid and an at-risk polymorphism in the 5-lipoxygenase (5-
CC LO) gene promoter; in an individual who has at least one risk factor
CC chosen from diabetes, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, elevated
CC lip(a), obesity, past or current smoker; in an individual having elevated
CC inflammatory marker chosen from C-reactive protein (CRP), serum amyloid
CC A, fibrinogen, leukotriene, leukotriene metabolite, interleukin-6, tissue
CC necrosis factor-alpha, soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule (sVCAM),
CC soluble intervascular adhesion molecule (sICAM), E-selectin, matrix
CC metalloproteinase type-1, matrix metalloproteinase type-2, matrix
CC metalloproteinase type-3 and matrix metalloproteinase type-9; in an
CC individual having increased low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol
CC and/or decreased high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol; in an
CC individual having increased leukotriene synthesis; in an individual
CC having previous myocardial infarction or acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
CC event, stable angina; or in an individual who has atherosclerosis or who
CC requires treatment to restore blood flow in arteries. (M1) is useful for
CC treating an individual suffering from acute coronary syndrome chosen from
CC unstable angina, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and ST-
CC elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). The human FLAP gene is located
CC on chromosome 13, more specifically to 13q12. The present sequence
CC represents a microsatellite marker used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4999 TGCTCTCCAGCTCG 5013
DB 2 TGCTCTCCAGCTCG 16

RESULT 1261

AAZ30405
ID AAZ30405 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAZ30405;

DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)

DE Compound simple sequence repeat primer (CT)7.5(AT)2.

KM Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;

KM adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;

KM amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9617082-A2.

PD 06-JUN-1996.

PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.

PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.

PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.

PI Morgante M, Vogel JM;

DR WPI; 1996-277795/28.

PT Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of

PTO polymorphism esp. in microsatellite regions.

PS Example 2; Page 84; 173pp; English.

CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in

CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate

CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using

CC primer directed amplification and comparing the products to detect

CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer

CC consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor

CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor

CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a compound SSR primer. The

CC method represents a modified amplified fragment length polymorphism

CC assay, which is partic. useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for

CC genetic trait marking and germplasm comparisons

SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
2 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 16

RESULT 1262

AAZ58088/c
ID AAZ58088 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAZ58088;

XX

DT 21-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for human GABAB receptor 1a coding sequence.

KM GABAB receptor; gamma aminobutyric acid type B receptor; inhibitor;

KM transient lower oesophageal sphincter relaxation; spasticity; emesis;

KM gastro-oesophageal reflux disease; epilepsy; psychiatric disorder; TLESR;

KM irritable bowel syndrome; dyspepsia; arthritis; allergy; diagnosis;

KM autoimmune disease; neoplastic disease; infectious disease; therapy;

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9921890-A1.

PD 06-MAY-1999.

PF 27-OCT-1998; 98WO-SE001947.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97SE-00003914.

PR 16-MAR-1998; 98SE-00000864.

PR 17-JUL-1998; 98SE-00002575.

PA (ASTR) ASTRA AB.

PI Ekstrand J;

DR WPI; 1999-302985/25.

PT Polynucleotides encoding human and canine gamma aminobutyric acid type B

PT receptor, used to screen for compounds that are inhibitors of transient

PT lower esophageal sphincter relaxations.

PS Example 1; Page 14; 222pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding a human gamma

CC aminobutyric acid type B (GABAB) receptor of the invention. Nucleic acid

CC molecules encoding GABAB receptors can be used to screen for compounds

CC that are inhibitors of transient lower oesophageal sphincter relaxations

CC (TLESR). They can also be used to screen for agonists or antagonists of

CC the GABAB receptors. Inhibitors of TLESR are useful for treating gastro-

CC oesophageal reflux disease. Other uses of GABAB receptors, such as human

CC GABAB R1c or 1d, comprise diagnosis or treatment of conditions related to

CC GABAB dysfunction, e.g. epilepsy, psychiatric disorders, emesis,

CC irritable bowel syndrome, dyspepsia, spasticity, arthritis, allergies,

CC autoimmune diseases, neoplastic diseases, pain and infectious disease

SO Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1233 CTCTCCCGGGGCTC 1247
19 CTCTCCCGGGGCTC 5

RESULT 1263

AAZ72202/c
ID AAZ72202 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC AAZ72202;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6558.

KM Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

```

XX diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX MO9954500-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99MO-IB000822.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I,
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX Claim 9; Page 1629; 2745pp; English.
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1034 GCTTCAGAGAGCA 1048
XX |||||
XX 17 GCTTCAGAGAGCA 3
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1264
XX ADD69477/c
XX ID ADD69477 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ADD69477;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE 3' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer - SEQ ID 35.
XX
XX inter-simple sequence repeat; ISSR; SSR; PCR; primer; genotyping; plant;
XX animal; Basmati rice; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO2003085133-A2.
XX
XX PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
XX PF 09-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000041.
XX
XX PR 08-APR-2002; 2002IN-CH000260.

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XX (DNMF-) CENT DNA FINGERPRINTING & DIAGNOSTICS.
XX Nagaraaju JG;
XX WPI; 2003-804317/75.
XX
XX PT New set of inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSR)-PCR primers for
XX genotyping eukaryotes, useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
XX animal systems.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 35; 60pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel set of inter-simple sequence repeats
XX (ISSR)-PCR primers for genotyping eukaryotes. The primers of the
XX invention may be useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
XX animal systems, in particular for distinguishing Basmati rice varieties
XX from non-Basmati rice varieties and traditional Basmati rice varieties
XX from evolved Basmati rice varieties. The current sequence is that of the
XX 3' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
XX |||||
XX 15 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 1265
XX ADF37284
XX ID ADF37284 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ADF37284;
XX
XX DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:1573.
XX
XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
XX vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;
XX cytoskeletal; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic;
XX nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
XX diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
XX arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiodiroma;
XX polycystic kidney disease; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003070910-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
XX
XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX
XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX
XX PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US011674;
XX
XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX
XX PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399348P.
XX
XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX
XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX
XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX
XX PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
XX
XX PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
XX
XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX

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PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX 03-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
XX WPI; 2003-679876/64.
DR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PT 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
PT factor receptor gene.
XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
PS 15-JUN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
XX WPI; 2003-679876/64.
DR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PT 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
PT factor receptor gene.
XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
PS 15-JUN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
CC The siNAs have antiangiogenic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antiposoriatic, nephrotropic and
CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating
CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodiroma,
CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 2831 GGAGCTGCTGTGTA 2845
DB 3 GGAGCTGCTGTGTA 17
RESULT 1266
ADP37531/c
ID ADP37531 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP37531;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:1820.
XX
XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;
KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;
KW cytosstatic; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antiposoriatic;
KW nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
KW diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
KW arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiodiroma;
KW polycystic kidney disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070910-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399348P.
PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
PR 15-JUN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
XX WPI; 2003-679876/64.
DR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PT 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
PT factor receptor gene.
XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
PS 15-JUN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
CC The siNAs have antiangiogenic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antiposoriatic, nephrotropic and
CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating
CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodiroma,
CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 2831 GGAGCTGCTGTGTA 2845
DB 17 GGAGCTGCTGTGTA 3
RESULT 1267
AAT30401/c
ID AAT30401 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT30401;
XX
DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Compound simple sequence repeat primer (AT)3.5(AG)7.5.
XX
XX Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
KW adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
KW amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
KW genetic trait marking; germplasm comparisons; compound; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9617082-A2.
XX
PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX

PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
XX
XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
XX
PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
XX
PI Morgante M, Vogel JM;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-277795/28.
XX
PT Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
PT polymorphism esp. in microsatellite regions.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 84; 173pp; English.
XX
CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
CC primer directed amplification and comparing the prods. to detect
CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
CC consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a compound SSR primer. The
CC method represents a modified amplified fragment length polymorphism
CC assay, which is partic. useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for
CC genetic trait marking and germplasm comparisons
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 20 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 6

RESULT 1268
AAZ01588/c
ID AAZ01588 strand; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ01588;
XX
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perhepatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX Bartholinitis; pneumonia; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX WO928475-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX
XX
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffate R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PT

XX
XX Disclosure; Page 1455; 1755pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AAZ36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX conjunctivitis, trachoma, nongonococcal trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
XX epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perhepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 13 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTC 278
DB 17 CCCCCCTCTCTCTC 3

RESULT 1269
AAC61847/c
ID AAC61847 strand; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC61847;
XX
XX
XX 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide directed against human Fas ligand gene.
XX
XX Human; Fas; Apo-1; antisense compound; Fas ligand; Fas-1; hepatitis;
XX Fas associated protein 1; protein tyrosine phosphatase; cancer;
XX autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; lymphoma; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH misc_feature 1..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
XX FT modified_base 16..20
XX FT /tag= C
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
XX
XX WO200061150-A1.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009540.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean NM, Marcusson EG;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-628395/60.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides for treating hepatitis and colon, liver or
XX lung cancer are inhibitors of Fas, Fas ligand or Fas associated protein 1
XX (Fap-1) expression.
XX
PT

PS Example 4; Page 52; 116pp; English.

XX AAC61841-58 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
CC against nucleic acids encoding human Fas-1 (Fas associated protein 1,
CC protein tyrosine phosphatase). The specification describes antisense
CC compounds which are targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational
CC start site, translational termination region or 3'-untranslated region of
CC nucleic acid molecules encoding Fas, Fas ligand (FasL), or Fas-1. The
CC antisense compounds are used to inhibit the expression of Fas, FasL or
CC Fas-1 in cells or tissues. They are used to treat autoimmune or
CC inflammatory diseases such as hepatitis. They can also be used to treat
CC cancer, especially colon, liver or lung cancer or lymphoma

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1326 TCATCCATTGAGAC 1340
Db 16 TCATCCATTGAGAC 2

RESULT 1270
ID AAH56781/c
AAH56781 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC AAH56781;
XX
DT 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE S. aureus groE operon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:429.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; groE; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;
XX microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;
XX Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
XX antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;
XX microbial infection; ss.
XX
OS Staphylococcus aureus.
XX
PN WO200136625-A2.
XX
PD 25-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CA001347.
XX
PR 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-355633/37.
XX
XX
PT Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES
PT gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the
PT gene, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 53; 110pp; English.

XX The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56832 which are
CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More
CC generally, antisense compounds (I) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groEL (heat
CC shock protein (HSP)60) (Gd) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to Gd or GS
CC expression of a microorganism and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
CC expression of Gd or GS, is claimed. (I) have antibacterial, antiviral and
CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and
CC for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (I) are useful for
CC inhibiting expression of Gd or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) are

CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
CC the expression of Gd or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
CC virus) having a Gd or GS gene which involves administering to the
CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism, (I). (I) are
CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
CC the microorganisms which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism
CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a Gd or
CC GS gene and administering (I) such that the growth of microorganism is
CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
CC represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
CC groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1673 GCAGCAGATGAGAA 1687
Db 20 GCAGCAGATGAGAA 6

RESULT 1271
ID AAF23239/c
AAF23239 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC AAF23239;
XX
DT 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligonucleotide for detection of Mycobacterium szulgai.

XX ITS; internal transcribed spacer region; Mycobacterium fortuitum;
XX Mycobacterium chelonae; Mycobacterium abscessus; Mycobacterium vaccae;
XX Mycobacterium flavescens; Mycobacterium asiaticum; tuberculosis;
XX Mycobacterium porcinum; Mycobacterium acapulcensis; identification;
XX Mycobacterium thermophil; PCR primer; probe; detection; ss.
XX
OS Mycobacterium szulgai.
XX
PN WO200073436-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 16-MAY-2000; 2000WO-KR000477.
XX
PR 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019631.
XX
PR 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019632.
XX
PR 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019633.
XX
PR 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019634.
XX
PR 29-MAY-1999; 99KR-00019635.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000KR-00018189.
XX
XX (SJH-) SJ HIGHTECH CO LTD.
XX (KIMC/) KIM C M.
XX (PARK/) PARK H K.
XX
PI Kim CM, Park HK, Jang HJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-061527/07.
XX
XX
PT Novel oligonucleotide sequences of internal transcribing spacer region of
PT non-tuberculosis mycobacteria (NTM) used as probes or primers for
PT detecting and identifying mycobacteria and distinguish TB complex from
PT NTM.
XX
PS Claim 22; Page 57; 89pp; English.

CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide developed using a
CC Mycobacterium ITS (internal transcribed spacer region) nucleotide
CC sequence. ITS DNA sequences from *M. fortuitum*, *M. chelonae*, *M. abscessus*,
CC *M. vaccae*, *M. flavescens*, *M. asiaticum*, *M. porcinum*, *M. avium*, *M.*
CC *thermoresistens* were identified. The oligonucleotides derived from
CC these sequences were used to develop PCR primers and hybridisation probes
CC for detection and identification of *Mycobacterium*. ITS has a more
CC polymorphic region than 16S rRNA and also has a conserved region. It is
CC therefore highly effective as a target DNA for distinction of genotype.
CC The oligonucleotide probes, attached to solid substrate, hybridise only
CC with nucleotide sequences in ITS of specific mycobacteria, and thus they
CC can detect and identify the specific mycobacteria sensitively. The
CC oligonucleotides can also detect and identify the specific mycobacteria
CC by PCR amplification. Using the oligonucleotide primers or probes made
CC from ITS of mycobacteria, it is possible to detect mycobacteria,
CC distinguish tuberculosis (Tb) complex from non-tuberculosis mycobacteria
CC (NTM), and to identify mycobacteria species accurately and effectively
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1986 CTGGCCAGCCTGAG 2000
DB 19 CTGGCCAGCCTGAG 5

RESULT 1272
ABN79637/C
ID ABN79637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABN79637;

DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Human FAP-1 chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #7.

KM Human; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KM vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection; ds; Fas.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2002004490-A1.

PD 10-JAN-2002.

PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802669.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.

PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665615.

PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.

PA (MARC/) MARCUSSEN E G.

PA (WYATT/) WYATT J.

PA (ZHANG/) ZHANG H.

PI Dean NM, Marcussen EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;

DR WPI; 2002-204886/26.

PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas
PT ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression of
PT Fas, Fas ligand, or Fas-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating
PT hepatitis.

PS Claim 110; Page 16; 84pp; English.

CC This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas, Fas ligand,
CC or Fas associated protein-1 (Fas-1). The inhibition of Fas mediated
CC signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory,
CC hepatotropic, cytostatic and vasotropic. Antisense oligonucleotides were

CC designed to target human Fas. Oligonucleotides were synthesised as
CC chimeric oligonucleotides and are useful for treating an animal having an
CC autoimmune or inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition
CC associated with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion
CC injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by
CC contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The
CC oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and
CC as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also useful
CC for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is related to
CC human Fas
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1326 TCATCATTGAAGAC 1340
DB 16 TCATCATTGAAGAC 2

RESULT 1273
ABQ74856/C
ID ABQ74856 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABQ74856;

DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Mouse TNFR2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:106.

KM Tumour necrosis factor receptor 2; TNFR2; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; ss.

OS Mus musculus.

PN Key Location/Qualifiers

PD modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides"

PN US6410324-B1.

PD 25-JUN-2002.

PF 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.

PR 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Watt AT;

DR WPI; 2002-606814/65.

PT New compounds antisense to nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumor
PT necrosis factor receptor 2 are useful to treat disease associated with
PT mouse tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 expression.

PS Claim 3; Col 50; 69pp; English.

CC The present invention describes compounds of 8-30 nucleobases antisense
CC to a nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumour necrosis factor receptor

CC 2 (TNFR2). Also described is a method for inhibiting expression of human
 CC or mouse TNFR2 comprising contacting cells or tissues *in vitro* with one
 CC of the claimed compounds. The antisense compounds are used to treat a
 CC disease or condition associated with expression of TNFR2. The present
 CC sequence represents a mouse TNFR2 antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotide, which is given in the present invention
 XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4473 GTGCTGTGCTAGTG 4487

DB 20 GTGCTGTGCTAGTG 6

RESULT 1274

ACC73317/c

ID ACC73317 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ACC73317;

DT 15-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX Mycobacterium szulgai specific probe SZU-01.

XX Microarray; probe; Mycobacterium; antibiotic-resistance; genotyping; ss.

XX Mycobacterium szulgai.

XX WO2003031654-A1.

XX 17-APR-2003.

XX 09-OCT-2002; 2002WO-KR001885.

XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001KR-00062125.

XX (SJH1-) SJ HIGHTECH CO LTD.

XX (KIMC/) KIM C.

XX (PARK/) PARK H.

XX Kim C, Park H, Jang H, Song E;

XX WPI; 2003-403109/38.

XX Microarray for simultaneously genotyping Mycobacteria species,

XX differentiating Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains and detecting

XX antibiotic-resistant strains, comprises specific probes on a support.

XX Claim 12; Page 51; 76pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a microarray comprising a support, a first probe

XX for genotyping Mycobacterium species, second probe for differentiating

XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains, and a third probe for detecting

XX antibiotic-resistant strains, where the probes are immobilized on the

XX support. This sequence represents an example of the first probe used for

XX genotyping Mycobacterium species. The array is useful for simultaneously

XX genotyping Mycobacterium species, differentiating M. tuberculosis strains

XX and detecting antibiotic-resistant strains

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1986 CTGCCCAAGCTGAG 2000

DB 19 CTGCCCAAGCTGAG 5

RESULT 1275

ADP88178/c

ID ADP88178 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADP88178;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID No 1761.

XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;

XX primer; PCR.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX JP2003235571-A.

XX 26-AUG-2003.

XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.

XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.

XX (KAGAKU) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2003-820454/77.

XX Novel polynucleotide useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms

XX in human gene.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1761; 704bp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide isolated and purified

XX from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given

XX in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention

XX further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide

XX polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA

XX fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in

XX specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo; and

XX a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human

XX gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide

XX polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for

XX diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.

XX The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide

XX polymorphisms in a human gene. This polynucleotide sequence represents

XX one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism

XX detection method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3683 CAGCATCGTCTAC 3697

DB 17 CAGCATCGTCTAC 3

RESULT 1276

ADH70903

ID ADH70903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADH70903;

DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Human Vbeta PCR primer #47.

XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;

XX degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;

KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosomiasis;
 KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KW breast cancer; ss; primer; PCR.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L. E.
 PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
 XX
 PI Hood LE, Rowen LJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1097; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases,
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta PCR primer.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3469 GGACACAGAGTCAA 3483
 DB 1 GGACACAGAGTCAA 15

RESULT 1277
 ADK97648/c
 ID ADK97648 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK97648;

XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer of the invention #3368.
 XX
 KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP2003259875-A.
 XX
 PD 16-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
 XX
 PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
 XX
 PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.
 XX
 PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
 PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
 PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 6677; 2627pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
 CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
 CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
 CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
 CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3380 GGGAGAAAGTCTCC 3394
 DB 16 GGGAGAAAGTCTCC 2

RESULT 1278
 ID ADK94731
 ID ADK94731 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK94731;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer of the invention #451.
 XX
 KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP2003259875-A.
 XX
 PD 16-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
 XX
 PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
 XX
 PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.
 XX
 PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
 PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
 PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

XX CC Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 3760; 2627bp; Japanese.
XX CC
XX CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2477 CACCAGCAGAAAGC 2491
DB 6 CACCAGCAGAAAGC 20
RESULT 1279
ADL27692/c
ID ADL27692 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADL27692;
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human Fap-1 cDNA, antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX KM
XX Antisense therapy; human; Fas; Fas ligand; FasL; Apo-1L; CD95L;
KM Fas associated protein 1; Fap-1; signal transduction; autoimmune disease;
KM inflammatory disease; cancer; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory;
KM cytoskeletal; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length at each
FT end. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX PN
XX US665133-B1.
XX PD
XX 25-NOV-2003.
XX PF 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665615.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Dean NM, Marcussen EG, Wyatt J;
XX WPI; 2004-050524/05.
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides of 20-50 nucleobases, useful for treating
XX autoimmune or inflammatory diseases, and cancer.
XX PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 53; 76pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acids encoding human Fas (also known as Apo-1 or CD95), Fas ligand (FasL,
CC also Apo-1L and CD95L), and Fas associated protein 1 (Fap-1). The
CC antisense compound comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that
CC specifically hybridizes with one of the said nucleic acids and inhibits
CC Fas, FasL or Fap-1 mediated signal transduction. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage,

CC preferably a phosphorothioate linkage. It also comprises at least one
CC modified sugar moiety, preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) sugar
CC moiety. The antisense oligonucleotide further comprises at least one
CC modified nucleobase, preferably a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for the treatment of autoimmune or
CC inflammatory diseases, and cancers associated with overexpression of or
CC constitutive activation of Fas, FasL, or Fap-1. The present sequence
CC represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in the examples of the
CC present invention.
XX CC
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1326 TCATCATTGAGAGC 1340
DB 16 TCATCATTGAGAGC 2
RESULT 1280
ADM53464/c
ID ADM53464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADM53464;
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Fas associated protein 1 (Fap-1) antisense oligonucleotide seqid 53.
XX KM
XX immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; vinctide; cytostatic;
KM antisense technology; Fas; Fas ligand; Fap-1; Fas associated disorder;
KM Fap-1 associated disorder; ischemia reperfusion injury; apoptosis;
KM allograft; autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; hepatitis; cancer;
KM lymphoma; Fas associated protein 1; Fap-1; human;
KM antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN
XX US2004033979-A1.
XX PD
XX 19-FEB-2004.
XX PF 14-JUL-2003; 2003US-00619220.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.
XX PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665615.
XX PR 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802669.
XX PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
XX PA (MARC/) MARCUSSEN E G.
XX PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
XX PA (ZHANG/) ZHANG H.
XX PI Dean NM, Marcussen EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;
XX WPI; 2004-180091/17.

XX	New antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Fas or
PT	Fap-1, useful in diagnosing, treating or preventing autoimmune or
PT	inflammatory disease, cancer, apoptosis, allograft rejection or ischemia
PT	reperfusion injury.
XX	
PS	Example 4; SEQ ID NO 53; 83bp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes an antisense compound 8-30 or 8-50 nucleobases in
CC	length targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational start site,
CC	translational termination region or 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding Fas, Fas ligand or Fap-1. Also described are: a
CC	pharmaceutical composition comprising the anti-sense compound and a
CC	pharmaceutical carrier or diluent; a method of inhibiting the expression
CC	of Fas or Fap-1 in cells or tissues; treating an animal having a disease
CC	or condition associated with Fas or Fap-1; and preventing allograft
CC	rejection, ischemia reperfusion injury or apoptosis in an allograft
CC	recipient. The antisense compound and pharmaceutical composition is
CC	useful in diagnosing, treating or preventing autoimmune or inflammatory
CC	disease, e.g. hepatitis, cancer, e.g. cancer of the colon, liver, lung or
CC	a lymphoma, apoptosis, allograft rejection, e.g. cardiac, renal, hepatic
CC	or skin allograft and ischemia reperfusion injury. This sequence
CC	represents a human Fas associated protein 1 (Fap-1) antisense
CC	oligonucleotide.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative	0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	1326 TCATCCATTGAAGAC 1340
DB	16 TCATCCATTGAAGAC 2
RESULT 1281	
ADCA2573	
ID	ADCA2573 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	ADCA2573;
XX	
DT	18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human FANCD2 PCR primer hFANCD2_super_23_29_F.
XX	
KM	cancer; Fanconi Anaemia; FA; BRCA; cytostatic; microarray;
XX	chemosensitising; ss; PCR; primer.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO2003039327-A2.
XX	
PD	15-MAY-2003.
XX	
PF	06-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018153.
XX	
PR	02-NOV-2001; 2001US-00998027.
XX	
PR	02-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US045561.
XX	
PA	(DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST.
XX	(UYOR-) UNIV OREGON HEALTH SCI.
PI	D'andrea AD, Taniguchi T, Timmers C, Grome M, Fox EA;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2003-441436/41.
XX	
PT	Diagnosing or determining cancer or increased risk of cancer in a
PT	patient, by testing Fanconi Anemia/BRCA pathway gene or protein for a
PT	cancer-associated defect, that indicates cancer or increased risk of
PT	cancer.
XX	
PS	Example 14; Page 100; 160pp; English.

XX	The invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing or determining if a
CC	patient has cancer or is at increased risk of cancer, involving testing a
CC	Pancreatic Anemia (PA)/BRCA pathway gene or protein for the presence of a
CC	cancer-associated defect, where the presence of one or more cancer-
CC	associated defects is indicative of cancer or an increased risk of cancer
CC	in the patient. The method of the invention has cytostatic activity. The
CC	method is useful for determining if a patient has cancer, or is at
CC	increased risk of developing cancer, e.g. breast, ovarian or prostate
CC	cancer. A microarray of the invention is useful for determining if a
CC	patient has cancer, or is at increased risk of developing cancer, by
CC	hybridising a nucleic acid sample to the nucleic acid sequences from the
CC	array, and detecting the presence of mutations in PA/BRCA pathway genes
CC	in the nucleic acid sample from the patient, where detecting the presence
CC	of mutations is indicative of a patient who has cancer, or is at
CC	increased risk of developing cancer. A method of the invention is useful
CC	for screening a chemosensitising agent, and the agent obtained is useful
CC	for treating a patient having a cancer. The present sequence is used in
CC	the exemplification of the invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative	0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	4477 TGTCCTAAGTGGCTTT 4491
DB	6 TGTGCTAAGTGCTTT 20
RESULT 1282	
ADJ72447/C	
ID ADJ72447 standard; DNA; 21 BP.	
XX AC	ADJ72447;
XX XX	
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)	
DE Human GP120 antibody VL CDR2 degenerate oligo to introduce Tyr.	
XX XX	
KW GP120; antibody; scFv; ss; library; immunoglobulin; IgG; prototype; KM walk-through mutagenesis; anti-HIV; CDR; KW complementarily determining region.	
XX XX	
OS Synthetic.	
XX XX	
PN WO2003088911-A2.	
XX XX	
PD 30-OCT-2003.	
XX XX	
PF 16-APR-2003; 2003WO-US011936.	
XX XX	
PR 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373558P.	
XX XX	
PA (CREA/) CREA R.	
XX XX	
PI Crea R;	
XX XX	
DR WPI; 2003-854029/79.	
XX XX	
PT New libraries for a prototype IgG (IgG) comprising mutated IgG or nucleic PT acids encoding a mutated IgG, useful for generating specific information PT on particular mutations that alter interaction of an IgG with its PT antigen.	
XX XX	
PS Example B, Fig 8a; 57pp; English.	
XX XX	
CC This invention relates to a novel library of immunoglobulin (IgG) CC molecules. Specifically, it refers to prototype IgG molecules that each CC may comprise a mutation where a single predetermined amino acid has been CC substituted in one or more positions within one or more of the six CC complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of the anti-HIV human GP-120	

AC ABA81814;
 XX
 DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Staphylococcus consensus primer Apcon3-1.
 XX
 KW Microorganism detection; capture oligonucleotide; probe; cancer; biochip;
 KW polymorphism detection; genetic disease diagnosis; microarray; primer;
 XX ss.
 OS Staphylococcus sp.
 XX
 PN WO20017372-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001MO-BE000053.
 XX
 PR 24-MAR-2000; 2000EP-00870055.
 PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00870204.
 XX
 PA (UYNO-) UNIV NOTRE-DAME DE LA PAIX.
 XX
 PI Remacle J, Hamels S, Zammatteo N, Lockman L, Dufour S;
 PI Alexandre I, De Longueville F;
 DR WPI; 2002-010921/01.
 XX
 PT Identifying or quantifying organisms or genes, useful e.g. for diagnosis,
 PT by detecting specific nucleotide sequences present among several
 PT homologous sequences.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 28; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides a method of identifying or quantitating a
 CC microorganism in a sample by detecting its nucleotide sequence from
 CC amongst homologous sequences. The method can be used to detect
 CC microorganisms and polymorphisms, and to diagnosis genetic diseases
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is a consensus primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1571 GAATTAAGTTGGTGCATCTTGGT 1591
 ||:|||||:|||||:|
 DB 22 GATATGTTGGTGAATTTTTRT 2
 RESULT 1286
 ABA72465/c
 ID ABA72465 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA72465;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVA DNA PCR primer #127.
 XX
 KW Human; NOVA; PCR; ss; metabolic disorder; cardiomyopathy; diabetes; ASD;
 KW hypertension; congenital heart defect; aortic stenosis; valve disease;
 KW atrial septal defect; atrioventricular canal defect; ductus arteriosus;
 KW pulmonary stenosis; subaortic stenosis; ventricular septal defect; VSD;
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; scleroderma; atherosclerosis; infectious disease;
 KW obesity; anorexia; neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; primer;
 KW haemophilia; hypercoagulation; Crohn's disease; cancer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO200281498-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 03-APR-2002; 2002MO-US010780.
 XX
 PR 03-APR-2001; 2001US-0281086P.
 PR 03-APR-2001; 2001US-0281136P.
 PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-0281863P.
 PR 05-APR-2001; 2001US-0281906P.
 PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282020P.
 PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282330P.
 PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-028234P.
 PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283710P.
 PR 17-APR-2001; 2001US-0284234P.
 PR 19-APR-2001; 2001US-0284325P.
 PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285381P.
 PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285609P.
 PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285748P.
 PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285890P.
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286068P.
 PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286293P.
 PR 27-APR-2001; 2001US-0287213P.
 PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288257P.
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294164P.
 PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294484P.
 PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298952P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299237P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299276P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318750P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324800P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324802P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325684P.
 PR 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330143P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332131P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332240P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332779P.
 PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332115P.
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337621P.
 PR 03-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345783P.
 PR 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350251P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114270.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Guo X, Kekuda R, Miller CE, Malyankar UM, Spytek KA;
 PI Patuturajan M, Liu X, Gusev VI, Li L, Vernet CAM, Zethusen BD;
 PI Gorman L, Shenoy SG, Pena CE, Smithson G, Burgess CE, Gerlach V;
 PI Padigaru M, Shinkets RA, Gangolli RA, Taupier RJ, Caaman SJ, Ji W;
 PI Anderson DW, Leite MW, Rastelli L, Edinger SR, Stone DJ;
 PI Macdougall JR, Rothenberg ME, Mazur A, Millet I, Peyman JA;
 PI Ellerman K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-046858/04.
 XX
 PT New isolated NOVA polypeptide useful for treating atherosclerosis,
 PT metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia,
 PT neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease and cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 83; Page 562; 666pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to human polypeptides, termed NOVA, and the
 CC polynucleotides encoding them. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are
 CC useful for diagnosing disease, and screening for potential therapeutic
 CC agents. The sequences are useful for treating metabolic disorders,
 CC cardiomyopathy, diabetes, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic
 CC stenosis, atrial septal defect (ASD), atrioventricular canal defect,
 CC ductus arteriosus, pulmonary stenosis, subaortic stenosis, ventricular
 CC septal defect (VSD), valve diseases, tuberosus sclerosis, scleroderma,
 CC atherosclerosis, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia, neurodegenerative
 CC disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, immune disorders,
 CC haematopoietic disorders, haemophilia, hypercoagulation, Crohn's disease

CC and cancer. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a human
CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4328 TCTTGACTTGGA 4342
DB 18 TCTTGACTTGGA 4

RESULT 1287.

ABX12725
ID ABX12725 standard; RNA; 22 BP.

AC ABX12725;

DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE VEGF mRNA stabilising element #2.

XX Modulating gene expression; alphacp1; alphacp2; Hur protein;

KM mRNA stabilising element; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF;

KM mRNA stabilisation; angiogenesis; coronary disease; cardiac disease;

KM cancer; cytostatic; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1..13

FT /note= "Given as SEQ ID NO:23 in the specification, and
specifically claimed in Claim 27"

XX MO2003016343-A2.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002MO-CA001275.

XX 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312397P.

XX (ANGI-) ANGIOGENE INC.

XX Guy L;

XX WPI; 2003-278546/27.

PT Modulating gene expression in a cell useful for preparing a composition
PT for treating cancer by modulating a binding interaction between an alpha
PT CP polypeptide and a Hur polypeptide.

PS Claim 27; Fig 5; 75pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for modulating gene expression
CC in a cell. The method comprises modulating a binding interaction between
CC an alphacp polypeptide and a Hur polypeptide. The invention also
CC discloses mRNA stabilising elements involved in the binding of alphacp1,
CC alphacp2 and Hur proteins to mRNA. The method of the invention is useful
CC for modulating gene expression, stabilising vascular endothelial growth
CC factor (VEGF) mRNAs, for inducing angiogenesis, for treating mammalian
CC diseases (e.g. coronary diseases, cardiac diseases, cancer), and
CC identifying modulators of gene expression. The present sequence
CC represents a mRNA stabilising element of the invention

XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 0 T; 12 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 43.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 7; Conservative 8; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 272 CTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
DB 7 CUCUCUCUCUCUCUCU 22

RESULT 1288

ADD69448/c
ID ADD69448 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADD69448;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE 5' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer - SEQ ID 6.

XX Inter-simple sequence repeat; ISSR; SSR; PCR; primer; genotyping; plant;

KM animal; Basmati rice; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO2003085133-A2.

XX 16-OCT-2003.

XX 09-JAN-2003; 2003MO-IB000041.

XX 08-APR-2002; 2002IN-CH000260.

XX (DNAP-) CENT DNA FINGERPRINTING & DIAGNOSTICS.

XX Nagaraaju JG;

XX WPI; 2003-804317/75.

PT New set of inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSR)-PCR primers for
PT genotyping eukaryotes, useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
PT animal systems.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 6; 60pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel set of inter-simple sequence repeats
CC (ISSR)-PCR primers for genotyping eukaryotes. The primers of the
CC invention may be useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
CC animal systems. In particular for distinguishing Basmati rice varieties
CC from non-Basmati rice varieties and traditional Basmati rice varieties
CC from evolved Basmati rice varieties. The current sequence is that of the
CC 5' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 22 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 8

RESULT 1289

ADH31279/c
ID ADH31279 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADH31279;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) cDNA PCR primer #213.

XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; PCR; ss; GPCR; cardiomyopathy;

KM atherosclerosis; diabetes; obesity; infection; cancer;

KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; asthma; allergy; hypertension;

KW retinal disease; urinary retention; angina pectoris; Crohn's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; manic depression; primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003232332-A1.
 PD 18-DEC-2003.
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024212.
 PF
 XX 18-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256635P.
 PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257876P.
 PR 04-JAN-2001; 2001US-0259743P.
 PR 10-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260718P.
 PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261498P.
 PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263689P.
 PR 08-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267464P.
 PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271021P.
 PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275946P.
 PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278150P.
 PR 18-APR-2001; 2001US-0284591P.
 PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285718P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295327P.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312902P.
 XX
 XX (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (LITL/) LI L.
 PA (BALL/) BALLINGER R A.
 PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (COLM/) COLMAN S D.
 PA (VERV/) VERRET C A M.
 PA (SHER/) SHERNOY S G.
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
 PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (SMTI/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (STON/) STONE D J.
 PA (SCIO/) SCIORE P.
 PA (MACD/) MACDUGALL J R.
 PA (GUNT/) GUNTHER E.
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (MILT/) MILLET I.
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNIEV V T.
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (WOLE/) WOLENC A R.
 XX
 PI Badigaru M, Kekuda R, Li L, Ballinger RA, Casman SJ, Spytek KA,
 PI Colman SD, Verret CAM, Sheroy SG, Gusev VY, Malyanar UM,
 PI Edinger SR, Gerlach V, Smithson G, Stone DJ, Sciore P,
 PI Macdougall JR, Gunther E, Peyman JA, Ellerman K, Millet I,
 PI Tchernieff VT, Anderson DW, Wolenc AR;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2004-061267/06.
 XX
 XX New G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) polypeptides and nucleic acids,
 PT useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating GPCR-associated disorders,
 PT e.g. cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis or diabetes, and in
 PT pharmacogenomics.
 XX
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 471; 328bp; English.
 XS
 CC The invention relates to human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR)
 CC polypeptides and the polynucleotides encoding them, designated GPCR. The
 CC invention also relates to a vector comprising a GPCR nucleic acid, a
 CC cell comprising the vector, an antibody that binds immunospecifically to
 CC a GPCR polypeptide, methods for determining the presence or amount of
 CC the polypeptide or the nucleic acid molecule in a sample, methods for
 CC identifying an agent that binds to or modulates the expression or

CC activity of a polypeptide and a method for modulating the activity of the
 CC polypeptide. The composition and methods are useful in diagnosing,
 CC preventing or treating GPCR-associated disorders, such as
 CC cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, diabetes, obesity, infections, cancer,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, asthma, allergies,
 CC hypertension, retinal diseases, urinary retention, angina pectoris,
 CC Crohn's disease, schizophrenia and manic depression. The nucleic acids
 CC are further used as hybridization probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue
 CC typing, preventive medicine and pharmacogenomics. The polypeptides are
 CC also useful as vaccines or as immunogens to produce antibodies. This
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify human GPCR cDNA of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5073 CTATCTCTGTGGCTT 5087
 Db 19 CTATCTCTGTGGCTT 5
 RESULT 1290
 AA004791
 ID AA004791 standard; cDNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AA004791;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 03-AUG-1989 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 3'-5' primer used for the detection of the DNA polymerase alpha gene.
 XX
 XX DNA polymerase alpha; gene amplification; PCR; human cancer cell; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9002203-A.
 PD 08-MAR-1990.
 PD
 PF 19-AUG-1988; 88US-00234096.
 PF
 PR 19-AUG-1988; 88US-00234096.
 PR 17-MAY-1989; 89US-00352994.
 XX
 XX (SCAN/) SCANLON K.
 PA (CITY) CITY OF HOPE.
 PA
 XX
 DR MPI; 1990-099422/13.
 XX
 PT Detection of human tumour progression and drug resistance - by utilising
 PT changes in tumour cell RNA and DNA.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 33pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The primer is used in the PCR to analyse the transcript of the DNA
 CC polymerase alpha gene thus determining the presence or absence of cancer
 CC in humans. See also AA003711-Q03729, AA003707, AA004777 and AA004791-
 CC Q04793. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2916 CTCATCAGCATCAG 2930
 Db 1 CTCATCAGCATCAG 15

CC motor neuron disease, schizophrenia and other disorder including
CC neuropathological effects of diabetes, AIDS, neuropathy, and leprosy. PCR
CC primers AAG61052-C61061 are used in the invention for the amplification
CC of DNA sequences encoding GAPDH, RALDH II (retinaldehyde dehydrogenase
CC type 2 - formed during retinoic acid synthesis), and retinoid-X-
CC receptors. These PCR primers are used in the invention during the
CC isolation and characterization of the retinoic acid receptors
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 121 GAGCGCGTCATTCACCC 138
DB 2 GAGCAGTTCATTCACCC 19
RESULT 1383
AAH61413/C
ID AAH61413 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH61413;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cdc25 hs ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3837.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytosatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; anti-seborrheic; antidiabetic; vitruide;
KW antisticking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX KW Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX PT WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX DR Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX PS Example 1; Page 351; 408bp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, anti-seborrheic, antidiabetic, antisticking,
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and vitruide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used

CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1592 GGAAACAGAGAGAGAA 1609
DB 19 GGAAACAAAGAGAGAA 2
RESULT 1384
AAH59561
ID AAH59561 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAH59561;
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin D3 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:1985.
XX KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytosatic;
KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; anti-seborrheic; antidiabetic; vitruide;
KW antisticking; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX KW Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200130362-A2.
XX PD 03-MAY-2001.
XX PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX PT WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX DR Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX PS Example 1; Page 216; 408bp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, anti-seborrheic, antidiabetic, antisticking,

PA (BEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I,
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 1787; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AA26554 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 5063 CCTTTCTCTCTATCTCT 5080
DB 19 CCTTTCTCTCTCTCTTT 2
XX
RESULT 1381
AAA66229/C
ID AAA66229 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA66229;
XX
DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:91.
XX
XX Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
XX chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
XX phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
XX
XX Canis familiaris.
XX OS
XX WO200029615-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 25-MAY-2000.
XX
XX PF 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.
XX
XX PR 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.
XX
XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
XX Gallbert F, Andre C;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-387821/33.
XX
XX New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
XX for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits
XX or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 57; 87pp; English.

XX
XX The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine
XX familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected
XX from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for
XX identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %
XX of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types
XX (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers
XX (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes
XX responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify
XX morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such
XX diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be
XX useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes
XX involved in genetic diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 256 GCCAGGAGCCCCCTCT 273
DB 18 GCCAGGAGCTCTCTCTCT 1
XX
RESULT 1382
AAC61061
ID AAC61061 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAC61061;
XX
DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Retinoid-X-receptor gamma (RXRGamma) reverse PCR primer.
XX
XX Retinoic acid receptor beta 2; RARbeta2; neurite development; senility;
XX retinoic acid; nocrotropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; schizophrenia;
XX neurological disorder; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; ss;
XX motor neurone disease; diabetes; AIDS; neuropathy; leprosy; PCR primer;
XX retinoid-X-receptor; RXR.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX WO200057900-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001211.
XX
XX PR 31-MAR-1999; 99GB-00007461.
XX
XX (UNLO) KINGS COLLEGE LONDON.
XX
XX Maden M, Corcoran JPT;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-664888/64.
XX
XX Use of retinoic acid receptor beta 2 or its agonist for inducing neurite
XX development and treating neurological disorder such as Parkinson's
XX disease, Alzheimer disease and schizophrenia.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 71; 88pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to the use of a retinoic acid receptor beta 2
XX (RARbeta2) and/or its agonist in the preparation of a medicament to cause
XX neurite development. RARbeta2 mediates the cellular effects of the
XX vitamin A derived molecule retinoic acid. Sequences AAC61031-C61051
XX represent PCR primers specific for RARalpha, RARbeta, and RARgamma DNA
XX sequences. The retinoic acid receptor of the invention exhibits
XX nocrotropic, neuroprotective and neuroleptic activities. A method using
XX RARbeta2 to cause neurite development can be used for treating
XX neurological disorders comprising neurological injury. Neurological
XX disorders include Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, senility,

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RESULT 1378
AA86251/C
ID AAA86251 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA86251;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #359.
XX
KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
PN WO200032765-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US02872.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1592 GGAAACGAGAGAGAGAA 1609
DB 19 GGAAACGAGAGAGAGAA 2

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XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 1753; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AA26564 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of the
CC differential effigacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 290 CTCCTCTCTGCTGCTTCT 307
DB 19 CTCCTCTCTGCTTCTTCT 2

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RESULT 1379
AA272783/C
ID AA272783 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AA272783;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7139.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO954500-A2.
XX

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RESULT 1380
AA272944/C
ID AA272944 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AA272944;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7300.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX

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XX (BEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Bougueleret L;
XX WPI; 1999-405178/34.
XX
XX Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived
XX from it.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 378; 385pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a mammalian Pgl gene and protein, and a set of
XX CC Pgl biallelic markers. The Pgl polynucleotide and biallelic markers are
XX CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an allele-
XX CC specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide
XX CC at a Pgl-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and
XX CC to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage
XX CC diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA)
XX CC dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its
XX CC inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections
XX CC of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure
XX CC which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and
XX CC curative treatments of the disease. The Pgl gene can be used for
XX CC detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the
XX CC future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease
XX
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4149 GGACCTCCTGCTGCTCC 4166
XX Db 2 GGACTTCCTGCTGCTTC 19
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1376
XX AAA86253/c
XX ID AAA86253 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA86253;
XX AC
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DT
XX
XX Cdc 25 hs ribozyme binding site #361.
XX DE
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX KW
XX Mammalia.
XX OS
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX PN
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX PF
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX PR
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PA
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PT
XX Disclosure; Page 105; 109pp; English.
XX PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,

CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
CC restenosis treatment
XX
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1589 GGTGAACACAGAGAAGA 1606
XX Db 19 GGGGAAACAAAGAGA 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1377
XX AAA84399
XX ID AAA84399 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA84399;
XX AC
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DT
XX
XX Cyclin D3 ribozyme binding site #11.
XX DE
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX KW
XX
XX Mammalia.
XX OS
XX
XX WO200032765-A2.
XX PN
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX PF
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX PR
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PA
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PT
XX Disclosure; Page 76; 109pp; English.
XX PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3053 GGGGAGATCAAGCTGCA 3070
XX Db 1 GCGGAGATCAAGCTCGCA 18
XX

```

RESULT 1373
AAQ15037/C
ID AAQ15037 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ15037;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 25-FEB-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE HLA-DQBeta probe GH61.
XX
KM Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; probe; HLA; typing; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP459533-A.
XX
PD 04-DEC-1991.
XX
PF 13-MAR-1987; 91EP-00113236.
XX
PR 13-MAR-1986; 86US-00839331.
PR 22-AUG-1986; 86US-00899344.
XX
PA (CENTU ) CENTUS CORP.
PA (HOPF ) HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG F.
XX
PI Erlich HA, Saiki RK, Horn GT, Mullis KB;
XX
DR WPI; 1991-355815/49.
XX
PT Oligo-nucleotide probe gps. hybridising to gene sequence variations -
PT allow sensitive detection of genetic polymorphisms and are used for
PT detecting insulin dependent diabetes.
XX
PS Claim 9(iii); Page 31; 31pp; English.
XX
CC Based on the analysis of HLA-DQBeta sequences from diverse sources, which
CC were grouped into allelic variants, the probes (see AAQ15036-41) from two
CC variable regions of the DQBeta second exon encompassing each variant were
CC synthesized. See also AAQ15025-51 and AAQ15165-68. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 468 TCCTGGGGCTGCCTGCG 485
DB 18 TCCTGGGGCTGCCTGCG 1

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XX
PD 27-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 10-NOV-1997; 97EP-00308998.
XX
PR 13-NOV-1996; 96US-0030676P.
XX
PA (SMTK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
PA (UYOE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
PI Croce CM, Fisher RA, Rasio D, Robbins DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-274189/25.
XX
PT Human hRAD54 DNA and polypeptide - and agonists, antibodies, antagonists,
PT etc.
XX
PS Example; Page 23; 64pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the example from the
CC present invention. The method of the invention is for determining the
CC genetic predisposition to cancer in an individual by detecting hRAD54
CC mutations in a sample. hRAD54 is a gene thought to be present in tumours
CC that display allelic imbalance at 1p32, the chromosomal band identified
CC as one of four minimal regions of chromosome 1 deletion in breast
CC carcinomas. hRAD54 is useful for production of proteins, inter alia, that
CC have been identified as novel hRAD54 by homology between the amino acid
CC sequence given in AA62186 and known amino acid sequences such as yeast
CC RAD54. hRAD54 proteins are used in the treatment of cancer, including
CC Xeroderma Pigmentosum and Bloom syndrome, Werner's syndrome and X-linked
CC mental retardation with alpha-thalassemia syndrome and breast cancer.
CC hRAD54 polynucleotides are also useful for detecting complementary
CC nucleotides for use as a diagnostic agent, especially useful for
CC diagnosis of disease or susceptibility to diseases. hRAD54
CC polynucleotide, proteins, agonists and antagonists which are proteins are
CC useful in gene therapy
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1334 TGAAGACAAGTCAGGCG 1351
DB 19 TGAAGACAAGTCAGGCG 2

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RESULT 1375
AAZ01381
ID AAZ01381 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ01381;
XX
DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for PGI biallelic marker 4-60-293.
XX
KM PGI gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PGI-related biallelic marker;
KM cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;
KM PSA; human; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9932644-A2.
XX
PD 01-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-1B002133.
XX
PR 22-DEC-1997; 97US-00996306.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658P.

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PN W08904875-A.
 XX 01-JUN-1989.
 XX
 XX
 PF 14-NOV-1989; 89MO-US004067.
 XX
 PR 17-NOV-1987; 87US-00121519.
 XX
 XX (CETU) CETUS CORP.
 XX
 PI Erlich HA, Horn GT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1989-178393/24.
 XX
 PT Marker DNA sequences from HLA class-II beta region - detect amino acid 57
 PT codon of dq-beta protein to detect auto-immune susceptibility.
 XX
 PS Disclosure, Page 8; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC Allele-specific probe (designated GH61), from the DQ-beta-B region of the
 CC DR3 haplotype used to detect indirectly the identity of codon 57 in the
 CC DO-beta locus of the HLA Class II beta genes. Used to detect autoimmune
 CC diseases, esp. diabetes mellitus, and Pemphigus vulgaris (see AA05051-
 CC AA090066). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 468 TCCTGGGGTGCTGCCG 485
 Db 18 TGCTGGGGCTGCTGCCG 1

RESULT 1371
 AAQ06430
 ID AAQ06430 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ06430;
 XX
 DT 04-FEB-1991 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide probe to region associated with human type I diabetes
 DE mellitus.
 XX
 KM Insulin-dependent diabetes; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KM Reiter's disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US4965189-A.
 XX
 PD 23-OCT-1990.
 XX
 PF 01-JUL-1986; 86US-00880857.
 XX
 PR 01-JUL-1986; 86US-00880857.
 XX
 XX (UYMA-) UNIV MASSACHUSETTS.
 XX
 PI Owerbach D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1990-341710/45.
 XX
 PT DQ beta gene oligo:nucleotide(s) - for detection of proclivity in humans
 PT for development of type I diabetes mellitus.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Col 14; 17pp; English.
 XX
 CC Probe may be used in tests for proclivity towards autoimmune diseases

CC such as insulin dependent diabetes, Reiter's disease etc. Probes are
 CC highly specific, even able to differentiate between restriction fragments
 CC of identical size, and may also be used in tissue typing
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 470 CTGGGGTGCTGCCG 487
 Db 2 CTGGGGCTGCTGCCG 19

RESULT 1372
 AAQ15104/c
 ID AAQ15104 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ15104;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-FEB-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe GH61 derived from HLA DQ-beta second exon.
 XX
 KM HLA-DQ beta; HLA typing; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP459532-A.
 XX
 PD 04-DEC-1991.
 XX
 PF 13-MAR-1987; 91EP-00113105.
 XX
 PR 13-MAR-1986; 86US-00839331.
 PR 22-AUG-1986; 86US-00899344.
 XX
 PA (CETU) CETUS CORP.
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG F.
 XX
 PI Erlich HA, Saiki RK, Horn GT, Mullis KB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1991-355814/49.
 XX
 PT Oligo-nucleotide primers for amplifying human leucocyte antigen genes -
 PT for detection of gene variations and polymorphisms, utilizing new probes.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 26; 27pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primers GH28 and GH29 (AAQ15095 and AAQ15096, respectively),
 CC complementary to opposite strands of the conserved 5' and 3' ends of the
 CC DQ beta second exon were used to amplify sample fragments. Some HLA-DQ
 CC allele specific probes (including DH61) from two variable regions of the
 CC DQ beta second exon were designed based on an analysis of HLA-DQ beta
 CC sequences from diverse sources which were grouped into allelic variants.
 CC The probes were found to have reasonable specificity for the portions of
 CC the allele being detected in genomic DNA samples. See AAQ15093-015112.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 468 TCCTGGGGTGCTGCCG 485
 Db 18 TGCTGGGGCTGCTGCCG 1

CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
 CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
 CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
 CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
 CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
 CC the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
 CC organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
 CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
 CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
 CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
 CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
 CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
 CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
 CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
 CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
 CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
 CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3919 CGACGCGCGCGCGCGCG 3936
 |||||
 Db 18 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1

RESULT 1367
 ADO26692
 ID ADO26692 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADO26692;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:85.

XX phenotype: phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004042059-A1.

XX 21-MAY-2004.

XX 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.

XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.

XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.

XX Frazer IH;

XX WPI; 2004-411519/38.

XX P-PSDB; ADO26693.

PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
 selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first

PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 85; 86pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
 CC polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
 CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
 CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
 CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
 CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
 CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
 CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
 CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
 CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
 CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
 CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
 CC the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
 CC organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
 CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
 CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
 CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
 CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
 CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
 CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
 CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
 CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
 CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
 CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3918 CGACGCGCGCGCGCGCG 3935
 |||||
 Db 1 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 18

RESULT 1368
 ADO26628
 ID ADO26628 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADO26628;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:21.

XX phenotype: phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004042059-A1.

XX 21-MAY-2004.

CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention.
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3923 GCCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 3940
|||||
1 GCCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 18
DB ADO26622/c
ADO26622 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ADO26622;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:15.
XX
KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004042059-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
XX
PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
XX
XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX
PA Frazer IH;
XX
PI MPI; 2004-411519/38.
XX
DR P-PSDB; ADO26623.
XX
PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 86pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
XX polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
CC the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
CC organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected

CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention.
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3918 CCGACGCGCGCGCGCGCG 3935
|||||
18 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1
DB ADO26612/c
ADO26612 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ADO26612;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:5.
XX
KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004042059-A1.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2004.
XX
PD 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
XX
PF 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
XX
XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX
PA Frazer IH;
XX
PI MPI; 2004-411519/38.
XX
DR P-PSDB; ADO26613.
XX
XX Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
XX selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
XX codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 5; 86pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
XX polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test

KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; db.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO2004042059-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-MAY-2004.
 XX
 PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
 XX
 PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
 XX
 PA (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
 PI Frazer IH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-411519/38.
 DR P-PSDB; ADO26617.
 XX
 PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
 PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
 PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 47; 86bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
 CC polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
 CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
 CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
 CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
 CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
 CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
 CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
 CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
 CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
 CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
 CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
 CC the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
 CC organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
 CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
 CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
 CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
 CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
 CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
 CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
 CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
 CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
 CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
 CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3923 GCCGCGCGCGCGCTGCC 3940
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

-Db 18 GCCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 1
 RESULT 1364
 ADO26616
 ID ADO26616 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO26616;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO.9.
 XX
 KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; db.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2004042059-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-MAY-2004.
 XX
 PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
 XX
 PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
 XX
 PA (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
 PI Frazer IH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-411519/38.
 DR P-PSDB; ADO26617.
 XX
 PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
 PT selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
 PT codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 9; 86bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
 CC polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
 CC selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 CC same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
 CC the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
 CC the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
 CC different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
 CC phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
 CC organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
 CC of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
 CC and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
 CC the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
 CC interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
 CC the method above; (3) an organism or interest or part containing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
 CC organism or interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
 CC comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
 CC of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
 CC encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
 CC selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
 CC phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
 CC of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
 CC part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
 CC selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 CC and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 CC encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
 CC synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
 CC a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 CC quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the

KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KM breast cancer; ss; primer; microsatellite.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002150891-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX
PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA (ROME/) ROME L.
XX
PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX
XX
PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT Vbeta gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1276; 164pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta microsatellite primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4999 TGCTCTCCAGCCTGCTG 5016
DB 1 TGCACCTCCAGCCTGATG 18
XX
RESULT 1362
ADM29039
ID ADM29039 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADM29039;
XX
DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL4R promoter polymorphism related primer SEQ ID NO:79.
XX
XX Type 1 diabetes; detection; polymorphism; interleukin 4; IL4;
KW interleukin 13; IL13; immunology; molecular biology; autoimmune disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis; ulcerative colitis;

KM pernicious anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; primer;
ss; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 16.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN Synthetic.
XX
PN EP1405921-A1.
XX
PD 07-APR-2004.
XX
PF 01-OCT-2003; 2003EP-00022242.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2002; 2002US-00264965.
PR 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00267844.
XX
PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-318714/30.
XX
XX
PT Detecting an individual's risk for autoimmune diseases, in particular
PT type 1 diabetes, by determining sequence variants or polymorphisms
PT present at the IL-4 and IL-13 loci.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 79; 168pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for determining an individual's
CC risk for type 1 diabetes. The method comprises detecting the presence of
CC a type 1 diabetes-associated polymorphism in the interleukin 4 (IL4) or
CC IL13 loci in a nucleic acid sample of the individual, where the presence
CC of the polymorphism indicates the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes.
CC The human IL4 and IL13 genes are located on chromosome 5. Also described
CC is a kit for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes,
CC comprising one or more sequence-specific oligonucleotide each
CC individually comprising a sequence that hybridises under stringent
CC conditions to a type 1 diabetes-associated IL4 or IL13 polymorphism, and
CC instructions to use the kit to determine the individual's risk for type 1
CC diabetes. Detection of one or more IL4 or IL13 polymorphisms in a nucleic
CC acid sample of an individual, is useful for the determination of the
CC individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The methods and compositions of
CC the present invention are also useful in the field of immunology and
CC molecular biology, in particular for detecting an individual's risk for
CC autoimmune diseases, such as multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis,
CC ulcerative colitis, pernicious anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic
CC lupus erythematosus and inflammatory bowel disease. The present sequence
CC represents a primer for human IL4 receptor (IL4R) promoter polymorphisms,
CC which is used in the exemplification of the present invention. The human
CC IL4R gene is located on chromosome 16.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3600 CCTGCTCCAGAGAGAC 3617
DB 1 CCTGCTCCAGAGAGAC 18
XX
RESULT 1363
ADO26654/C
ID ADO26654 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADO26654;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:47.
XX

```

OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..4
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 16..18
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX WO2003048298-A2.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002; 2002WO-IL000985.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0335837P.
XX
XX (YISS ) YISSUM RES DEV CO HEBREW UNIV JERUSALEM.
XX
XX PI Golomb G, Sacks H, Najareh Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-523294/49.
XX
XX Nanoparticles for sustained delivery of encapsulated molecule into a
PT living cell, comprising encapsulation media with biodegradable polymer,
PT and isolated nucleic acid homolog sequence encapsulated with medium.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 32; 97pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nanoparticles (I) capable of delivery of
CC an encapsulated molecule into a living cell, comprising an encapsulation
CC media (EM) including a biodegradable polymer, and an isolated nucleic
CC acid homologue sequence (II) encapsulated with EM, where the
CC nanoparticles are capable of releasing (II) over an extended period of
CC time. (I) have cytostatic and antimicrobial activities, and can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) can be used for sustained delivery and release of a
CC nucleic acid homologue within a subject, by encapsulating a nucleic acid
CC homolog within (I), and introducing (I) into the subject. (I) can also be
CC used for treating a medical condition of a subject by sustained delivery
CC of nucleic acid homologue, by encapsulating an isolated nucleic acid
CC homologue sequence designed to alleviate symptoms of the medical
CC condition within EM, so that nanoparticles are formed, and delivering the
CC nanoparticles into the subject, where the isolated nucleic acid homologue
CC sequence is released over an extended period of time. A pharmaceutical
CC composition comprising (I) can be used for treating a medical condition
CC including cell proliferation disorder, an infectious disease, a genetic
CC defect and aberrant gene regulation. The nanoparticles are capable of
CC introducing the nucleic acid into the cell very efficiently. The present
CC sequence represents a partial phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide
CC for platelet derived growth factor receptor beta (PDGFR-beta), which is
CC used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1023 GACACGAGTGGGGCTTCCA 1040
XX ||||| |||||
Db 18 GACACCATGGGGCTTCCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1360
XX ADA27361/c
XX ID ADA27361 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
XX AC ADA27361;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT

```

```

XX DE Human microsatellite repeat M2_3_8.
XX
XX KM de; HLA-related research; HLA class II-associated disease;
XX KM transplantation matching; recombination hot spot identification;
XX KM linkage disequilibrium study; human, microsatellite.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003108940-A1.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-00314405.
XX
XX 15-NOV-2000; 2000US-00713616.
XX
XX (INOK/) INOKO H.
XX
XX PI Inoko H, Tamiya G, Matsuzaka Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-616782/58.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primer capable of specifically hybridizing to a DNA
PT having the sequence of the flanking regions of a microsatellite (e.g.
PT M249), useful for HLA-related research, e.g. transplantation matching.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 5; 20pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide primer capable of
CC specifically hybridizing to a DNA having the sequence of the flanking
CC regions of a microsatellite selected from M2-4-9, M2-2-9, M2-2-12, M2-3-
CC 11, M2-2-20, M2-2-21, M2-2-23, M2-2-24, M2-4-25, M2-4-26, M2-2-
CC 29, M2-2-32, M2-4-32, M2-4-33, M2-4-37, M2-3-22, M2-2-36, M2-5-11, M2-2-
CC 46, and M2-2-48. The primer is useful for determining the number of
CC repeat units of the microsatellite cited above. The primer is useful in
CC HLA-related research, such as genetic mapping of HLA class II-associated
CC diseases, transplantation matching, population genetics, and
CC identification of recombination hot spots as well as linkage
CC disequilibrium studies. The present sequence represents the human
CC microsatellite repeat M2_3_8.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3919 CGACGCCGCGCGCGCGCCG 3936
XX ||||| |||||
Db 18 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCCG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1361
XX ADH71082
XX ID ADH71082 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ADH71082;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Vbeta microsatellite primer #25.
XX
XX DE human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
XX KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
XX KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
XX KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
XX KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
XX KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
XX KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
XX KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
XX KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;

```


CC as transfection vehicles. The present sequence represents a nucleic acid
 CC product of the invention, which is produced by a solid phase chemical
 CC reaction, and is modified at the 5' end by an alpha-oxaldehyde
 XX

SO Sequence 18 BP, 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1295 GTCCAGCTCAGCCACT 1312
 DB 1 GTCCAGCTCAGCTAAT 18

RESULT 1357

ABLS8829
 ID ABL58829 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABL58829;

XX 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Staphylococcus PCR primer Staphylok SEQ ID NO 7.

XX Staphylococcus; enterotoxin; antibiotic; methicillin; MRSA; PCR; primer;
 KM 6s.

XX Staphylococcus sp.

XX DE10051174-A1.

XX 02-MAY-2002.

PF 16-OCT-2000; 2000DE-01051174.

PR 16-OCT-2000; 2000DE-01051174.

XX (MICR-) MICRODIAGNOSTICS AG.

XX Wasell L;

XX WPI; 2002-418109/45.

DR Detecting Staphylococcus by nucleic acid amplification, useful for
 XX testing e.g. clinical samples, can identify simultaneously enterotoxin
 PT and methicillin-resistance genes.

XX Claim 1; Fig 1; 26pp; German.

XX The invention relates to a method for detecting Staphylococcus DNA in a
 CC sample by nucleic acid amplification using various primers (ABLS8823-
 CC ABL58848) or their variants. The method is used to detect Staphylococci
 CC that produce enterotoxins and/or are resistant to antibiotics
 CC (methicillin), e.g. in blood or tissue samples, foods, water and
 CC bacterial cultures. The method allows simultaneous determination of many
 CC genes since the specified primers are functional under the same
 CC conditions and it eliminates the need for a lengthy culture stage

XX Sequence 18 BP, 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1669 TCCTGACGACGATGAAGA 1686
 DB 1 TTCACGACGACGATGAAGA 18

RESULT 1358

ABT21411
 ID ABT21411 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABT21411;
 AC 16-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX Multiplex group PCR primer #158.

DE Racing potential; horse; grandpaternal DNA; over-represented; breeding;
 XX grandmother; performance; progeny horse; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200292851-A2.

XX 21-NOV-2002.

XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-GB002273.

XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011886.

XX (ANIM-) ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST.
 XX (BRHO-) BRITISH HORSE RACING BOARD.

XX Binns WM, Swinburne JE;

XX WPI; 2003-129314/12.

XX Determining the racing potential of a horse comprises measuring whether
 PT grandpaternal or grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother DNA is
 PT over-represented in the genome of the horse.

XX Example 2; Page 24; 49pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for determining racing potential
 CC of a horse. The method comprises measuring: whether grandpaternal DNA is
 CC over-represented in the genome of the horse; or in the case where one of
 CC the grandmothers was selected for breeding on the basis of racing
 CC performance, whether grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother is
 CC over-represented in the genome of the horse which indicates that the
 CC horse has good racing potential. The method of the invention is useful
 CC for determining the racing potential of a horse or for obtaining a
 CC progeny horse with good racing potential. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in the detection method of over-
 CC representation of DNA from male grandparents of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP, 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 TCTGCAATACCTGTGCC 817
 DB 1 TCTGAATACCTGTGCC 18

RESULT 1359

ACCT9761/C
 ID ACCT9761 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ACCT9761;

XX 29-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE Mouse PDGFR-beta antisense oligonucleotide M-As-PT-ODN SEQ ID NO:17.

XX PDGFR-beta; platelet derived growth factor receptor beta; nanoparticle;
 XX delivery; encapsulated molecule; cytostatic; antimicrobial; gene therapy;
 XX sustained delivery; cell proliferation disorder; infectious disease;
 XX genetic defect; aberrant gene regulation; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX Asynchronous chain-extending polymerase chain reaction for producing lots
PT of target DNA fragments, comprises a multiple repeated heat circulation
PT process.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 3; 4pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a kind of two chains asynchronously-
CC elongated DNA amplification technology in vitro, which is characterized
CC by that firstly, a pair of specific primers is synthesized according to
CC the target DNA sequence to be amplified, then a repetitive sequence
CC complementary oligo-repetitive sequence of 3' target DNA chain whose tail
CC end is modified and elongation vitality is lost, then the oligo-
CC repetitive sequence, chain primer, heat-resistant DNA polymerase, dNTP
CC substrate, template DNA, magnesium ion, polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
CC buffer solution and ultra-pure water are mixed uniformly and made into a
CC reaction system. The reaction system then undergoes the processes of high
CC -temp., low-temp., medium-low temp., medium-temp, and repeated heat
CC circulation treatment in the heat-circulating instrument to obtain
CC million copies of specific target DNA fragments. The invention adopts a
CC multiple repeated heat circulation process, so that it can produce lots
CC of target DNA fragments. The present sequence was used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3918 CCGACGCCGCCGCCG 3935
DB 18 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1
XX
RESULT 1355
AAH42420/c
ID AAH42420 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAH42420;
XX
DT 01-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid product modified by an alpha-oxoaldehyde.
XX
KM Nucleic acid; DNA chip; combinatorial chemistry; toxicity;
KM high throughput screening; transfection vehicle; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /note= "Cyt3 attached"
XX
FT
XX
PN WO200142495-A2.
XX
PD 14-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 07-DEC-2000; 2000WO-FR003427.
XX
PR 07-DEC-1999; 99FR-00015392.
XX
PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR LILLE.
PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCT.
PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX
PI Melnyk O, Olivier C, Olivier N, Hoc D, Huot L, Lemoine Y;
PI Wolowczuk I, Huynh-Dinh T, Gouyette C, Gras-Masse H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-457296/49.
XX
PT New product comprising nucleic acid linked to a support, useful as DNA

PT chip, e.g. for diagnosis and as transfection vehicle, has nucleic acid
PT stably and covalently attached.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 34; 59pp; French.
XX
CC The specification describes a nucleic acid product attached to a support
CC through a linker. The nucleic acid products of the invention are
CC particularly useful as DNA chips for combinatorial chemistry, i.e. for
CC high throughput screening to identify new genes or pharmaceuticals and
CC for studying toxicity, also for diagnosis. Alternatively, they are useful
CC as transfection vehicles. The present sequence represents a nucleic acid
CC product of the invention, which is produced by a solid phase chemical
CC reaction, and is modified at the 5' end by an alpha-oxoaldehyde
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1295 GTCCAGCTCAGCCAACT 1312
DB 18 GTCCAGCTCAGCTAATT 1
XX
RESULT 1356
AAH42418
ID AAH42418 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAH42418;
XX
DT 01-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid product modified by an alpha-oxoaldehyde.
XX
KM Nucleic acid; DNA chip; combinatorial chemistry; toxicity;
KM high throughput screening; transfection vehicle; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /note= "H2N-C6H12 attached"
XX
FT
XX
PN WO200142495-A2.
XX
PD 14-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 07-DEC-2000; 2000WO-FR003427.
XX
PR 07-DEC-1999; 99FR-00015392.
XX
PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR LILLE.
PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCT.
PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX
PI Melnyk O, Olivier C, Olivier N, Hoc D, Huot L, Lemoine Y;
PI Wolowczuk I, Huynh-Dinh T, Gouyette C, Gras-Masse H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-457296/49.
XX
PT New product comprising nucleic acid linked to a support, useful as DNA
PT chip, e.g. for diagnosis and as transfection vehicle, has nucleic acid
PT stably and covalently attached.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 21; 59pp; French.
XX
CC The specification describes a nucleic acid product attached to a support
CC through a linker. The nucleic acid products of the invention are
CC particularly useful as DNA chips for combinatorial chemistry, i.e. for
CC high throughput screening to identify new genes or pharmaceuticals and
CC for studying toxicity, also for diagnosis. Alternatively, they are useful

XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143212.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
 XX WPI; 2000-237846/20.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense compounds that limit the expression of human TRADD protein,
 PT useful in the treatment and diagnosis of cancer, inflammation and septic
 PT shock.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 51; 85pp; English.
 XX
 CC The intracellular protein TRADD has been identified as a critical link
 CC between tumour necrosis factor (TNF) receptor binding and downstream
 CC activation of NF-kappa-B. Overexpression of native TRADD activates NF-
 CC kappa-B in the absence of TNF and dominant negative mutants of TRADD
 CC block TNF-induced NF-kappa-B activation. A second effect of TNF in many
 CC cell types is the induction of apoptosis (programmed cell death). TRADD
 CC overexpression has been shown to mimic TNF induction of apoptosis as
 CC well. Data indicates that TRADD and other downstream effector proteins
 CC are the rate limiting step of TNF action and would therefore serve as the
 CC most efficient targets for inhibition of TNF-induced events. Antisense
 CC oligonucleotides capable of inhibiting TRADD function may therefore be
 CC useful in a number of therapeutic, diagnostic and research applications.
 CC Inhibiting expression of TRADD by contacting human cells or tissues with
 CC the antisense compound may be used to treat a disease or condition
 CC associated with TRADD expression, for example, septic shock,
 CC inflammation, or cancer. TRADD antisense oligonucleotides of varying
 CC inhibitory capabilities are listed in GENSEQ records AA293438-293517.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides exhibit enhanced inhibitory capabilities
 CC when they have 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 821 GGAGGAAGAGACACAGG 838
 Db 1 GGAGGAAGCGGCACACAGG 18
 XX
 RESULT 1353
 AAA96986/c
 ID AAA96986 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA96986;
 XX
 DT 15-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE RAP2.2 AP2 domain amplification PCR primer JORAP2.2U.
 XX
 KW Apelela; AP2 domain; canola; soybean; ANT; RAP; ERBPP; flower; seedless;
 KW fruit; cherry; melon; tomato; AP2 domain containing; ADC; PCR primer;
 KW transgenic plant; ss.
 XX
 OS Arabidopsis sp.
 XX
 PN US6093874-A.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2000.
 XX
 PF 15-AUG-1997; 97US-00912272.
 XX
 PR 20-AUG-1996; 96US-00700152.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-1997; 97US-00879827.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX

PI Okamuro JK, Jofuku KD;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-514122/46.
 DR-
 XX
 PT Modulating seed traits useful for creating transgenic plants with altered
 PT seed size or protein content, by providing a plant with a recombinant
 PT expression cassette containing an ADC (AP2 domain containing) nucleic
 PT acid linked to a promoter.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 10; 60pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a method for modulating seed traits in a
 CC soybean or canola plant comprising providing a plant having a recombinant
 CC expression cassette containing an ADC (AP2 domain containing) nucleic
 CC acid linked to a plant promoter. ADC gene sequences are represented by
 CC AAA6979-A96981. The AP2 gene (AP2TALA) was originally isolated from
 CC Arabidopsis sp. and AP2 domain containing genes include RAP2 (related to
 CC AP2) ANT and ERBPPs. The AP2 gene is a floral homeotic gene. Each of
 CC these proteins contain AP2 like domains. Sequences AA825813-825858
 CC represent protein fragments and peptides from ADC proteins such as
 CC RAP2.7. Sequences AA96982-A97035 represent PCR primers used to isolate
 CC the ADC genes of the invention. The method is used for modulating seed
 CC traits in canola and soybean plants and for creating transgenic plants.
 CC The nucleic acids can be used to confer desired traits on essentially any
 CC plant by increasing or decreasing gene expression. These may be used to
 CC increase seed size, protein, amino acid or oil content in crop plants in
 CC which seeds are used directly for animal or human consumption or for
 CC industrial purposes, such as soybean, canola and other grains. These may
 CC be also be used to decrease seed size or producing seedless varieties in
 CC plants grown for their fruit and in which large seeds may be undesirable,
 CC such as cherries, melons or tomatoes. Primers, which specifically amplify
 CC AP2 domains of the genes, are particularly useful for identification of
 CC particular ADC polynucleotides
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 322 CTCGCGAGCTCAGTTTCC 339
 Db 18 CTCGCGAGCCCATTTTCC 1
 XX
 RESULT 1354
 AAF85699/c
 ID AAF85699 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF85699;
 XX
 DT 13-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Multiple repeated heat process PCR related oligonucleotide #3.
 XX
 KW Multiple repeated heat circulation; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
 KW target DNA production; DNA synthesis; de.
 XX
 OS unidentified.
 XX
 PN CN1278558-A.
 XX
 PD 03-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PF 22-JUN-1999; 99CN-00114949.
 XX
 PR 22-JUN-1999; 99CN-00114949.
 XX
 PA (XIAO/) XIA Q.
 XX
 PI Xia Q;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-245741/26.
 XX

KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KM diagnosis; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I,
XX WPI, 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 2569; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2801 GGAAGAGAAAATGAGA 2818
DB 18 GCGAGGAGAGATGAGA 1
RESULT 1351
AA271430/c
ID AA271430 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AA271430;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5786.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.

XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I,
XX WPI, 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 1464; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5069 CTTCTATCTCTGTGCGCT 5086
DB 18 CTTCTATCTCTGTGCTACT 1
RESULT 1352
AA293457
ID AA293457 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AA293457;
XX
XX 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX TRADD antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX TRADD; TNF; tumour necrosis factor; NF-kappa-B; apoptosis;
XX programmed cell death; antisense; inhibition; treatment; therapy;
XX septic shock; inflammation; cancer; antiinflammatory; human; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_binding complement(1..18)
XX /'tag= a
XX /note="Complementary to bases 310-293 of the human TRADD
XX sequence described in GENSEQ record AA293431"
XX
XX WO200012527-A1.
XX
XX 09-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019614.
XX
XX

```
CC drug-drug interactions and adverse side effects. The polymorphisms can be
CC used as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for detecting genetic
CC linkage related to phenotypic variation in activity or expression of
CC UGT2B protein. The polymorphism containing nucleic acid molecules may
CC also be used for generating genetically modified non-human animals and
CC for obtaining site specific gene modification in cell lines
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP, 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1882 AGAAGAGTGGCTGGAGA 1899
DB 18 AGAAGAGTGGCTGGATA 1
RESULT 1348
AAC66197/c
ID AAC66197 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAC66197;
XX
DT 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer 17FW-6 used in trypsin hL identification.
XX
KW Human; trypsin hL; serine protease; lung disease model animal;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2000253887-A.
XX
PD 19-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 11-MAR-1999; 99JP-00065337.
XX
PR 11-MAR-1999; 99JP-00065337.
XX
PA (TTPH-) TT PHARMA KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-658814/64.
XX
PT Novel gene encoding a serine protease and its protein used to screen for
PT serine protease inhibitors and to prepare lung disease animal models.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 17pp; Japanese.
XX
CC Nucleotide sequence AAC66182 encodes human trypsin hL AAB35701, a serine
CC protease. The invention relates to the human hL gene and protein
CC sequences, to a recombinant vector containing the nucleotide sequence,
CC and a host cell containing the vector. Human trypsin hL can be used for
CC screening for serine protease inhibitors, in the preparation of a lung
CC disease model animal, and for the development of an index marker of lung
CC diseases caused by an anti-trypsin hL antibody. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the identification of trypsin hL
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3047 CTTCCAGGCGGAGATCAA 3064
DB 18 CATCCAGGCGGAGAGCAA 1
RESULT 1349
AAZ70454/c
ID AAZ70454 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ70454;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4810.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotypic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 1256; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ6579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5192 GTGTGTGAATGCAGAAG 5209
DB 18 GTGTATGAATGCAGAAG 1
RESULT 1350
AAZ76614/c
ID AAZ76614 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ76614;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10970.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
```

XX Monia BP, Cowseert LM, Baker BF, Zhang H;
 XX WPI; 2000-126316/11.
 XX
 PT Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
 PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated region
 PT of the FADD gene.
 XX
 PS Example 16; Col 47-48; 37pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I) 8-20
 CC nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
 CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD), targeted
 CC to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat animals,
 CC especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
 CC condition associated with FADD expression. AA244746-244831 represent
 CC primers and probes used in the method of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 3344 CCAGCCGCCCAAGACTC 3361
 1 CCAGCGGCCCAAGATTTC 18
 RESULT 1346
 AA295188/c
 ID AA295188 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AA295188;
 DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse primer #4 used to sequence UGT2B15 polymorphic fragments.
 XX
 KM UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15; UGT2B15; polymorphism; metabolism;
 KM drug interaction; detect; human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNPs;
 KM primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200006776-A1.
 PD 10-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 22-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016675.
 XX
 PR 28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094391P.
 XX
 PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
 PI Galvin M, Miller A, Penny L, Riedy M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-195321/17.
 XX
 PT Novel human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase sequence, polymorphisms for
 PT genotyping individuals to predict rate of metabolism of substrates and
 PT for identifying potential drug interactions.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 25; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a primer used to sequence polymorphic fragments
 CC of the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15 (UGT2B15) gene. UDP-
 CC glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs) are a family of enzymes that catalyze the
 CC glucuronic acid conjugation of a wide range of endogenous and exogenous
 CC substrates. The UGT2B gene subfamily encode steroid metabolizing isoforms
 CC in the liver. Alteration of the expression or function of UGTs may effect
 CC drug metabolism. The invention relates to non-chromosomal nucleic acid

CC molecules, which comprise human UGT2B sequence polymorphisms (see
 CC AA295051-295110). Probes which detect the UGT2B locus polymorphisms can
 CC be used to detect altered UGT2B metabolism of a substrate in an
 CC individual. The nucleic acid molecules comprising a human UGT2B sequence
 CC polymorphism can be used in screening assays for genotyping individuals,
 CC also to predict their rate of metabolism of UGT2B substrate, potential
 CC drug-drug interactions and adverse side effects. The polymorphisms can be
 CC used as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for detecting genetic
 CC linkage related to phenotypic variation in activity or expression of
 CC UGT2B protein. The polymorphism containing nucleic acid molecules may
 CC also be used for generating genetically modified non-human animals and
 CC for obtaining site specific gene modification in cell lines
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 1882 AGAAGAGTGCTGAGCA 1899
 18 AGAAGATGCTGATTA 1
 RESULT 1347
 AA295172/c
 ID AA295172 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AA295172;
 DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Secondary reverse PCR primer for human UGT2B15 exon 2 amplification.
 XX
 KM UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15; UGT2B15; polymorphism; metabolism;
 KM drug interaction; detect; human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNPs;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200006776-A1.
 PD 10-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 22-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016675.
 XX
 PR 28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094391P.
 XX
 PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
 PI Galvin M, Miller A, Penny L, Riedy M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-195321/17.
 XX
 PT Novel human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase sequence, polymorphisms for
 PT genotyping individuals to predict rate of metabolism of substrates and
 PT for identifying potential drug interactions.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 24; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the
 CC human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B15 (UGT2B15) gene. UDP-
 CC glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs) are a family of enzymes that catalyze the
 CC glucuronic acid conjugation of a wide range of endogenous and exogenous
 CC substrates. The UGT2B gene subfamily encode steroid metabolizing isoforms
 CC in the liver. Alteration of the expression or function of UGTs may effect
 CC drug metabolism. The invention relates to non-chromosomal nucleic acid
 CC molecules, which comprise human UGT2B sequence polymorphisms (see
 CC AA295051-295110). Probes which detect the UGT2B locus polymorphisms can
 CC be used to detect altered UGT2B metabolism of a substrate in an
 CC individual. The nucleic acid molecules comprising a human UGT2B sequence
 CC polymorphism can be used in screening assays for genotyping individuals,
 CC also to predict their rate of metabolism of UGT2B substrate, potential

RESULT 1343
AAV95244/C
ID AAV95244 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAV95244;
XX
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Canine IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 114.
XX
XX
KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW graft rejection; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Canis sp.
XX
XX
PN WO9824913-A2.
XX
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
XX
PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021748.
XX
XX
PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-00758306.
XX
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswigen JA;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
XX
PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g. cancer,
XX
XX
PS autoimmune disease and allergies.
XX
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 49; 61pp; English.
XX
XX
SQ The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.
CC The synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.
CC AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis, allergy
CC and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce
CC tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2413 ACGAAGAATCAGTTG 2430
DB 18 ACGAAGAATCAGTGTG 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1344
AAZ07671/C
ID AAZ07671 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAZ07671;
XX
XX
DT 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE RAP2.2 gene specific primer JORAP2.2U.
XX
XX
KW ADC gene; AP2 domain containing gene; regulatory gene; APTALAD2; ss;
KW seed mass modulation; genetic engineering; transgenic plant; PCR primer.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

PN WO9941974-A1.
XX
XX
PD 26-AUG-1999.
XX
XX
PF 17-FEB-1999; 99WO-US003429.
XX
XX
PR 19-FEB-1998; 98US-00026039.
XX
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
XX
PI Jofuku KD, Okamura JK;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1999-518486/43.
XX
XX
PT Novel methods for modulating seed mass and other plant traits using new
XX
XX
PS expression cassettes containing a plant promoter.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 14; 104pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention provides novel methods for controlling seed size and total
CC seed protein using ADC (AP2 domain containing) gene, which is a plant
CC regulatory gene, over expression and antisense gene constructs. The
CC method of modulating seed mass in a plant comprises: providing a first
CC plant comprising a recombinant expression cassette containing an ADC
CC nucleic acid linked to a plant promoter; selfing the first plant or
CC crossing the first plant with a second plant, thereby producing a
CC plurality of seeds; and selecting seeds with altered mass. The methods of
CC the invention can be used to enhance or increase endogenous gene
CC expression. Enhanced ADC expression leads to smaller seeds or seedless
CC fruit. The methods can be used to produce a broad range of transgenic
CC plants. Increasing seed size, amino acid content, and oil content is
CC desirable in crop plants for human or animal consumption, e.g. soybean,
CC rice, wheat, corn, rye, etc. Decreasing seed size is useful in plants
CC grown for their fruit and where large seeds are undesirable, e.g.
CC cucumbers, tomatoes, cherries, melons. Sequences AAZ0767-690 represent
CC PCR primers based on the sequence of RAP2 genes. These are used for
CC amplifying the AP2 domains of the genes
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 322 CTCGCCAGCTCAGTTCC 339
DB 18 CTCGCCAGCTCAGTTCC 1
XX
XX
RESULT 1345
AAZ44753
ID AAZ44753 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAZ44753;
XX
XX
DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human FADD primer ISIS #23853.
XX
XX
KW FADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
KW probe; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN US6015712-A.
XX
XX
PD 18-JAN-2000.
XX
XX
PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357072.
XX
XX
PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357072.
XX
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

CC Oligonucleotides with sequencing tails designed in inverse orientation at
 CC intervals along the cDNAs primed PCR amplification from the cyclised
 CC templates. Comparison of these DNA sequences with the cDNA sequences
 CC placed exon boundaries at the divergence points. See also AA03158-252.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PI field.)

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3791 CAGGCGCGCGCGCGGGA 3808

DB 18 CAGAGCGGAGCGCGGGA 1

RESULT 1341

AAK63292 ID AAK63292 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AAK63292;

DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Delta-9 desaturase hairpin ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO:1167.

XX Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBS; target; substrate;

KM granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
 KM caffeine synthetase; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
 KM fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.

XX Zea mays.

XX WO9710328-A2.

XX 20-MAR-1997.

XX 12-JUL-1996; 96WO-US011689.

XX 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (DOWC) DOWELANCO.

PI Zwick MG, Edington BE, Mcswigen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;
 PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DJ;

XX WPI; 1997-202224/18.

XX Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates
 PT expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in
 PT maize or canola.

XX Claim 40; Page 93; 155pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I)
 CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
 CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
 CC Delta-9 desaturase. (I) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
 CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
 CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (I) can be used to
 CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a
 CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum
 CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or
 CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine
 CC plant

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 CTCGCGAGCTCACTTCC 339

DB 18 CTCGCGAGCTCACTTCC 1

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3922 CGCCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 3939

DB 1 CGCCGCGCGCGCGCGCAGC 18

RESULT 1342

AAV21068/c ID AAV21068 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV21068;

DT 25-AUG-1998 (first entry)

XX Arabidopsis RAP2.2 (related to AP2) gene primer JORAP2.2U.

XX ADP; seed mass; AP2 domain containing gene; Arabidopsis; CMV; PCR;
 KM cauliflower mosaic virus; tobacco plant; primer; amplification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Arabidopsis sp.

XX WO9807842-A1.

XX 26-FEB-1998.

XX 19-AUG-1997; 97WO-US014659.

XX 20-AUG-1996; 96US-00700152.

XX 20-JUN-1997; 97US-00879827.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Jofuku KD, Okamura JK;

XX WPI; 1998-179060/16.

XX Use of AP2 domain containing nucleic acid(s) - for producing plants with
 PT modulated seed mass, e.g. increased protein, carbohydrate or oil content,
 PT or seedless plants.

XX Disclosure; Page 13; 68pp; English.

XX Primer JORAP2.2U was used with primer JORAP2.2L (AAV21069) to amplify the
 CC AP2 domain of the Arabidopsis RAP2.2 (related to AP2) gene. The PCR
 CC product could then be used to identify AP2 domain containing (ADP)
 CC nucleic acids, e.g. from a cDNA library, by using hybridisation
 CC techniques. The sequences of other primers used are given in AAV21064-
 CC V21115. The invention provides a method for modulating seed mass in
 CC plants. The method involves producing transgenic plants comprising a
 CC recombinant expression cassette containing an ADP nucleic acid linked to
 CC a plant promoter. In the example given, the Arabidopsis AP2 gene coding
 CC region was fused with the cauliflower mosaic virus (CMV) 35 constitutive
 CC promoter in the sense or antisense orientations. The genetic constructs
 CC were introduced into Arabidopsis and tobacco plants. The 35S/AP2
 CC antisense construct produced seed with increased mass and total protein
 CC content. Therefore this method is claimed to be useful in producing
 CC plants with improved traits, e.g. producing seeds with increased protein
 CC content, carbohydrate content or oil content, or producing seedless
 CC varieties of crop plants

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 322 CTCGCGAGCTCACTTCC 339

DB 18 CTCGCGAGCTCACTTCC 1

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX The present invention relates to 10b101ly pine polynucleotides with one
 CC or more simple sequence repeats (SSRs) (see AAAT4205-A74322). The present
 CC sequence is one such SSR repeat. SSRs are also known as microsatellite
 CC DNA repeats. The SSRs are useful as genetic markers for genetic mapping,
 CC population genetics studies and inheritance studies in various plant
 CC breeding programmes

XX Sequence 36 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 36;
 Best Local Similarity 67.7%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 10; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4409 TATAGTAAATATATATATATATATATAT 4439

DB 3 TATATATATATATATATATATATATATAT 33

RESULT 1339
 ADH70572/c

ADH70572 standard; DNA; 37 BP.

ADH70572;

25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #362.

human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
 KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KW breast cancer; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

US2002150891-A1.

17-OCT-2002.

05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.

19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.

(HOOD/) HOOD L E.

(ROME/) ROME L.

Hood LE, Rowen L;

WPI; 2004-059052/06.

Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.

Disclousure; SEQ ID NO 766; 164pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,

CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
 CC I hypersensitivity diseases such as contact with allergen that lead to
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivity diseases such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivity diseases such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.

XX Sequence 37 BP; 25 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 37;
 Best Local Similarity 67.7%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 10; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4409 TATAGTAAATATATATATATATATATAT 4439

DB 37 TATATATATATATATATATATATATATAT 7

RESULT 1340
 AAQ33158/c

AAQ33158 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AAQ33158;

25-MAR-2003 (revised)

28-JAN-1993 (first entry)

PCR primer #1 to identify subtle Dp1 mutations.

neoplasm; cancer; oncogene; tumour; growth; detection; diagnosis;
 KW prognosis; treatment; sporadic colorectal carcinomas; ss.

OS Synthetic.

WO9213103-A1.

06-AUG-1992.

16-JAN-1992; 92MO-US000376.

16-JAN-1991; 91GB-00000963.

08-AUG-1991; 91US-00741940.

(UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

(ICIL) IMPERIAL CHEM IND PLC.

(UTAH) UNIV UTAH.

(CANC-) CANCER INST.

Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B, Anand R, Hedge PJ, Markham AF;

Albertsen H, Carlson ML, Groden JL, Joslyn G, Thilveris A, White RL;

Nakamura Y;

WPI; 1992-284685/34.

Detection of somatic and germ-line alterations of human APC gene - used
 PT to diagnose, treat and study familial adenomatous polyposis and sporadic
 PT colorectal cancer.

Example 8; Table 3; 132pp; English.

This PCR primer was used to detect subtle mutations in the Dp1 gene. It
 CC was used with AAQ33159. To obtain DNA sequence adjacent to the exons of
 CC the gene, sequencing substrate was obtained by inverse PCR amplification
 CC of DNAs from two YACs 310D8 and 183H12 that span the deletions. Ligation
 CC at low concentration cyclized the restriction enzyme digested YAC DNAs.


```

XX HLA DOB gene PCR primer #36.
XX
XX DNA sequence analysis; sequencing; protein sequence; protein structure;
XX gene typing; organ donation; bacteria identification; 16S rRNA; HLA;
XX human leukocyte antigen; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200065088-A2.
XX
XX 02-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 20-APR-2000; 2000WO-EP003636.
XX
XX 26-APR-1999; 99EP-00303215.
XX
XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM PHARMACIA BIOTECH AB.
XX
XX Ulfendahl P, Wong K;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-679677/66.
XX
XX Identifying extendible primers for use in identification, or
XX classification of a nucleic acid of an organism, allele or gene such as
XX class 1/2 HLA comprises identifying all possible nucleotide sequences of
XX specific length.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 36; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method for identifying a set of
XX extendible primers which can be used in the identification, typing and
XX classification of genes. This can then be used to predict protein
XX sequence and structure, in organ donation to match the organ with the
XX receiver, and to identify bacteria in a sample. The method can be used to
XX type the human leukocyte antigen genes (HLA) and 16S rRNA genes in
XX particular
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. NO. 1.3e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4146 CCGGACCTCTGCTGCTCTC 4168
XX |||||
XX 23 CCAGACTCTCTGCTCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1337
XX AAA74332
XX ID AAA74332 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX
XX AAA74332;
XX
XX 29-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Loblobly pine SSR repeat of locus R1PPT77.
XX
XX Loblobly pine; Simple Sequence Repeat; SSR; microsatellite DNA repeat;
XX genetic marker; mapping; inheritance study; population genetics study;
XX plant breeding programme; ss.
XX
XX Pinus taeda.
XX
XX WO200042210-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUL-2000.
XX
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000325.
XX
XX 15-JAN-1999; 99US-00232884.
XX
XX 19-JAN-1999; 99US-00232785.

```

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XX (INTO ) INT PAPER CO.
XX (ECHT/) ECHT C S.
XX (NELS/) NELSON C D.
XX (USDA ) US SEC OF AGRIC.
XX
XX ECHT CS, Nelson CD;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-482836/42.
XX
XX Polynucleotide having simple sequence repeat useful as markers in plants
XX for genetic characterization e.g. genetic mapping study, an inheritance
XX study of a commercially important trait in a plant breeding program.
XX
XX Example; Page 49; 57pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to loblobly pine polynucleotides with one
XX or more Simple Sequence Repeats (SSRs) (see AAA74205-A74322). The present
XX sequence is one such SSR repeat. SSRs are also known as microsatellite
XX DNA repeats. The SSRs are useful as genetic markers for genetic mapping,
XX population genetics studies and inheritance studies in various plant
XX breeding programmes
XX
XX Sequence 33 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 0 G; 22 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 33;
XX Best Local Similarity 67.7%; Pred. NO. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 10; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4409 TATGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
XX |||||
XX 3 TATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATT 33
XX
XX RESULT 1338
XX AAA74333
XX ID AAA74333 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
XX
XX AAA74333;
XX
XX 29-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Loblobly pine SSR repeat of locus R1PPT79.
XX
XX Loblobly pine; Simple Sequence Repeat; SSR; microsatellite DNA repeat;
XX genetic marker; mapping; inheritance study; population genetics study;
XX plant breeding programme; ss.
XX
XX Pinus taeda.
XX
XX WO200042210-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUL-2000.
XX
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000325.
XX
XX 15-JAN-1999; 99US-00232884.
XX
XX 19-JAN-1999; 99US-00232785.
XX
XX (INTO ) INT PAPER CO.
XX (ECHT/) ECHT C S.
XX (NELS/) NELSON C D.
XX (USDA ) US SEC OF AGRIC.
XX
XX ECHT CS, Nelson CD;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-482836/42.
XX
XX Polynucleotide having simple sequence repeat useful as markers in plants
XX for genetic characterization e.g. genetic mapping study, an inheritance
XX study of a commercially important trait in a plant breeding program.
XX
XX Example; Page 49; 57pp; English.

```

CC reducing the symptoms of a bacterial infection by biofilm-producing
CC bacteria in a mammalian patient involves administering an antibacterial
CC agent and decreasing biofilm formation through modulation of csrc.

XX Sequence 23 BP, 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2312 CATCATCCAAAATGACGAGC 2334

DB 23 CATCATCTTCAACTCAGCAGC 1

RESULT 1334

ADQ88658 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ADQ88658;

XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX Thermostable firefly luciferase mutant-associated primer SACL-SENSE/6371.

XX luciferase; thermostable mutant; ss; PCR; primer; bioluminescent assay;
XX luciferin.

XX Unidentified.

XX AU2004200277-A1.

XX 19-FEB-2004.

XX 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.

XX 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.

XX (MINA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.

XX Murray JAH, Tist LC, White PJ, Lowe CR, Price RL, Murphy MJ;
XX Squirrell DJ;

XX WPI; 2004-526119/51.

XX New luciferase enzyme having increased thermostability and which is a
XX mutant form of the wild-type enzyme, useful for bioluminescent assays.

XX Disclosure; Fig 8; 40pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a luciferase (thermostable mutant) having 60%
XX similarity to luciferase of Photinus pyralis, Luciola mingrelica,
XX L. cruciata, L. lateralis, Heteria paroula, Pyrophorus plagiophthalmus,
XX Lampyris noctiluca, Pyrococelia nayako or Photinus pennsylvanicus, where
XX in the luciferase, an amino acid is different from a corresponding
XX residue in wild-type and has increased thermostability. Also included are
XX a nucleic acid which encodes the thermostable luciferase, a vector
XX comprising the nucleic acid, a cell transformed with the vector, a plant
XX comprising the cell, producing the thermostable luciferase and a kit
XX comprising the thermostable luciferase. The thermostable luciferase is
XX useful in any bioluminescent assay which utilizes luciferase/luciferin
XX reaction as signaling mode. The present sequence is probably a mutagenic
XX PCR primer used to construct a DNA encoding a mutant luciferase from
XX Photinus pyralis, however it is displayed in figure 8, a figure not
XX referred to anywhere in the specification.

XX Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3832 CCCGGTGAGCTCCAGGCCCG 3854

DB 1 CCCGGTGAGCTCCAGGCCCG 23

RESULT 1335

ADQ88659/C

XX ADQ88659 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ADQ88659;

XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX Thermostable firefly luciferase mutant-associated primer SACL-ANTI/6372.

XX luciferase; thermostable mutant; ss; PCR; primer; bioluminescent assay;
XX luciferin.

XX Unidentified.

XX AU2004200277-A1.

XX 19-FEB-2004.

XX 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.

XX 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.

XX (MINA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.

XX Murray JAH, Tist LC, White PJ, Lowe CR, Price RL, Murphy MJ;
XX Squirrell DJ;

XX WPI; 2004-526119/51.

XX New luciferase enzyme having increased thermostability and which is a
XX mutant form of the wild-type enzyme, useful for bioluminescent assays.

XX Disclosure; Fig 8; 40pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a luciferase (thermostable mutant) having 60%
XX similarity to luciferase of Photinus pyralis, Luciola mingrelica,
XX L. cruciata, L. lateralis, Heteria paroula, Pyrophorus plagiophthalmus,
XX Lampyris noctiluca, Pyrococelia nayako or Photinus pennsylvanicus, where
XX in the luciferase, an amino acid is different from a corresponding
XX residue in wild-type and has increased thermostability. Also included are
XX a nucleic acid which encodes the thermostable luciferase, a vector
XX comprising the nucleic acid, a cell transformed with the vector, a plant
XX comprising the cell, producing the thermostable luciferase and a kit
XX comprising the thermostable luciferase. The thermostable luciferase is
XX useful in any bioluminescent assay which utilizes luciferase/luciferin
XX reaction as signaling mode. The present sequence is probably a mutagenic
XX PCR primer used to construct a DNA encoding a mutant luciferase from
XX Photinus pyralis, however it is displayed in figure 8, a figure not
XX referred to anywhere in the specification.

XX Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3832 CCCGGTGAGCTCCAGGCCCG 3854

DB 23 CCCGGTGAGCTCCAGGCCCG 1

RESULT 1336

AAC95607/C

XX AAC95607 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAC95607;

XX 26-FEB-2001 (first entry)

QY 1332 ATTGACAGCAAGTTCAGGCTT 1354
 ID ADO30543/c standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 DB 23 AGTAAGCAAGTTCAGGCTT 1

RESULT 1332
 ID ADO30543/c standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC ADO30543;
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human novel GPCR PCR17 RT-PCR primer. SEQ ID NO:1646.

XX G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR; drug screening; diagnosis;
 KW transgenic mouse; neurological disorder; adrenal gland disorder;
 KW colon disorder; intestinal disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
 KW muscular disorder; blood disorder; immune disorder; bone disorder;
 KW joint disorder; metabolic disorder; nutritive disorder; cancer;
 KW kidney disorder; liver disorder; lung disorder; breast disorder;
 KW ovary disorder; uterus disorder; prostate disorder; testis disorder;
 KW skin disorder; stomach disorder; pancreas disorder; spleen disorder;
 KW thymus disorder; thyroid disorder; antiparkinsonian; antianemic;
 KW cytoskeletal; antiinflammatory; vasotropic; antiangiogenic; antitachycardic;
 KW CNS; central nervous system; respiratory; antiarrhythmic; antidiabetic;
 KW vitruicide; hepatotropic; antibacterial; antianemic; antiseborrheic;
 KW dermatological; antileukic; antithyroid; antiallergic; anorectic;
 KW immunosuppressive; nephrotoxic; gene therapy; GPCR modulator; human;
 KW PCR17; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS W02004040000-A2.
 PN 13-MAY-2004.
 PD 09-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US028226.
 PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409303P.
 PR 09-APR-2003; 2003US-0461329P.

XX (PRIM-) PRIMAL INC.
 XX Galtanaris GA, Bergmann JE, Gragerov A, Hohmann J, Li F;
 PI Madsen L, McIlwain KU, Pavlova MN, Vassiliadis D, Zeng H;
 XX WPI; 2004-390329/36.

XX Novel mammalian G protein coupled receptors, useful for identifying
 PT compounds that modulates diagnosing and treating disease condition
 PT associated with GPCR dysfunction e.g. autoimmune diseases, angina
 PT pectoris, Parkinson's disease.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1646; 542bp; English.

XX The invention relates to human and mouse G protein-coupled receptors
 CC (GPCRs) and nucleic acids encoding them. The invention also relates to
 CC sequences at least 90% identical to the GPCR proteins and nucleic acids
 CC of the invention; methods of treating, preventing or diagnosing diseases
 CC associated with GPCRs of the invention; methods of screening for
 CC compounds useful in the treatment of GPCR-related diseases; a transgenic
 CC mouse comprising a GPCR gene of the invention; a mouse comprising a
 CC mutation in a GPCR transgene or in an endogenous GPCR gene; cells derived
 CC from the transgenic mice; kits comprising several mice, each of which has
 CC a mutation in a different GPCR gene of the invention; and kits comprising
 CC probes which hybridise to GPCR polynucleotides of the invention. The
 CC invention further discloses variants of the GPCR polypeptides and vectors
 CC comprising a GPCR nucleic acid. The GPCR nucleic acids and proteins may
 CC be used in the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of a wide variety of
 CC diseases including neurological disorders (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
 CC depression, diabetic neuropathy, Parkinson's disease or schizophrenia);
 CC disorders of the adrenal gland; disorders of the colon or intestine

CC (e.g., Crohn's disease, diarrhoea, food poisoning or irritable bowel
 CC syndrome); cardiovascular disorders (e.g., angina, cardiac arrhythmia or
 CC myocardial infarction); muscular disorders; blood disorders (e.g.,
 CC anaemia or leukaemia); immune disorders (e.g., autoimmune disorders or
 CC AIDS); bone and joint disorders (e.g., osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, gout or osteoporosis); metabolic or nutritive disorders (e.g.,
 CC obesity, enzyme deficiency-related diseases or vitamin deficiency-related
 CC diseases); and disorders of the kidney, liver, lung, breast, ovary,
 CC uterus, prostate, testis, skin, stomach, pancreas, spleen, thymus and
 CC thyroid (e.g., cancer). The present sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC used in the isolation of cDNA encoding the novel human GPCR PCR17. Note:
 CC The full sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification; those sequences not shown were obtained in electronic
 CC format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences).

XX Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1619 GAAGCAATATGTTTGTGCTGACT 1641
 DB 23 GAAGCGCATGTTTGTGCTACT 1

RESULT 1333
 ID ADO76915/c standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC ADO76915;
 XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 DE Escherichia coli carc gene PCR primer Diserb.

XX Biofilm, infection; Carc; antibacterial; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Escherichia coli.
 PN CA2450504-A1.
 PD 26-MAY-2004.
 PF 22-DEC-2003; 2003CA-02450504.
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-0434779P.

XX (KANE-) KANE BIOTECH INC.
 XX Wang X, Wellbacher T, Romeo T, Suzuki K;
 XX WPI; 2004-481158/46.

XX Carc polynucleotide, used in reducing the symptoms of a bacterial
 PT infection by biofilm producing bacteria in a mammalian patient.
 PT Example; SEQ ID NO 11; 57bp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of PCR primer Diserb for the carc gene
 CC ADO76906 of Escherichia coli strain K-12. Diserb was used with primer
 CC D1Check1 ADO76916 in an example from the invention for the construction
 CC of a carc null mutant. Carc interacts with the RNA-binding protein CarA,
 CC and antagonises the regulatory effects of CarA. The invention relates to
 CC the carc gene and RNA, and methods of using these to modulate biofilm
 CC formation. A claimed method of altering the metabolism or structural or
 CC functional properties of a bacterial cell comprises altering the genetic
 CC expression of carc or the CarA binding activity of carc. A result of
 CC altered genetic expression of carc may be a change in glycogen
 CC biosynthesis or gluconeogenesis. A claimed method of reducing biofilm
 CC formation involves decreases carc transcription in a biofilm-forming
 CC cell. A claimed method of inhibiting motility of biofilm-producing
 CC bacteria comprises increasing carc expression. A claimed method of

XX New sequence-specific oligonucleotide for silencing genes comprises a 3',
PT end, a 5' end and a targeting region positioned between the 3' end and
PT the 5' end.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13; 37bp; English.
XX The invention relates to a compound for silencing a gene comprising a
CC single-stranded nucleic acid molecule having a 3' end, a 5' end and a
CC targeting region positioned between the 3' end and the 5' end, where the
CC targeting region comprises a sequence targeted to a target region in the
CC gene, and the 3' end and the 5' end each comprise a sequence that enables
CC the formation of a hairpin structure. Also included are a recombinant
CC vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding the compound cited above, a
CC host cell comprising the nucleic acid mentioned above, an oligonucleotide
CC having the structure H 2 - R 1 - H 1 (where R 1 is an oligonucleotide
CC consisting essentially of RNA or DNA of about 8-50 nucleotides configured
CC to silence a substrate nucleic acid, and where H 1 and H 2 are
CC oligonucleotides having sequences that enable the formation of a hairpin
CC structure), a pharmaceutical composition for silencing a gene (comprising
CC a pharmaceutical carrier and the single-stranded nucleic acid molecule
CC mentioned above) and a method of silencing a gene in a cell. The
CC composition and method are useful for gene silencing purposes. RNA (e.g.
CC siRNA) and DNA oligonucleotides are provided which are useful in
CC silencing the MMP9 (not defined) gene targeting the P9 region. The
CC present sequence is a multiple cloning site which is inserted into a
CC vector, used to express libraries of antisense oligonucleotides which are
CC incorporated into terminal hairpin-containing oligonucleotides.
XX Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2840 GGTGAAGTTGGTGAGACTCTTC 2862
DB 23 GGTGAAGTTGGTGAGACTCTTC 1
RESULT 1330
AD015932
ID AD015932 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AD015932;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma related primer, SEQ ID 194.
XX
XX Human; 4 synthesis-period; neuroblastoma; stage 4S; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004039975-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003; 2003WO-JP013932.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00316586.
XX
XX (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX (CHIB-) CHIBA PHARMACEUTICALS.
XX
XX Nakagawara A, Ohira M;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-390323/36.
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid obtained from 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma
PT cells useful for prognosing and determining progress stage of
PT neuroblastomas.
XX

PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 194; 455bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human nucleic acid sequences (1;
CC AD015739-AD015912) obtained from 4 synthesis-period (stage 4S) of
CC neuroblastoma cell. (1) is useful for prognosing and determining the
CC progress stage of 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma. The present
CC sequence is a primer, used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 268 CCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
DB 1 CCATCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 23
RESULT 1331
AD044363/C
ID AD044363 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AD044363;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IFN alpha 2b gene isolating RT-PCR forward primer.
XX
XX IFN alpha 2b; interferon alpha 2b; recombinant; virucide; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; viral disease; cancer; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004039996-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-IN000216.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-IN000216.
XX
XX (CADI-) CADIHA HEALTHCARE LTD.
XX
XX Lohray BB, Shah S, Pandit H, Patel M;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-376202/35.
XX
XX Preparing and purifying a recombinant human IFN alpha 2b by culturing the
PT recombinant Pichia pastoris in complex/defined salt culture medium and
PT purifying recombinant human IFN alpha 2b protein from the culture medium.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4; 56bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to preparing and purifying a recombinant human
CC interferon (IFN) alpha 2b. The method involves cultivating recombinant
CC Pichia pastoris containing a human IFN alpha 2b gene; culturing the
CC recombinant Pichia pastoris in complex/defined salt culture medium to
CC produce human IFN alpha 2b protein; and purifying recombinant human IFN
CC alpha 2b protein from the culture medium. The method is useful in
CC preparing and purifying recombinant human IFN alpha 2b protein for the
CC manufacture of a medicament for treating viral diseases, e.g., hepatitis
CC B, or cancer, e.g., bladder carcinoma. Sequences AD044363-AD044373
CC represent specific examples of primer pairs used in a RT-PCR reaction to
CC isolate the human IFN alpha 2b gene of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1327
ADL09421/c
ID ADL09421 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADL09421;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HLA locus-specific capture oligonucleotide #167.
XX
KW ss; primer; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; HLA genotyping; human; PCR.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6670124-B1.
XX
PD 30-DEC-2003:
XX
PF 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.
XX
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.
XX
PA (STEM-) STEMCYTE INC.
XX
PI Chow R, Tonai R;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-068584/07.
XX
PT Identifying an HLA genotype of a subject by hybridizing the amplification
PT products with an HLA locus-specific capture oligonucleotide and detecting
PT the detectable complexes to identify the HLA genotype of the subject.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 189; 68bp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of identifying a human leukocyte antigen
CC (HLA) genotype of a subject comprising: obtaining a sample comprising a
CC template nucleic acid from the subject; amplifying the template nucleic
CC acid with HLA allele-specific forward primers and HLA allele-specific
CC reverse primers to form amplification products; hybridizing the
CC amplification products with an HLA locus-specific capture oligonucleotide
CC ; and detecting the detectable complexes to identify the HLA genotype of
CC the subject. The present sequence represents one of 276 HLA locus-
CC specific capture oligonucleotides of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3593 CCTTACCTGCTCCCGAAGG 3615
DB 23 CACTTACCTGCTCCCGAAGG 1
XX
RESULT 1328
ADJ46696/c
ID ADJ46696 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADJ46696;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP TSC0018292 probe, SEQ ID 19.
XX
KM Primer extension reaction; genotyping; screening; scrapie; sheep;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; probe; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2004013346-A2.

XX
PD 12-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 01-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US024198.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2002; 2002US-0400533P.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00328150.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI McKewen B, Derbyshire R, Rowan P, Sung R;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-157138/15.
XX
PT Performing a primer extension reaction, useful for e.g. genotyping,
PT comprising employing amplification primers having 5' tags to incorporate
PT into amplicons, variant nucleotides from target nucleic acids at known
PT ratios.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 71, 121pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a primer extension reaction method. The
CC method uses amplification primers which have 5' tags to incorporate into
CC amplicons, variant nucleotides from target nucleic acids at known ratios,
CC with or without sequences surrounding the variant nucleotides of
CC interest. The method is useful for genotyping or for performing primer
CC extension reactions, for screening animals for susceptibility to a
CC disease or disorder (e.g. scrapie), or for breeding scrapie-resistant
CC sheep. The sequences of ADJ46685 and ADJ46717 flank a S (C/G) single
CC nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) and were used to illustrate the method of
CC the invention using primers ADJ46686-ADJ46691 and probes ADJ46692-
CC ADJ46697.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 569 TTCCAGGACGACGACGACGGA 591
DB 23 TTCCAGGACGACGACGACGGA 1
XX
RESULT 1329
ADM10656/c
ID ADM10656 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADM10656;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Multiple cloning site for antisense/hairpin oligonucleotides #3.
XX
KM RNA interference; gene silencing; MMP9; ds; hairpin; siRNA.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2004077082-A1.
XX
PD 22-APR-2004.
XX
PF 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273678.
XX
PR 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273678.
XX
PA (KOEHL) KOEHL R K.
PA (RUFEN) RUFEN R D E.
PA (PRAK) PRAKASH R K.
XX
PI Koehn RK, Ruffner DE, Prakash RK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-340007/31.

CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in AB282842
CC to AB284764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
CC; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
XX

SEQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4340 GGACCCAGTGGCTCTGTAGGG 4362

DB 1 GGAGCTCAGGCTCTCTCAGGG 23

RESULT 1325

ADP88693/C

ID ADP88693 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ADP88693;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Forward primer for amplifying human DXFZP566 cDNA.

KM imatinib; HN1; AKR1C3; QARS; KIAA1105; KIAA0668; BLCAP; ADP;

KW chronic myeloid leukaemia; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003097830-A1.

PD 27-NOV-2003.

PP 21-MAY-2003; 2003WO-0P006330.

PR 22-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00148339.

PA (UYTY) UNIV TOKYO.

PA (SRLS-) SRL INC.

PI Ohno R, Tsuruo T, Nakamura Y;

DR WPI; 2004-012536/01.

PT Assessing if administration of imatinib would be effective against
PT chronic myeloid leukemia.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 27; 88bp; Japanese.

CC This invention relates to a novel method for assessing if administration
CC of imatinib would be effective against disease by assaying the expression
CC of genes selected from a set of 77 genes. The 77 genes include HN1,
CC AKR1C3, QARS, KIAA1105, KIAA0668, BLCAP and ADP. The novel method is
CC useful for assessing if administration of imatinib would be effective
CC against diseases such as chronic myeloid leukaemia. Twelve samples of
CC poly A+RNA from healthy tissues were used to prepare cDNA. Oligo dT

CC primers and superscript II reverse transcriptase were used to reverse
CC transcribe the RNA and then PCR used to amplify 200-1100bp fragments.
CC These were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and spotted onto
CC glass slides. Five different slides, each with 4608 cDNAs were prepared.
CC The primers used to identify the 77 genes were of sequences 1-154, the
CC odd numbers being the forward primers and the even numbers the reverse
CC primers. This polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used in the
CC novel method of the invention.

SEQ Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1966 GGACATCCGATCGTGTGCTG 1988

DB 23 GGACATTCCTCATGGAGTACTG 1

RESULT 1326

ADL18345/C

ID ADL18345 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ADL18345;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE GSP-F1 PCR primer to amplify weston mosquitofish DNA SeqID 34.

KM weston mosquitofish; reproductive organ formation; external genitalia;

KW environmental pollution; endocrine disrupter; PCR; ss; primer.

OS Gambusia affinis.

PN JP2004000124-A.

PD 08-JAN-2004.

PP 28-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00312914.

PR 19-APR-2002; 2002JP-00118237.

PA (KUMA-) KUMAMOTO KOTAI KENKYUSHO KK.

DR WPI; 2004-085210/09.

PT Novel reproductive-organ formation protein useful for evaluating
PT environmental pollution or evaluating toxicity of substance to be tested

PT e.g., endocrine disruptors.

PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 34; 80bp; Japanese.

CC This invention relates to novel proteins concerned with reproductive
CC organ formation of fish. Specifically, it refers to proteins that are
CC involved in the formation of fish external genitalia and how toxic
CC chemical substances affect these proteins, and accordingly the
CC association with reproductive abnormalities. The present invention
CC provides a kit to evaluate environmental pollution, which uses methods
CC that assess the toxicity of chemicals, for example endocrine disrupters,
CC on the expression of such proteins involved in fish reproduction. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer given in an exemplification of
CC the invention.

SEQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4154 TCTCTGCTCTCTCTCTGCTG 4176

DB 23 TACTTCTGCTCTCTCTGCTG 1

CC	activity (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence that encodes
CC	the polypeptide; (3) a vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid; (4) a
CC	recombinant nucleic acid comprising the isolated nucleic acid; (5) a cell
CC	transformed with the recombinant nucleic acid; (6) a non-human transgenic
CC	animal comprising the recombinant nucleic acid; (7) a transformed cell
CC	comprising at least exogenous nucleic acid molecule, which encodes the
CC	polypeptide; (8) a specific binding agent that specifically binds to the
CC	polypeptide; (9) a method of producing the polypeptide; (10) a method of
CC	making beta-alanine from alpha-alanine; (11) a method of identifying a
CC	cell comprising alanine 2,3-aminomutase activity; (12) a method for
CC	making 1,3-propanediol, pantothenate, CoA, 3-hydroxypropionic acid (HP);
CC	(13) a method for making 1,3-propanediol from 3-HP; and (14) a transgenic
CC	plant comprising the recombinant nucleic acid. The cell is useful for
CC	producing beta-alanine from alpha-alanine, 1,3-propanediol, pantothenate,
CC	CoA, HP or 1,3-propanediol. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
XX	which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
SO	Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 7 Other;
OY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
	Best Local Similarity 60.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
	Matches 14; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Dn	1728 TTCATCGGCACCTGGACATGCG 1750
	1 TTATGTGGBTSGBAAYATGGG 23
RESULT 1323	
ADG64668/C	
ID ADG64668 standard; mRNA; 23 BP.	
XX	
AC ADG64668;	
XX	
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)	
XX	
DE Human G72 siNA target oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:114.	
XX	
KW RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;	
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;	
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;	
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;	
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; neuroleptic;	
KW schizophrenia; human; G72; target sequence; ss.	
XX	
OS Synthetic.	
OS Homo sapiens.	
XX	
PN WO2003070743-A1.	
XX	
PD 28-AUG-2003.	
XX	
PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004397.	
XX	
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.	
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.	
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.	
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.	
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.	
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.	
PR 05-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431105P.	
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.	
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.'	
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Haerberli P;	
XX WPI; 2003-712607/67.	
DR	
XX	
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and	
XX diagnosis of schizophrenia, downregulates expression of the G72 gene.	
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 114; 139pp; English.	

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15;	DB 1;	Length 23;
Best Local Similarity	78.3%	Pred. No. 1.1e+03;		
Matches 18;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 5;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
66	ATGCCTGCTAGGCATGCTCTT	88		
Db	23	ATGCTTCTCTTCATCTCTTT	1	
RESULT 1324				
AB284084				
ID	AB284084	standard; DNA;	23	BP.
XX	AB284084;			
XX	14-MAY-2003	(first entry)		
XX	Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #1243.			
XX	Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.			
XX	Homo sapiens.			
XX	Synthetic.			
XX	WO2003016500-A2.			
XX	27-FEB-2003.			
XX	16-AUG-2002;	2002WO-US026514.		
XX	16-AUG-2001;	2001US-0313080P.		
XX	(PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.			
XX	Nett RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Klier LD, Schweisler K;			
XX	Alen P;			
XX	WPI; 2003-268322/26.			
XX	Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of			
XX	drugs, comprising comparing the expression profile of one or more human			
XX	toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of			
XX	toxicity.			
XX	Claim 1; Page 330; 455pp; English.			

KW T cell receptor; TCR; gastrointestinal; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 KW tuberculoesic; dermatological; antibacterial; virucide; gynaecological;
 KW cell therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO2003060097-A2.
 PN 24-JUL-2003.
 PD 10-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US000728.
 XX 10-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347285P.
 PR (NAME-) NAT JEWISH MEDICAL & RES CENT.
 XX O'Brien RL, Born WK, Roark CL, Aydinug MK;
 PI WPI; 2003-598525/56.
 DR WPI; 2003-598525/56.
 XX
 PT Regulating a gammadelta T-cell mediated immune response in a mammal,
 PT useful for treating inflammation in intestine, skin, lungs or
 PT reproductive tract, comprises administering to the mammal a soluble
 PT gammadelta T cell receptor.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 31; 71pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to regulating a gammadelta T-cell mediated immune
 CC response in a mammal and involves administering to the mammal a soluble
 CC gammadelta T cell receptor (TCR). The method is useful for treating
 CC patients having, or are at risk of developing an intestinal condition,
 CC e.g. Crohn's disease, ischaemic colitis, irritable bowel disease, and
 CC colon cancer; a lung condition associated with inflammation such as
 CC airway hyperresponsiveness, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and a primary or
 CC metastatic lung tumour; a skin condition associated with inflammation
 CC such as skin lesion caused by bacterial infection, viral infection or
 CC laceration, and a skin cancer; or a condition associated with
 CC inflammation of the reproductive tract such as infection caused by
 CC bacterial or viral infection that involve the epithelial mucosal lining,
 CC a tubal infection, preventing tubal factor infertility, and a cancer
 CC selected from ovarian, cervical, uterine, prostate or testicular cancers.
 CC Sequences ACP35969-978 represent PCR primers used to amplify and alter
 CC the delta8 soluble TCR CDNA8
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3342 GACCGAGCCGCCAGAGACTCCCC 3364
 DB 23 GAGCAGCATCCCAAGGATTTCCC 1
 RESULT 1321
 ADEI3571/C
 ID ADEI3571 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADEI3571;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DS HLA class II allele specific primer #21.
 XX
 KW ss; primer; PCR; human; Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; genotype.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003165884-A1.
 PD 04-SEP-2003.
 XX

PF 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133779.
 XX
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.
 XX
 PA (STEM-) STEMCYTE INC.
 XX
 PI Chow R, Tonal R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-874916/81.
 XX
 PT Identifying class I or II Human Leukocyte Antigen genotypes using
 PT hybridization and amplification assays.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 189; 66pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a class I or II Human
 CC Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotype of a subject using hybridisation and
 CC amplification assay. The method is used for determining the HLA genotype
 CC of a subject. The present sequence represents a HLA class II allele
 CC specific primer.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3593 CCTTAGCCTGTCTCCAGAAAG 3615
 DB 23 CACTTAGCCTGTCTCCAGAAAG 1
 RESULT 1322
 ADD95268
 ID ADD95268 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD95268;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Acaligines faecalis M3A 3-HP dehydrogenase PCR primer SEQ ID NO:16.
 DE
 XX
 KW alanine 2; 3-aminomutase; enzyme; beta-alanine; alpha-alanine; 1;
 KW 3-propanediol; pantothenate; coenzyme A; CoA; cell; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Alcaligines faecalis.
 XX
 PN WO2003062173-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001635.
 XX
 PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350727P.
 PR 25-APR-2002; 2002US-0375785P.
 XX
 PA (CRGI) CARGILL INC.
 XX
 PI Liao HH, Gokarn RR, Gort SJ, Jessen HU, Selifonova O;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-646066/61.
 XX
 PT New cell, comprising alanine 2,3-aminomutase activity, useful for
 PT producing beta-alanine from alpha-alanine, 1,3-propanediol, pantothenate,
 PT CoA, HP or 1,3-propanediol.
 XX
 PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 16; 11pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a cell, comprising alanine 2,3-
 CC aminomutase activity, and which produces beta-alanine from alpha-alanine.
 CC Also described: (1) a polypeptide comprising alanine 2,3-aminomutase

XX 21-MAR-2001; 2001US-00815242.
PR 06-SEP-2001; 2001US-00948993.
PR 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0342923P.
PR 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-00072851.
PR 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362699P.
XX
PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
PI Wang L, Zamudio C, Malone C, Haselbeck R, Ohlsen KL, Zyskind JW,
PI Wall D, Trawick JD, Carr GJ, Yamamoto R, Forsyth RA, Xu HH;
XX WPI; 2003-029926/02.
XX
PT New antisense nucleic acids, useful for identifying proteins or screening
PT for homologous nucleic acids required for cellular proliferation to
PT isolate candidate molecules for rational drug discovery programs.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 203; 1766pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid comprising any one of
CC the 6213 antisense sequences given in the specification where expression
CC of the nucleic acid inhibits proliferation of a cell. Also included are:
CC (1) a vector comprising a promoter operably linked to the nucleic acid
CC encoding a polypeptide whose expression is inhibited by the antisense
CC nucleic acid; (2) a host cell containing the vector; (3) an isolated
CC polypeptide or its fragment whose expression is inhibited by the
CC antisense nucleic acid; (4) an antibody capable of specifically binding
CC the polypeptide; (5) producing the polypeptide; (6) inhibiting cellular
CC proliferation or the activity of a gene in an operon required for
CC proliferation; (7) identifying a compound that influences the activity of
CC the gene product or that has an activity against a biological pathway or
CC required for proliferation, or that inhibits cellular proliferation; (8)
CC identifying a gene required for cellular proliferation or the biological
CC pathway in which a proliferation-required gene or its gene product lies
CC or a gene on which the test compound that inhibits proliferation of an
CC organism acts; (9) manufacturing an antibiotic; (10) profiling a
CC compound's activity; (11) a culture comprising strains in which the gene
CC product is overexpressed or underexpressed; (12) determining the extent
CC to which each of the strains is present in a culture or collection of
CC strains; or (13) identifying the target of a compound that inhibits the
CC proliferation of an organism. The antisense nucleic acids are useful for
CC identifying proteins or screening for homologous nucleic acids required
CC for cellular proliferation to isolate candidate molecules for rational
CC drug discovery programs, or for screening homologous nucleic acids
CC required for proliferation in cells other than *S. aureus*, *S. typhimurium*,
CC *K. pneumoniae* or *P. aeruginosa*. The present sequence is a PCR primer used
CC to amplify isolated DNA fragments which inhibited cell proliferation.
CC (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1925 CACCACTGAGCTTTAAACG 1947
DB 1 CAGCAGTCTGAGTTATTAATAAG 23
XX
RESULT 1317
ABX13511
ID ABX13511 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ABX13511;
XX
DT 04-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE *S. aureus* proliferation inhibitor PCR primer pXY1TSF SEQ ID 15783.
XX
KM Cellular proliferation; inhibitor; target; primer; PCR; ss.
XX

OS Staphylococcus aureus.
XX
PN WO200286097-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 08-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US003987.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-0267636P.
XX
PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
PI Carr GJ, Xu HH, Foulkes GJ, Zamudio C, Haselbeck R, Ohlsen KL,
PI Zyskind JW, Wall D, Trawick JD, Yamamoto RT, Roemer T, Jiang B;
PI Boone C, Bussey H;
XX WPI; 2003-093128/08.
XX
PT Identifying the target of a compound which inhibits cellular
PT proliferation, comprises contacting a culture of strains that overexpress
PT or underexpress a gene product with the above compound, and identifying
PT the gene product.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 136; 640pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying gene products on
CC which compounds inhibiting proliferation of an organism act. The method
CC comprises obtaining a culture of strains overexpressing a different
CC product for proliferation of the organism, contacting the culture with a
CC compound to inhibit proliferation of strains that do not overexpress the
CC product and identifying the product overexpressed in a strain that
CC proliferated more rapidly. The method is useful in identifying the target
CC of a compound which reduces the activity or level of gene products
CC required for cellular proliferation. The method may also be used for
CC identifying the therapeutic compounds that act on the novel targets. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify nucleic acid sequences
CC which inhibit the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1925 CACCACTGAGCTTTAAACG 1947
DB 1 CAGCAGTCTGAGTTATTAATAAG 23
XX
RESULT 1318
ADA00327/c
ID ADA00327 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC ADA00327;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human alpha-foetoprotein exon A cloning primer g-ex-A5.
XX
KM human; detection; variant; alpha-foetoprotein; AFP;
KM haemopoietic stem cell; haematopoietic stem cell;
KM haemopoietic progenitor cell; haematopoietic progenitor cell;
KM hybridisation; cancer; cell cloning; developmental; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003027253-A2.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030520.
XX

XX Human; adenylate cyclase type IV; enzyme; hypotensive; osteopathic;
 KW antianginal; cardiant; vasotropic; antiatherosclerotic; vulnery;
 KM cerebroprotective; antituber; antiatherosclerotic; antiatherogenic; antiatherogenic;
 KM nocardic; tranquilliser; neuroleptic; antituber; antidepressant; stroke;
 KM antiemetic; gene therapy; hypertension; urinary retention; osteoporosis;
 KM angina pectoris; myocardial infarction; restenosis; atherosclerosis;
 KM aneurysm; wound healing; ischaemia; ulcer; asthma; allergy; migraine;
 KM vomiting; benign prostatic hypertrophy; psychotic; neurological disorder;
 KM degenerative disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200233100-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-APR-2002.
 PD
 XX 17-OCT-2001; 2001WO-EP012002.
 PF
 XX 18-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241306P.
 PR
 XX (FARB) BAYER AG.
 PA
 XX Floeckner J, Liu N;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-507943/54.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel human adenylate cyclase type IV protein, regulators of which are
 PT useful for treating and preventing atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 PT osteoporosis, ulcer, asthma, allergy, psychotic and neurological
 PT disorders.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 55; 95pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes human adenylate cyclase type IV (I). (I)
 CC has hypotensive, osteopathic, antianginal, cardiant, vasotropic,
 CC antiatherosclerotic, vulnery, cerebroprotective, antituber,
 CC antiatherogenic, antiatherogenic, antiatherogenic, nocardic, tranquilliser,
 CC neuroleptic, antituber, antidepressant and antiemetic activities and can
 CC be used in gene therapy. (I) can be used in the treatment of an adenylate
 CC cyclase type IV dysfunction related disease, in particular hypertension,
 CC urinary retention, osteoporosis, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction,
 CC restenosis, atherosclerosis, a disease characterised by excessive smooth
 CC muscle cells or reduced smooth muscle cell proliferation, aneurysms,
 CC wound healing, stroke, ischaemia, ulcer, asthma, allergy, benign
 CC prostatic hypertrophy, migraine, vomiting, psychotic, neurological
 CC disorder, including anxiety, schizophrenia, manic depression, depression,
 CC delirium, dementia, severe mental retardation and degenerative diseases.
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in comparing the
 CC expression of adenylate cyclases in human bronchial endothelial cells,
 CC which is used in an example from the present invention
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1666 AGCTCTGCGACGATGTAAGAC 1688
 DB 1 AGCTGATGACGACGATGTAAGTAC 23
 RESULT 1315
 ACC83049/c
 ID ACC83049 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC83049;
 XX
 XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Emr1 Pura fragment, Emr1-A.
 DE
 XX

KW Skin disease; gene therapy; psoriasis; allergic dermatitis; skin cancer;
 KW eczema; cutaneous leishmaniasis; melanoma; purine-rich sequence; Pura;
 KM vaccine; Emr1; ds.
 XX
 OS Undentified.
 XX
 XX WO2003038101-A1.
 PN
 XX 08-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-GB004849.
 PF
 XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00026030.
 PR
 XX 22-APR-2002; 2002GB-00009138.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
 XX
 XX Greaves DR, McKnight AJ, Gordon S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-441360/41.
 DR
 XX
 XX New expression cassette for preventing or treating skin diseases in
 PT humans or animals, e.g. psoriasis or skin cancer, comprises a control
 PT sequence and a heterologous protein coding sequence operably linked to
 PT the control sequence.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 9; Page 34; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an expression cassette which comprises a control
 CC sequence having a Pura (purine-rich sequence) fragment of an Emr1
 CC promoter which fragment has enhancer activity and a promoter; and a
 CC heterologous protein coding sequence operably linked to the control
 CC sequence. The cassette or vector is useful in treating or in
 CC manufacturing a medicament for treating skin diseases in humans or
 CC animals by gene therapy. The skin disease includes psoriasis, allergic
 CC dermatitis, eczema, cutaneous leishmaniasis, melanoma or other skin
 CC cancer. The cassette or vector may also be used in modulating an immune
 CC response or in manufacturing a vaccine for genetic vaccination. The
 CC present sequence is Emr1 Pura fragment. This fragment is used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTC 292
 DB 23 CTCTTCCCTTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
 RESULT 1316
 ACA54534
 ID ACA54534 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA54534;
 XX
 XX 27-OCT-2003 (revised)
 DT 19-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX S. aureus PCR primer #1.
 DE
 XX
 XX Antisense; ss; prokaryotic essential gene; cell proliferation;
 KM drug design; primer; PCR.
 XX
 OS Staphylococcus aureus.
 XX
 PN WO200277183-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009107.
 PF

QY 1925 CACGACGTGACTTTTAAACAG 1947
 DB 1 CAGCAGCTGACTTATTAATG 23

RESULT 1312
 AB229913/C
 ID AB229913 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC AB229913;

DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4064.

XX Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
 KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
 KM proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Candida albicans.

PN WO200253728-A2.

PD 11-JUL-2002.

PP 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.

PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.

PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.

PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.

PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.

PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;

DR WPI; 2002-566694/60.

PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
 PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
 PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.

PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4064; 167bp + Sequence Listing; English.

CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
 CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
 CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
 CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
 CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 CC that contributes to the resistance and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
 CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
 CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
 CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
 CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
 CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1721 CACGACGTGACTTCGCGACCTGGA 1743
 DB 23 CATCATCATCATCAGCAATGGA 1

RESULT 1313
 AAL41675
 ID AAL41675 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC AAL41675;

DT 19-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human colon cancer related antisense oligo SEQ ID NO: 93.

XX Human; colon cancer; cytostatic; drug design; adenomatous polyp;
 KW colorectal carcinoma; high metastatic potential colon tumour;
 KM metastatic colon cancer; antisense; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200196523-A2.

PD 20-DEC-2001.

PP 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019313.

PR 15-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211835P.

PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

PI Kennedy GC, Kang S, Reinhard C, Jefferson AB;

DR WPI; 2002-164362/21.

PT Detecting a cancerous colon cell, useful for diagnosing colon cancer and
 PT for rational drug and therapy design, comprises detecting at least one
 PT differentially expressed gene product.

PS Example 8; Page 66; 135bp; English.

CC The present invention relates to methods for detecting a cancerous colon
 CC cell involving detecting at least one differentially expressed gene such
 CC as those given in AAL4195-AAL4161. This is useful for diagnosing colon
 CC cancer, in rational drug and therapy design, and for identifying
 CC additional genes linked to the development or inhibition of development
 CC of colon cancer. Examples of colon cancer which can be detected include
 CC adenomatous polyp, colorectal carcinoma, high metastatic potential colon
 CC tumours and metastatic colon cancer. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC sequence directed at a colon cancer associated protein coding sequence

XX Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4286 GCACACGACGCGGACCAACA 4308
 DB 1 GCTCACGACGCGGACCAACA 23

RESULT 1314

ABN89309
 ID ABN89309 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ABN89309;

DT 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Human adenyl cyclase PCR primer ACS-L SEQ ID NO:13.

CC (1) overcomes the problems associated with the current blue screen
CC technology such as plasmid instability due to vector-driven transcription
CC of the insert DNA. The system addresses this problem by eliminating
CC promoter elements near cloning sites, and providing termination after
CC selectable markers. AB074971 to AB075098 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2799 CAGGAGGAGAAAATGAAGAAG 2821
23 CAGTACGACAGAAATGACAAAG 1

RESULT 1310

ABA90641 ABA90641 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ABA90641;

XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)

XX 16-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Lactococcus lactis oligonucleotide #120 used in Long Range PCR.

XX Biosynthesis; biodegradation; lactic bacterium; yogurt; cheese; ss.

XX Lactococcus lactis; IL1403.

XX FR2807446-A1.

XX 12-OCT-2001.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000FR-00004630.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000FR-00004630.

XX (INRG) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.

XX Bolotine A, Sorokine A, Renault P, Ehrlich SD;

XX WPI; 2002-043418/06.

XX New nucleotide sequence useful in the identification or Lactococcus
XX lactis and related species.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2443; 2504pp; French.

CC The present invention is related to a Lactococcus lactis nucleotide
CC sequence (ABA90521) and related proteins (ABBS3300-ABBS5621). The nucleic
CC acid sequence is useful in the detection and/or amplification of nucleic
CC acid sequence, particularly to identify Lactococcus lactis or related
CC species. The proteins of the invention are useful for the biosynthesis or
CC biodegradation of a composition of interest. The invention helps research
CC in lactic bacteria, particularly useful in the production of yogurt and
CC cheeses. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in an example
CC from the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent is based on
CC equivalent patent WO200177334 (published 18-OCT-2001) which is available
CC in electronic format directly from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_ptc_sequences. (Updated on 29-AUG-2003 to
CC standardise OS field)

XX Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1637 TGACTCCAAAAGAGAGAGCT 1659

Db 1 TTACACCGAGAGACAGAAAGCT 23

RESULT 1311

ABK98608 ABK98608 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX ABK98608;

XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE S. aureus proliferation affected genes PCR primer pXY15F.

XX ss; promoter; gram positive bacteria; fusion promoter; T5; CP25; P32;

XX P59; P1P2; PU; xy10; teco; trpo; malO; lambdaciO; cellular proliferation;

XX antibiotic; PCR; primer.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200251982-A2.

XX 04-JUL-2002.

XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050250.

XX 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259434P.

XX 06-SEP-2001; 2001US-00948993.

XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.

XX Haselbeck R, Wall D, Gross M;

XX WPI; 2002-575374/61.

XX Isolated nucleic acid comprises bacterial promoters modified to have
XX altered activity in at least one gram-positive organism, e.g. Bacillus
XX anthracis or Clostridium botulinum, useful for regulating gene expression
XX in bacteria.

XX Example 12; Page 114; 246pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid comprising a fusion
CC promoter comprising at least one promoter that is modified to have
CC altered activity in at least one gram-positive organism, or comprising
CC T5, CP25, P32, P59, P1P2 or PU linked to at least one operator consisting
CC of xy10, teco, trpo, malO or lambdaciO, where at least one operator is
CC positioned so binding of a repressor to an operator represses
CC transcription from the fusion promoter. Also included are vectors and
CC host cells comprising the fusion promoters, a method of identifying genes
CC involved in cellular proliferation or required for proliferation of a
CC prokaryotic cell using the vector, a method of identifying compounds that
CC inhibit the proliferation of a prokaryotic cell using the vector, a
CC method of identifying a compound that reduces the activity or level of a
CC gene product required for proliferation of a cell using the vector, a
CC compound identified by the methods, a method of inhibiting the activity
CC or expression of a gene in an operon required for proliferation using the
CC vector, manufacturing an antibiotic comprising using the vector or cell
CC and identifying a nucleic acid with promoter activity in Enterococcus
CC faecalis. The fusion promoters are useful for regulating nucleic acid or
CC polypeptide expression, particularly for regulating gene expression in
CC bacteria and for identifying proliferation-regulated genes or molecules
CC with potential antibiotic activity. The modified promoters are also
CC useful for replacing endogenous promoters to create cells with specific
CC regulatable genes. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate
CC proliferation affected genes from S. aureus which has been transformed
CC with a vector containing a fusion promoter sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PA (ELITRA) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2001-489080/53.
 XX
 PT Identifying genes essential to fungal metabolisms and identifying
 PT potential therapeutic agents that target these genes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 309; 324pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel methods for constructing fungal
 CC strains useful for identification and validation of gene products as
 CC targets for therapeutic agents, for creating a collection of identified
 CC essential genes, and screening assays for the discovery of new drugs. The
 CC invention provides the GRACE (gene replacement and conditional
 CC expression) method for the construction of mutant organisms referred to
 CC as GRACE strains of the organism. The invention can be applied to any
 CC organism, particularly a pathogenic fungus e.g. *Candida albicans*,
 CC *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Cryptococcus neoformans*. The methods are useful
 CC to identify agents that may be used in the treatment of fungal
 CC infections. AAS23687-AAS23747 represent primers A #1-61 used as probes
 CC for identifying *C. albicans* GRACE strains
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1721 CACCATCTTCATCGACCTCGA 1743
 DB 23 CATCATCATCATCGAATGCA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1308
 AAH44843
 ID AAH44843 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH44843;
 XX
 DT 31-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer specific for cGMP-inhibited phosphodiesterase 17 cDNA.
 XX
 KM cGMP-inhibited phosphodiesterase 17; malignant tumour; haemopathy; ss;
 KM HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammatory disorder; cytostatic;
 KM haemostatic; virucide; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; PCR primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200136381-A1.
 XX
 PD 31-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CN000451.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124077.
 XX
 PA (BIOR-) BIOROAD GENE DEV LTD SHANGHAI.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-355899/37.
 XX
 PT Human cGMP-inhibited phosphodiesterase 17 and encoded polynucleotide,
 PT used in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumours, hemopathy, human
 PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 12; 31pp; Chinese.
 CC This invention relates to human cGMP-inhibited phosphodiesterase 17 and

CC the cDNA sequence encoding it. Included in the invention are a vector
 CC containing the nucleotide sequence, a host cell transformed with the
 CC vector and an antibody directed against the phosphodiesterase 17 protein.
 CC The protein, nucleotide sequence and antibody can be used in the
 CC treatment or diagnosis of malignant tumours, haemopathy, human
 CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and
 CC various inflammatory disorders. Use of the protein, DNA sequence or
 CC antibody may result in cytostatic; haemostatic; virucide;
 CC immunomodulatory; and antiinflammatory activity. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer specific for cDNA encoding human cGMP-inhibited
 CC phosphodiesterase 17
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 2383 GGGACGAGAGCTCTTCCGAGAC 2405
 DB 1 GGGACGAGAGCTCTTCCGAGAC 23
 XX
 RESULT 1309
 ABQ75039/C
 ID ABQ75039 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ75039;
 XX
 DT 31-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Plasmid pKFB4.8 related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:48.
 XX
 KM Multiplex cloning; cloning vector; vector component; sequencing;
 KM multiplex sequencing; fixed orientation cloning; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200261097-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 16-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043400.
 XX
 PR 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249594P.
 PR 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00001052.
 XX
 PA (LUCI-) LUCIGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Mead DA, Godiska R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-619255/66.
 XX
 PT New system comprising at least two separate source nucleic acid molecules
 PT for supplying vector components combined to form a circular vector,
 PT useful for multiplex cloning, multiplex sequencing and fixed orientation
 PT cloning.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 81; 133pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a system (I) for cloning nucleic acids
 CC comprising at least two separate source nucleic acid molecules for
 CC supplying X + 1 vector components configured for combining in the
 CC presence of X + 1 insert sequences to form a circular vector, where the X
 CC + 1 vector components are non-contiguous within the circular recombinant
 CC vector. The system comprises X + 1 vector, where = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6.
 CC Also described is a composition comprising X + 1 vector components
 CC configured for combining in the presence of X + 1 insert sequences to
 CC form a circular recombinant vector, where the X + 1 vector components are
 CC non-contiguous within the circular recombinant vector. (II), a composition
 CC and kits from the present invention are useful for cloning and sequencing
 CC insert nucleic acid sequences. In particular, they are useful for
 CC multiplex cloning, multiplex sequencing and fixed orientation cloning.

AAH01402;
24-JUL-2001 (first entry)
aph(3')-IIa resistance gene detection nucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:1393.
Species specific; genus specific; family specific; probe; detection;
identification; algal; archaeal; bacterial; fungal; parasitical;
microorganism; diagnosis; translation elongation factor Tu; toxin;
translation elongation factor G; RecA recombinase; resistance;
catalytic subunit of proton-translocating ATPase; antimicrobial; vaccine;
primer; ss.
Unidentified.
WO200123604-A2.
05-APR-2001.
28-SEP-2000; 2000WO-CA001150.
28-SEP-1999; 99CA-02283458.
19-MAY-2000; 2000CA-02307010.
(INFE-) INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC (IDI) INC.
Bergeron MG, Boissinot M, Huletsky A, Menard C, Ouellette M,
Picard FJ, Roy PH;
WPI; 2001-245006/25.
Nucleic acid sequences are used to generate universal probes and primers
which can be used to identify and detect the presence of algal, archaeal,
bacterial, fungal and parasitical species in a test sample.
Claim 21; Page 1145; 1580pp; English.
The present invention describes a method for generating a repertoire of
nucleic acids of tuf, fus, atpD and/or recA genes from which probes
and/or primers are derived. The method comprises amplifying the nucleic
acids of determined algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and parasitical
species with a combination of defined primer pairs. The method can be
used for producing probes and/or primers for detecting one or more
related microorganisms e.g. algae, archaea, bacteria, fungi and
parasites, for universal detection and for specific and ubiquitous
detection and identification of an algal, archaeal, bacterial, fungal and
parasitical species, genus, family and group. A nucleic acid (I) obtained
using the method of the invention can be used for the universal detection
of any bacterium, fungus or parasite in a sample and for the detection of
at least one antimicrobial agent resistance gene or at least one toxin
gene. hexA nucleic acids are used for the specific and ubiquitous
detection and for identification of Streptococcus pneumoniae. (I) can be
used to design a therapeutic agent which is effective against
microorganisms. Microbial species or genus or family or phylum or group
which can be detected include Abiotrophia adiacens, Bordetella sp.,
Corynebacterium sp., Enterobacteriaceae group, Escherichia coli,
Mycobacteriaceae family, Pseudomonas group, Streptococcus sp., Nisseria
gonorrhoeae and Staphylococcus sp. Using DNA based tests provides faster
results than substrate specificity tests as results can be determined in
an hour and improved accuracy is also achieved. AAH00010 to AAH002304
represent nucleotide sequences and primers/probes which are given in the
exemplification of the present invention
Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4692 CTGTTCTGTCACACTTCAGTGAC 4714
DB 1 CAGTCCCTTCGCCGCTTCAGTGAC 23

RESULT 1306
AA165123
ID AA165123 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
AA165123;
29-NOV-2001 (first entry)
PCR primer #1.
PCR primer; Charcot-Leyden Crystal 2; CLL2; ss.
Unidentified.
CN1303940-A.
18-JUL-2001.
27-OCT-1999; 99CN-00119870.
27-OCT-1999; 99CN-00119870.
27-OCT-1999; 99CN-00119870.
(UYFU-) UNIV FUDAN.
Yu L, Fu Q, Zhao Y;
WPI; 2001-558363/63.
Human charcot-leyden crystal 2, its code sequence and preparation method
and application.
Example 1; Page 10 (Disclosure); 26pp; Chinese.
The present invention relates to coding sequences for human Charcot-
Leyden Crystal 2 (CLL2; see AA165125 and AA165132). The present sequence
is a PCR primer which was used in an example of the present invention
Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 181 CGACCACTTGCAGAGAGAGAG 203
DB 1 CGAAGAGCTGCCAGAGAGAGAG 23
RESULT 1307
AA523731/c
ID AA523731 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
AA523731;
04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
Primer A #45 used as probe for identifying C. albicans GRACE strain.
Gene identification; essential gene; GRACE; pathogenic fungus;
KW Gene replacement and conditional expression; fungal infection; probe; ss.
OS Candida albicans.
OS Synthetic.
WO200160975-A2.
23-AUG-2001.
20-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005551.
18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0183534P.

PI Murray JAH;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-350724/30.
 XX
 PT Mutant luciferase enzyme comprising specific mutations which increase its
 PT thermostability, useful in bioluminescent assays.
 XX
 XX Example 8; Fig 8; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the preparation of a
 CC thermostable mutant luciferase enzyme from photinus pyralis (firefly).
 CC firefly luciferase catalyzes the oxidation of luciferin with the
 CC resultant production of light. Luciferases (both wild type and
 CC recombinant) lose activity quite rapidly when exposed to temperatures in
 CC excess of 30 degrees celsius. The present invention relates to luciferase
 CC enzymes comprising specific mutation which increase its thermostability.
 CC Also included in the invention are: 1) a vector comprising a nucleotide
 CC sequence encoding the mutant luciferase; 2) a cell transformed with the
 CC vector and, 3) a plant comprising the transformed cells; The luciferase
 CC enzyme is useful in bioluminescent assays, where it uses the substrate D-
 CC luciferin (4,5-dihydro-2-(6-hydroxy-2-benzothiazolyl)-4-thiazole
 CC carboxylic acid) and emits light
 XX
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3832 CCCCCGTCAGCTCCAGCGCCCG 3854
 DB 1 CGCCGGTGTAGCTCCCGCCGCG 23
 RESULT 1301
 AAAT5332
 ID AAA75332 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA75332;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Fragment derived from the origin of replication of pBR322.
 XX
 KM pBR322 plasmid; probe; primer; origin of replication;
 KM gene therapy vector; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200053803-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-SEP-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-MAR-2000; 2000WO-FR000543.
 XX
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99FR-00002968.
 XX
 PA (TRGE) TRANSGENE.
 XX
 PI Lamy D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-587445/55.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid sequences that hybridize to the pBR322 origin of
 PT replication, useful for monitoring gene therapy vectors, and as probes or
 PT primers.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 25; 36pp; French.
 XX
 CC AAA75331-41 and AAA75393-A75402 are derived from the origin of
 CC replication of the pBR322 plasmid. The nucleic acid fragments are useful
 CC as probes and primers for detecting sequences derived from the origin of
 CC replication of pBR322 or vectors (or their fragments) that contain such

CC sequences. They are particularly used to monitor the presence of gene
 CC therapy vectors (used to deliver therapeutic genes or proteins, antisense
 CC sequences or ribozymes), e.g. for determining disappearance of the
 CC vector, for adjustment of treatment, or for timing of new treatments.
 CC They can also be used to screen foods and cosmetics for the presence of
 CC derived materials from genetically modified organisms
 XX
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 442 CTCGGCTCCCTGCTGTGTGT 464
 DB 1 CACCGCTACAGCGGTGTGTGT 23
 RESULT 1302
 AAC80151
 ID AAC80151 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC80151;
 XX
 DT 03-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward primer #22 used for amplification of HLA-A exon 3.
 XX
 KM HLA-A; HLA-B; HLA-C; typing; primer; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO200061795-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 05-APR-2000; 2000WO-EP002998.
 XX
 PR 09-APR-1999; 99EP-00870068.
 PR 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138614P.
 XX
 PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 XX
 PI De Canck I, Rombout A, Rossau R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647426/62.
 XX
 PT Locus-specific, separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4
 PT of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles using defined
 PT primer sets, useful for subtyping or typing of HLA Class I alleles.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 37; 128pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for the locus-specific,
 CC separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4 of human
 CC leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles. The method is useful
 CC for subtyping or typing of HLA class I alleles. The present sequence is
 CC an amplification primer used in the method
 XX
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3913 CCACCCCGAGCGCGCG 3929
 DB 1 CCRCCCGAAGCGCGG 17
 RESULT 1303
 AAF30555/c

AC AA240587;
 XX
 DT 29-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NPTII gene self-quenching internal positive control probe.
 XX
 KM Reporter; quencher; probe; assay; internal control agent; primer; PCR;
 KM detection; measurement; amplification; blocking sequence; copy-number;
 KM quantitation; allele; discrimination; polymorphism; pathogen; NPTII; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US952202-A.
 XX
 PD 14-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048880.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-00048880.
 XX
 PA (PEKE) PERKIN-ELMER CORP.
 XX
 PI Aoyagi K, Livak KJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-011874/01.
 XX
 PT Method of conducting nucleic acid amplification control reactions used
 PT for e.g. carrying out real time monitoring of nucleic acid amplification
 XX reactions and positive and negative control tests.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Col 20; 29pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to methods of rendering reporter-quencher probe
 CC assays more meaningful by the addition of internal control agents.
 CC Primers for a target and an internal control sequence are labeled with a
 CC detectable marker which allows concurrent detection and measurement of
 CC target and control nucleic acid amplification. The reaction may also
 CC contain a non-extendable oligonucleotide (i.e. a blocking sequence)
 CC complementary to the internal control sequence, which functions as a
 CC negative control. The method can be used for quantitating nucleic acid
 CC amplification of control DNA in the presence of, and concurrently with,
 CC nucleic acid amplification of known or unknown target DNA. Suggested uses
 CC include tracking of target sample extraction, isolation and purification,
 CC for amplification of low copy number genes, for allelic discrimination of
 CC polymorphic samples or pathogen detection. Primers AA240585-240587 are
 CC used to detect NPTII RNA in transgenic cotton plants by the method of the
 CC invention. This primer was used as a self-quenching internal positive
 CC control probe
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 OY 4689 AGCGTGTTCGTCACGCTTCACT 4711
 DB 23 AGCCAGTCCCTTCCCGCTTCACT 1
 XX
 RESULT 1299
 AAAS3357/c
 ID AAAS3357 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC
 XX
 XX
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer SACT-anti used in thermostable luciferase preparation.
 XX
 KM PCR primer; luciferase; produce light; firefly; thermostable mutant;
 KM bioluminescent assay; ss.
 XX

OS Photinus pyralis.
 XX
 PN WO200024878-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-1999; 99WO-GB003538.
 XX
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98GB-00023468.
 XX
 PA (MINA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.
 XX
 PI Squitrell DJ, Murphy MJ, Price RL, Lowe CR, White PJ, Tisi LC;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-350724/30.
 XX
 PF
 XX
 PT Mutant luciferase enzyme comprising specific mutations which increase its
 PT thermostability, useful in bioluminescent assays.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Fig 8; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the preparation of a
 CC thermostable mutant luciferase enzyme from Photinus pyralis (firefly).
 CC Firefly luciferase catalyses the oxidation of luciferin with the
 CC resultant production of light. Luciferases (both wild type and
 CC recombinant) lose activity quite rapidly when exposed to temperatures in
 CC excess of 30 degrees celsius. The present invention relates to luciferase
 CC enzymes comprising specific mutation which increase its thermostability.
 CC Also included in the invention are: 1) a vector comprising a nucleotide
 CC sequence encoding the mutant luciferase; 2) a cell transformed with the
 CC vector and; 3) a plant comprising the transformed cells; The luciferase
 CC enzyme is useful in bioluminescent assays, where it uses the substrate D-
 CC luciferin (4,5-dihydro-2-(6-hydroxy-2-benzothiazolyl)-4-thiazole
 CC carboxylic acid) and emits light
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 OY 3832 CCCGATGCTCCGAGGCCCG 3854
 DB 23 CGCCGATGCTCCCGGCCCG 1
 XX
 RESULT 1300
 AAAS3356
 ID AAAS3356 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC
 XX
 XX
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer SACT-sense used in thermostable luciferase preparation.
 XX
 KM PCR primer; luciferase; produce light; firefly; thermostable mutant;
 KM bioluminescent assay; ss.
 XX
 OS Photinus pyralis.
 XX
 PN WO200024878-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-1999; 99WO-GB003538.
 XX
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98GB-00023468.
 XX
 PA (MINA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.
 XX
 PI Squitrell DJ, Murphy MJ, Price RL, Lowe CR, White PJ, Tisi LC;

CC The invention relates to new mixed ribo-deoxyribonucleic acid compounds
CC that have regions homologous with a target gene and a segment of 4
CC nucleotides or deoxynucleotides which form a hybrid-duplex of a second
CC strand and a region which is heterologous to the target gene for
CC introducing a predetermined alteration into a target gene of a eukaryotic
CC cell, other than a yeast or fungus. The chimeric polynucleotide contains
CC both RNA and DNA residues in the first strand and solely DNA residues in
CC the second strand; wherein the strands are Watson-Crick paired and are
CC linked by an oligonucleotide so that the polynucleotide has almost a
CC single 3' and 5' end. The ribo-deoxynucleic acids can be used for
CC specifically introducing alterations into a target nucleic acid. They can
CC be used for e.g. the production of transgenic animals. The present
CC sequence represents a control vector used along with a chimeric vector
CC which was constructed to direct a mutation in the NIH 3T3 cells. The
CC transformation of the NIH 3T3 cells results in selectable alteration in
CC the growth characteristics

CC XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3911 GCCCAGCCCGACGCGCGCGCCG 3933
DB 1 GCCCAGACGACGACGCGCACCAC 23

RESULT 1296
AA23767/c
ID AA23767 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AA23767;
XX
DT 14-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Cloning vector multiple cloning site 3 DNA.
XX
KM Antisense; DNA library; identification; multiple cloning site; MCS;
KM inhibition; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO950457-A1.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 28-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006742.
XX
XX 28-MAR-1998; 98US-0079792P.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107504P.
XX
PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX
PI Ruffner DE, Pierce ML, Chen Z;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-610866/52.
XX
PT Production of antisense libraries, used for identifying antisense agents
PT and for identifying target sites for antisense-mediated inhibition of a
PT selected gene.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 37; 63pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for generating an antisense
CC library targeted to a selected RNA transcript. The methods can be used
CC for identifying antisense agents and for identifying target sites for
CC antisense-mediated inhibition of a selected gene. The use of a direct
CC library for target site selection significantly simplifies the screening
CC process, since only very small libraries need be prepared and assayed.
CC AA23765-223767 represent multiple cloning site DNA regions used in the
CC method of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2840 GGTGAAGTTGGTGAAGCTTTC 2862
DB 23 GGTGAAGCTTGGTGAAGCTTTC 1

RESULT 1297
AA23767/c
ID AA23767 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AA23767;
XX
AC AA23767;
XX
DT 07-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide WVEC-31.
XX
KM Cellulase enzyme; cellulose-containing fibre; bleaching; denim-dyed;
KM fluff elimination; weight loss treatment; deacetylated triacetate rayon;
KM SCE-3; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN WO954332-A1.
XX
PD 03-DEC-1998.
XX
PF 27-MAY-1998; 98WO-JP002326.
XX
PR 27-MAY-1997; 97JP-00137258.
XX
XX (MEIJ) MEIJ SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
XX
PI Sato Y, Watanabe M, Koga J, Nakamura Y, Sumida N, Aoyagi K;
PI Murakami T, Kono T;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-070218/06.
XX
XX
XX Cellulose preparation containing highly active cellulase SCE3 - e.g. in
PT treating cellulose-containing fibres to enable fluff elimination, weight
PT loss and bleaching; and in weight loss treatment of deacetylated
PT triacetate rayon.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 14; 44pp; Japanese.
XX
XX Oligonucleotides AA23765-46 are used in the course of the invention. The
CC specification describes a cellulase enzyme designated SCE-3. The
CC cellulase is used in the methods of the invention for treatment of
CC cellulose-containing fibres, for bleaching denim-dyed cellulose-
CC containing fibres, for eliminating fluffs from cellulose-containing
CC fibres, for weight loss treatment of cellulose-containing fibres and of
CC deacetylated triacetate rayon, all by contacting the preparation with
CC such fibres. It is useful in the textile and related industries
XX

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3537 CCGCTGACGAGCCCGAGATGTT 3559
DB 23 CCGAGTCAGAGCCCGAGATGTT 1

RESULT 1298
AA240587/c
ID AA240587 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO9824928-A2.
 XX 11-JUN-1998.
 PD 08-DEC-1997; 97WO-DK000556.
 PF 06-DEC-1996; 96DK-00001401.
 XX (PALL/) PALLISGAARD N.
 PA Pallsgaard N, Hokland P;
 PI WPI; 1998-333344/29.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Detection of chromosomal abnormalities - by subjecting patient sample
 PT nucleic acids to a multiplex molecular amplification procedure using
 PT primers specific for characteristic nucleic acid sequence.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 73; Page 98; 126pp; English.
 CC This sequence represents a primer used in the method of the invention for
 CC the detection of the presence or absence of chromosomal abnormalities,
 CC each abnormality being associated with a condition in a subject and each
 CC being defined by at least one characteristic nucleic acid sequence. The
 CC method comprises: (a) obtaining a sample of nucleic acids derived from a
 CC subject which may harbour one of the chromosomal abnormalities; (b)
 CC subjecting the sample to a multiplex molecular amplification (MMA)
 CC procedure, where a number of the characteristic sequences, if present in
 CC a sufficient amount, will be amplified; (c) retrieving the product(s)
 CC from step (b), and detecting the presence and/or absence of an amplicon
 CC characteristic of the abnormal sequences to detect the presence or
 CC absence of corresponding chromosomal abnormalities; where the MMA
 CC procedure comprises the use of at least 7 mutually distinct primers (MDP)
 CC in one single reaction mixture, each of the primers defining an end of at
 CC least one characteristic nucleic acid sequence, and where at least one of
 CC the primers defines the first end of at least two characteristic nucleic
 CC acid sequences, the characteristic nucleic acid sequences each being
 CC determined in their opposite ends by MDP selected from the remainder of
 CC the MDP. The methods can be used for detecting chromosomal abnormalities
 CC associated with diseases including numerous leukaemia's, lymphoma's,
 CC carcinoma's, adenocarcinoma's, sarcoma's, glioma's, neuroblastoma's,
 CC medulloblastoma, malignant melanoma, and malignant neoplastic conditions
 XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2763 TTCGACTCGAGCTGCTGGAGAG 2785
 DB 1 TTCGACTAGAGGTGTGTGCAGAG 23
 RESULT 1294
 AAV11733
 ID AAV11733 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV11733;
 XX
 DT 07-AUG-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Ustilago maydis ura-3 gene control vector DNA.
 DE
 XX Hybrid-duplex; ribo-deoxyribonucleic acid; RNA-DNA; target; ss.
 KM
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Ustilago maydis.
 XX
 XX US5756325-A.
 PN
 XX

PD 26-MAY-1998.
 XX
 XX
 PF 09-SEP-1996; 96US-00709982.
 XX
 XX 09-DEC-1993; 93US-00164303.
 PR 09-DEC-1994; 94US-00353657.
 XX
 XX (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 PA
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB;
 PI WPI; 1998-321532/28.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Mixed RNA-DNA nucleic acids - useful for genetic modification of cells.
 PT Example; Col 8; 11pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX
 CC This sequence is used in a method of producing a mixed hybrid-duplex of
 CC ribo-deoxyribonucleic acid (RNA-DNA). Such complexes are used to
 CC introduce a predetermined alteration in a target sequence of the genome
 CC of a cultured cell containing a nucleus and to obtain cells with altered
 CC characteristics. The nucleic acids permit easy alteration of an existing
 CC gene within a cell
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3911 GCCCACCAGCGCGCGCCGC 3933
 DB 1 GCCCACCAGCGCGCGCCACAC 23
 RESULT 1295
 AAX05303
 ID AAX05303 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX05303;
 XX
 DT 15-APR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Control vector used in transformation of NIH 3T3 cells.
 XX
 XX Chimeric; target gene; alteration; yeast; fungus; transgenic animal;
 KM human; ss.
 KW
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5871984-A.
 XX
 PD 16-FEB-1999.
 XX
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1997; 97US-00982866.
 XX
 XX
 PR 09-DEC-1993; 93US-00164303.
 PR 09-DEC-1994; 94US-00353657.
 PR 09-SEP-1996; 96US-00709982.
 XX
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB;
 PI WPI; 1999-16651/14.
 DR
 XX
 XX New mixed ribo-deoxyribonucleic acid compounds - having homologous and
 PT heterologous regions for introducing a predetermined alteration into a
 PT target gene in a eukaryotic cell.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Col 8; 10pp; English.
 PS
 XX

```

AAQ87858/c
ID      AAQ87858 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX      AAQ87858;
AC
XX
XX      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT
XX      27-JUL-1995 (first entry)
DE      Component B gene probe, CB2, is targeted to exon 2.
XX
XX      Probe; component B; promoter; human; signal peptide;
KM      low molecular weight protein; urine; TGF-alpha; receptor; inflammation;
KM      coagulation; tumour; angiogenesis; ss.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
OS
XX      WO9414959-A1.
XX
XX      07-JUL-1994.
PD
XX
XX      21-DEC-1993; 93WO-EP003645.
PF
XX      22-DEC-1992; 92IT-RM000919.
PR
XX      (ISTF ) ARS APPLIED RES SYST HOLDING NV.
PA      Sirna A;
PI
XX      WPI, 1994-234696/28.
XX
XX      New protein, component B, isolated from urine - with antiinflammatory,
XX      anticoagulant and anti-tumour activities, also related nucleic acid,
PT      vectors and transformed cells.
PT
XX
XX      Example 2; Page 20; 55pp; English.
PS
XX
XX      The sequences given in AAQ87854-69 are probes which were used in the
CC      isolation of the component B gene. The probes are targeted to various
CC      regions of the gene including the promoter, the three exons and intron 2.
CC      These probes were used to screen a human genomic library. The component B
CC      gene contains three exons and two introns. Exon 1 is 84 bp and contains
CC      26 bases of untranslated mRNA. It encodes 19 amino acids of the putative
CC      signal peptide and is separated from exon 2 by an intron of 410 bp. Exon
CC      2 is 120 bp and codes for 3 amino acids of the putative signal sequence
CC      and 37 amino acids of the mature protein. It is separated from exon 3 by
CC      an intron of about 550 bp. Exon 3 is 326 bp and encodes the C-terminal
CC      44 amino acids of component B, and 192 bases of untranslated RNA which
CC      contains a poly-A signal 14 bp upstream of the 3' processing site.
CC      Component B is a low molecular weight protein which may be isolated from
CC      human urine by adsorption at acid pH on kaolin, then extraction with
CC      sodium hydroxide. It inhibits binding of TGF-alpha to its receptor, and
CC      so has antiinflammatory, anticoagulant and/or antitumour activities. It
CC      may also be used to treat conditions associated with altered levels of
CC      TGF-alpha, eg. behavioural or hormonal disturbances and angiogenesis. See
CC      also AAQ87876-78. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
CC      on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
XX
SO      Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.3%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY      537 AACATCACCCTCCAGGCGGA 559
Db      23 ACCATTACCCGCTGCAGCCAGA 1

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XX 29-MAY-1996; 96SE-00002062.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA BIOTECH AB.
XX Hasebe M, Goto M, Tosu M;
XX WPI; 1998-130209/12.
XX
XX Method for detecting mutation(s) by mismatch binding protein - useful for
XX separating mutation from non-mutated target polynucleotide in sample,
XX used in early diagnosis of cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 9; 24pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a probe for the N-ras gene, that can be used in
XX the method of the invention. The method is for detecting a mutation
XX from a non-mutated sequence of a target polynucleotide (TP) in a sample,
XX by using a mismatch binding protein (MBP), comprises: (a) providing a non
XX -mutated and mutated TP; (b) forming duplex of the non-mutated and
XX mutated single strands of TP in (a); (c) adding a single strand binding
XX protein to the polynucleotide from (b); (d) incubating MBP with an
XX activating agent; (e) adding the incubated MBP from (d) to the
XX polynucleotide from (c), so that MBP binds to the duplex formed by one
XX non-mutated and one mutated single strand of TP; and (f) detecting the
XX presence of any MBP bound to TP. The method may be used for early
XX diagnosis of cancer. Binding of MBP to single strands is inhibited by the
XX single strand binding protein. By activating MBP with an activator,
XX before addition to the sample, binding to double strands lacking
XX mismatches does not take place
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 536 CAACATCACCCTCTCCAA 553
XX |||||
XX 2 CAACACCACTCTCTCCAA 19
XX
XX RESULT 1426
XX AAX77060
XX ID AAX77060 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX77060;
XX
XX 10-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for the XPB gene.
XX
XX PCR primer; proto-oncogene; oncogene; nucleic acid synthesis; ultrasound;
XX stress protein; repair protein; phenylketonuria; p53 tumour suppressor;
XX phenylalanine hydroxylase; IL-2 production; cancer; AIDS; haemophilia;
XX autoimmune disease; chronic viral infection; cystic fibrosis; therapy;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO925385-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-1999.
XX
XX 11-NOV-1998; 98WO-US023843.
XX
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-00971540.
XX
XX (IMAR-) IMARX PHARM CORP.
XX
XX Unger EC, McCreary T, Sadewasser D;
XX

```

```

DR WPI; 1999-370731/31.
XX Increasing nucleic acid synthesis by ultraasonic treatment of cells.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 113; 124pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for a proto-oncogene/oncogene, and
XX was used to test the method of the invention. The method is for
XX increasing synthesis of nucleic acid (I) in a cell by exposing it to
XX ultrasound, where (I) is: (a) an endogenous sequence (Ia) encoding a
XX stress or repair protein; or (b) an introduced exogenous sequence (Ib).
XX The method is specifically used therapeutically: (i) to treat
XX phenylketonuria (following introduction of (Ib) for phenylalanine
XX hydroxylase); (ii) to increase expression of the p53 tumour suppressor;
XX (iii) to increase production of IL-2, particularly associated with
XX natural killer cells; and (iv) for treating cancer by administering a
XX sequence antisense to initiation factor 3 and/or RNA synthase. More
XX generally, (Ib) may include one or more genes or fragments, or even
XX complete chromosomes, for delivery (in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo) to
XX animal or plant cells for treating a very wide range of conditions, e.g.
XX acquired immune deficiency syndrome, autoimmune diseases, chronic viral
XX infections, haemophilia, cystic fibrosis, and cancer. Ultraasonic
XX treatment increases expression of (I) and increases uptake of (Ib),
XX particularly of 4-6 kb
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 267 CCCCTCTCTCTTCTC 284
XX |||||
XX 1 CCCCACTCTCTTCTC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1427
XX AAX15770
XX ID AAX15770 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX15770;
XX
XX 07-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeted to upstream sequence of VEGF.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX solid tumor growth; anticancer agent; rheumatic arthritis;
XX diabetic retinitis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP11042091-A.
XX
XX 16-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
XX
XX 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
XX
XX 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
XX
XX (TOAG ) TOA GOSSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 1999-197823/17.
XX
XX An antisense nucleic acid compound against vascular endothelial cell
XX growth factor (VEGF) - useful as an anticancer agent, and for treatment
XX of rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 7; 16pp; English.
XX
XX AAX15764-81 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the upstream
XX sequence of the coding region for vascular endothelial cell growth factor
XX (VEGF). Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to this region inhibit at

```

XX DNA replication origin; human; mammal; alphaconsensus; unioconsensus;
 KM anti-gene; DNA replication inhibitor; shuttle vector construct creation;
 KM gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO9827200-A2.
 PN 25-JUN-1998.
 PD 12-DEC-1997; 97WO-CA000972.
 PF 16-DEC-1996; 96US-003374P.
 PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-0047322P.
 XX (UTMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
 PA Price GB, Zannis-Hadjopoulos M, Nielsen TO, Cossons NH;
 PI WPI; 1998-362770/31.
 DR Human or mammalian origin of replication consensus sequences - for
 XX inhibiting DNA replication, for controlling initiation of replication,
 PT maintaining circular plasmids and in assembly of human artificial
 PT chromosomes.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 13; 54pp; English.
 CC This sequence is a primer for a human or mammalian DNA replication origin
 CC consensus sequences of the invention, designated alphaconsensus.
 CC Administration of the consensus sequence or an anti-gene (comprising a
 CC double stranded copy of the consensus) is used to inhibit DNA replication
 CC in vivo or in vitro. The consensus sequences can also be inserted into an
 CC expression vector, used subsequently for in vitro transfection of
 CC mammalian cells, to control initiation of DNA replication. They can also
 CC be used to maintain circular plasmids that are capable of semi-
 CC conservative replication in proliferating mammalian cells, or inserted
 CC into mammalian or human artificial chromosome vectors for gene therapy.
 CC Particularly, they are used to create shuttle vector constructs for
 CC defining the essential mammalian elements required for maintenance of
 CC chromosomal function. The consensus sequence can be combined with cloned
 CC human telomeres and large centromeric blocks for assembly of human
 CC artificial chromosomes and maintained as bacterial plasmids, circular or
 CC linear, large or small yeast artificial chromosomes (YACs) or as episomal
 CC elements
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 237 GTGTATGGAGCGGTGAC 254
 2 GTGTATGGAGCGGTAGTC 19
 RESULT 1424
 AAV20058/c
 ID AAV20058 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV20058;
 XX
 DT 06-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE N-ras probe RB671A.
 XX
 KM Probe; N-ras; mutation detection; mismatch binding protein;
 KM cancer diagnosis; single strand binding protein; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "Biotinylated"
 XX
 PN MO9745555-A1.
 PD 04-DEC-1997.
 PF 22-MAY-1997; 97WO-SB000839.
 PR 29-MAY-1996; 96SE-00002062.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA BIOTECH AB.
 XX
 PI Hasebe M, Goto M, Totsu M;
 DR WPI; 1998-130209/12.
 XX
 PT Method for detecting mutation(s) by mismatch binding protein - useful for
 PT separating mutation from non-mutated target polynucleotide in sample,
 PT used in early diagnosis of cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 9; 24pp; English.
 CC This sequence represents a probe for the N-ras gene, that can be used in
 CC the method of the invention. The method is for for detecting a mutation
 CC from a non-mutated sequence of a target polynucleotide (TP) in a sample,
 CC by using a mismatch binding protein (MBP), comprises: (a) providing a non-
 CC mutated and mutated TP; (b) forming duplex of the non-mutated and
 CC mutated single strands of TP in (a); (c) adding a single strand binding
 CC protein to the polynucleotide from (b); (d) incubating MBP with an
 CC activating agent; (e) adding the incubated MBP from (d) to the
 CC polynucleotide from (c), so that MBP binds to the duplex formed by one
 CC non-mutated and one mutated single strand of TP; and (f) detecting the
 CC presence of any MBP bound to TP. The method may be used for early
 CC diagnosis of cancer. Binding of MBP to single strands is inhibited by the
 CC single strand binding protein. By activating MBP with an activator,
 CC mismatches does not take place
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 536 CAACATCACCCGCTCCA 553
 19 CAACACCACTGCTCCAA 2
 RESULT 1425
 AAV20059
 ID AAV20059 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV20059;
 XX
 DT 06-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE N-ras probe 681C.
 XX
 KM Probe; N-ras; mutation detection; mismatch binding protein;
 KM cancer diagnosis; single strand binding protein; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9745555-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 22-MAY-1997; 97WO-SB000839.

XX AAT48677;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT
XX 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Probe for detecting N-ras gene mutations in the codon at position 12.
DE
XX Mutated codon; single base mutation; human; acute myeloid leukaemia;
KW
XX Tumour; activated ras gene; N-ras; H-ras; K-ras; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX USS591582-A.
PN
XX
XX 07-JAN-1997.
PD
XX
XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.
PF
XX
XX 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.
PR
XX 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.
PR
XX 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.
XX
XX (UYLE-) RIKKSUNIV LEIDEN.
PA
XX
XX Van Der Eb AJ, Bos JL;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 1997-086629/08.
DR
XX
XX Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo:nucleotide probes to detect
PT
XX mutated codon.
PS
XX
XX Claim 23; Col 28; 20pp; English.

CC A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras gene
CC containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a human
CC subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA fragments
CC and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA molecules or
CC isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the single-stranded DNA
CC molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising conditions with a labelled
CC synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to a solid support, comprising
CC 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3', in the
CC case of single-stranded DNA or is complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the
CC case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9 nucleotides having a sequence complementary
CC to a sequence in the activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12
CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the
CC activated ras gene 3' of the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain
CC a total of at least 9 nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated
CC codon; treating the resulting hybridised molecules under conditions
CC permitting only fully complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and
CC detecting the presence of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the
CC hybridised molecules. The present sequence represents the synthetic DNA
CC probe used for detecting the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon
CC is at position 12 and has a single base substitution in the first or
CC second nucleotide position so that it encodes an amino acid other than
CC Gly. The method can be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia
CC and other tumours. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2355 TCCCAAGACAGCTGCTC 2372
DB 2 TCCCAAGACAGCTGCTC 19

RESULT 1422
AAK10186
ID AAK10186 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC AAK10186;
XX
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #492.
DE
XX
XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
PN
XX
XX MO9820165-A2.
PD
XX
XX 14-MAY-1998.
PF
XX
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
PR
XX
XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
XX
XX (WHD) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA
XX
XX Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 1998-286974/25.
DR
XX
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
PS
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 211; 310pp; English.

CC AAK09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
CC genome (represented in AAK10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Desch-Ryan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
CC prophylaxis of such diseases
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2376 GAGAGGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
DB 2 GAGAGGAGGAGCAGAG 19

RESULT 1423
AAV44656
ID AAV44656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
XX AAV44656;
AC
XX
XX 06-OCT-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Primer for human DNA replication origin consensus sequence.
DE

CC bone marrow of tumour cells, esp. ex vivo. They may also be used to
 CC elucidate mechanisms of growth inhibition and apoptosis. Introduction of
 CC the second (upstream) ClaI site greatly reduces the chance of producing
 CC undigested DNA genome and increases the chance of generating fully cut
 CC DNA (i.e. retn. of parental genomic background). The vectors can be
 CC produced without the use of a plasmid-based vector, and infect breast
 CC cancer cells far more efficiently than bone marrow cells

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 598 TCGTGGCTGCGCAGCAGT 615

1 TCTTGACTGCCGCGAGT 18

RESULT 1419

AAAT7595/c

AAAT7595 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAAT7595;

DT 11-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX Wheat microsatellite WMS154 left primer.

XX Microsatellite marker; hypervariable genomic fragment; Triticum aestivum;

XX wheat; Triticaceae; sequence tagged site; STS; primer; PCR; amplify;

XX polymorphism; genetic analysis; hexaploid; tetraploid; mapping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN DE19525284-A1.

PD 02-JAN-1997.

PF 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-01025284.

PR 28-JUN-1995; 95DE-01025284.

PA (PFLA-) INST PFLANZENGENETIK & KULTURPFLANZENFOR.

PI Roeder M, Plaecke J, Ganal M;

XX WPI; 1997-053731/06.

XX Primers for STS microsatellite markers for wheat and related species -

XX useful for genetic mapping, analysis and labelling etc. of wheat.

PS Claim 5; Page 7; Bpp; German.

XX Microsatellite markers based on hypervariable genomic fragments, from

XX Triticum aestivum (wheat) or the tribe Triticeae, consist of a sequence

XX tagged site (STS), defined by 2 specific primers (of mean size 17-23

XX bases) that flank a microsatellite sequence at both ends, which can be

XX amplified to polymorphisms (PCR products of different sizes). The

XX microsatellites are n-fold tandem repeats (n = 10 or more) of di-, tri-

XX or tetra-nucleotide sequences, combination microsatellite sequences or an

XX imperfect sequence in which individual bases are mutated. The

XX microsatellite markers can be used for genetic analysis of hexaploid and

XX tetraploid forms of wheat and for genetic mapping or labelling of

XX monogenic and polygenic properties, and for their selection; for

XX analysing relationships and identifying varieties; and for evaluating

XX varietal purity, hybrid identification and plant growth. The markers can

XX differentiate between almost all European wheat lines and show a higher

XX degree of DNA polymorphism than known probes for the wheat genome. They

XX can be detected by PCR, so large numbers of samples can be analysed

XX easily (e.g. several hundred per day). Microsatellite marker-related

XX polymorphisms are stably inherited so can also serve as genetic markers.

XX AAAT7003-22 and AAAT7535-716 are primer pairs that define the

CC microsatellite markers. WMS154 has a GA type repeat

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTTT 281

20 CCTCCCTCTCTCTGT 3

RESULT 1420

AAAT7576/c

AAAT7576 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAAT7576;

DT 01-OCT-1997 (first entry)

XX Primer UGT1r2 for STS marker of apomixis gene.

XX Apomixis gene; true-breeding; pearl millet; molecular marker; probe;

XX hybrid seed; transgenic plant; Pennisetum squamulatum;

XX sequence tagged site; STS; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN W09710704-A1.

PD 27-MAR-1997.

PF 23-SEP-1996; 96WO-US015169.

PR 22-SEP-1995; 95US-00532050.

PA (USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC.

PI Hanna WE, Ozias-Akine P, Dujardin M;

XX WPI; 1997-202528/18.

XX Transgenic apomictic plants, e.g. pearl millet, expressing Pennisetum

XX squamulatum apomixis gene(s) - useful as forage or grain cultivar(s) or

XX to develop true-breeding hybrids.

XX Claim 11; Page 39; 87pp; English.

XX Primer pairs UGT184f (AAAT73571) and UGT184r (AAAT73572), UGT197f

XX (AAAT73573) and UGT197r (AAAT73574), and UGT1r1 (AAAT73575) and UGT1r2

XX (AAAT73576) were used to amplify sequence-tagged sites (STS) from

XX Pennisetum genomic DNA. The primers were designed from sequences cloned

XX from a Bc3 clonal line K169-46 library. The STS can be used as molecular

XX markers for the identification of Pennisetum apomixis genes. Such genes,

XX esp. from Pennisetum squamulatum, can be transferred to pearl millet to

XX provide apomictic plants useful as forage or grain cultivars or for

XX development of true-breeding hybrids

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4700 TCCAGCTTCAGTACACACA 4717

19 TCCAGATTCAGACACACA 2

RESULT 1421

AAAT8677

AAAT8677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

PA (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.
 PA (OKUB/) OKUBO K.
 XX
 PI Matubara K, Okubo K;
 DR WPI; 1995-206931/27.
 XX
 PT Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-
 PT directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.
 PT mRNA in specific human tissues.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Fig 9; 2245bp; Japanese.
 CC Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)
 CC sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release
 CC 76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA
 CC libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was
 CC initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.
 CC Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative
 CC abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was
 CC derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be
 CC determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)
 CC as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising
 CC different cell types. The primers T41293-4 amplify clone pm2780 which
 CC comprises the GS HUMGS000976 (T1976), located on chromosomes 14 and 16
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1215 AGTTATTGACAGCAG 1232
 DB 1 AGTTATTGTCACACAG 18
 RESULT 1417
 AA095648/c
 ID AA095648 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA095648;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer A (Group 6, set B) for marker D5S413, chromosome 5.
 XX
 KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
 KW microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
 KW polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9515400-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-1995.
 XX
 PF 05-DEC-1994; 94WO-US013945.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00160837.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 PI Levitt RC;
 DR WPI; 1995-215278/28.
 XX
 PT Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed to
 PT amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets each
 PT with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in detection of
 PT disease related genetic rearrangement.
 PS Disclosure; Fig 7F-2; 104pp; English.

XX
 CC The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
 CC microsatellite marker sequences (MMS) at approx. 10-50 cM intervals
 CC throughout the human genome which can be detectably labelled. The MMS are
 CC polymorphic, simple sequence repeats and can be used in automated
 CC genotyping, esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond to the unique
 CC DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to detect each
 CC polymorphism. When the MMS show considerable polymorphism (ie. a
 CC difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the markers can
 CC be particularly informative. The MMS can be ideal for linkage studies.
 CC Kits comprise at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets, each comprising
 CC labelled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA. Group 6 primer pairs
 CC are shown in AA095639-686. The published size range of the D5S413 allele
 CC is 264-276 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity in the population is
 CC about 70%
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1591 TGGAAACAGAGAGAGAGA 1608
 DB 20 TGGAGACAGAGAGAGCTGA 3
 RESULT 1418
 AAT33529
 ID AAT33529 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT33529;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for adenovirus E1a nucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; adenoviral vector; p53; E1a;
 KW wild-type; inhibits; cell proliferation; melanoma; breast tumour; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9625507-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-AUG-1996.
 XX
 PF 16-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002336.
 XX
 PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390604.
 XX
 PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX
 PI Seth PK, Cowan K;
 DR WPI; 1996-393407/39.
 XX
 PT Adenoviral vector for gene therapy of cancer or bone marrow purging -
 PT contains two ClaI restriction sites to increase chance of generating
 PT fully cut DNA, thus reducing the parental genomic background.
 PS Example 1; Page 37; 146pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT33529-30 are primers used to determine the absence of adenovirus E1a
 CC nucleotide sequences in an adenoviral (AdV) vector encoding for the
 CC expression of human wild-type p53 protein (AdWtp53). New Adenoviral (AdV)
 CC vectors comprise: (i) an origin of replication; (ii) a left inverted
 CC terminal repeat; (iii) a nucleotide sequence of the AdV genome contg. 2
 CC ClaI sites, one at the 5'-end; and (iv) a homologous recombination
 CC domain. Adv vectors which also contain heterologous DNA and regulatory
 CC sequences, are used to inhibit cell proliferation (including abnormal
 CC vasculature), esp. to treat human melanoma, breast or lung tumours,
 CC sarcoma and carcinoma, including forms resistant to drugs. The vectors
 CC are also used to treat subjects at risk of such cancers, and to purge

CC probes were synthesised based on single point mutations at codon 49.
CC After PCR amplification of nucleic acid samples using specific primer
CC pairs, these probes can be used to detect Gs(alpha) mutations associated
CC with oncogenesis. See AAQ3431-Q3542. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
CC PI field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4649 AGGAGCTGAAGAGTCTG 4666
DB 2 AGTGCTGAAGATCTG 19

RESULT 1414
AAQ3971/c
ID AAQ3971 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ3971;

AC 09-NOV-1993 (first entry)

XX PAP primer (4).

DE POKEROOT; ricin; protein synthesis inhibitor; cancer;

XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP05137580-A.

XX 01-JUN-1993.

XX 20-NOV-1991; 91JP-00329672.

XX 20-NOV-1991; 91JP-00329672.

XX (NLSB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.

XX WPI; 1993-211306/26.

XX New pokeweed antiviral protein (PAP) with similar activity to ricin -
PT used to treat cancer and as an agricultural chemical.

PS Disclosure; Page 13; 14pp; Japanese.

XX Total mRNA, is extracted from the seeds, leaves and roots of pokeweed and
CC used to prepare cDNA using PCR. The resultant cDNA is used to prepare two
CC DNA fractions, which are introduced into a cloning vector EMB3 and then
CC into host E.coli PK-17 (p2) to produce PAP. PAP has a similar activity
CC to ricin, i.e. inhibits protein synthesis. The protein may be obtained
CC all year round by recombinant DNA techniques. PAP can be used partic.
CC against cancer and as an agricultural chemical

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1509 TCTGAGACAAGTCTAC 1526
DB 19 TCTGAGACAAGTGTAC 2

RESULT 1415
AAO53120/c
ID AAO53120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAO53120;
XX

XX 03-JUN-1994 (first entry)
DT Gene detection sequence 44.
DE

XX Gene detection; radio-isotopes; target gene; electrode; detection;
KM optical fibre; hybridise; hybridisation; electrochemical; photochemical;
KW electrolysis; probe; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JP05285000-A.

XX 02-NOV-1993.

XX 10-SEP-1992; 92JP-00242397.

XX 13-FEB-1992; 92JP-00025621.

XX (TOKE) TOSHIBA KK.

XX WPI; 1993-382240/48.

XX Detection method of gene without using radio-isotope - by hybridisation
PT of nucleic acid probe which is single strand having complementary
PT sequence of gene and single strand denatured sample DNA.

XX Disclosure; Page 23; 26pp; Japanese.

XX The sequences (AAQ3077-Q53136) are used in the invention to detect
CC specific genes without the use of radio-isotopes. Detection is carried
CC out by hybridisation of denatured (ss) sample DNA with a (ss) nucleic
CC acid probe, complementary to the target sequence. Hybridisation occurs on
CC the surface of an electrode or optical fibre and detection is visualised
CC by the addition of an entity that recognises (ds) hybridised DNA and is
CC electrochemically / photochemically active

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 536 CAACATCACCCGCTCCAA 553
DB 19 CAACACCACTGCTCCA 2

RESULT 1416
AAT41294
ID AAT41294 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAT41294;

XX 03-DEC-1996 (first entry)

XX Human gene signature HUMGS00976-derived anti-sense primer.

XX Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;
KM human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;
KW cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;
KM polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9514772-A1.

XX 01-JUN-1995.

XX 11-NOV-1994; 94WO-JP001916.

XX 12-NOV-1993; 93JP-00355504.

XX

CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (1) comprising a
 CC sequence encoding a polypeptide which has an amino acid sequence of a
 CC voltage-gated chloride channel ClC-2, where the glycine (Gly) residue
 CC corresponding to position 715 of the wild-type voltage-gated chloride
 CC channel ClC-2 comprising a 898 amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, is
 CC replaced by another amino acid residue. The voltage-gated chloride
 CC channel ClC-2 is encoded by the CLCN2 gene. The human CLCN2 gene is
 CC located on chromosome 3, more specifically to 3q26. Also described: (1) a
 CC vector comprising (1); (2) a host transformed with the vector of (1) or
 CC transformed with (1); (3) a method of producing the polypeptide encoded
 CC by (1); (4) a polypeptide encoded by (1) produced by the method of (3);
 CC (5) an antibody specifically directed to the polypeptide of (4), where
 CC the antibody specifically reacts with an epitope generated and/or formed
 CC by the mutation in the voltage-gated chloride channel ClC-2; (6) an
 CC aptamer specifically binding to (1) or to the polypeptide of (4); (7) a
 CC primer or pair of primers capable of specifically amplifying (1); (8) a
 CC composition comprising (1), the vector of (1), the polypeptide of (4),
 CC the antibody of (5), the aptamer of (6) and the primer or pair of primers
 CC of (7); (9) a method of diagnosing a neurological disease or a
 CC susceptibility to a neurological disease; (10) a pharmaceutical
 CC composition comprising (1); (11) a method of treating a neurological
 CC disease; (12) a kit comprising (1) the vector of (1), the host of (2),
 CC the polypeptide of (4), the antibody of (5), the aptamer of (6) and the
 CC primer or pair of primers of (7); (13) a method of identifying or
 CC screening for molecules capable of specifically interacting with the
 CC polypeptide of (4); (14) a method of characterizing molecules capable of
 CC altering the characteristic of the polypeptide of (4); and (15) a method
 CC of producing a pharmaceutical composition. (1) has neuroprotective and
 CC anticonvulsant activities. The nucleic acid molecule, vector,
 CC polypeptide, antibody, aptamer and the primer or pair of primers from the
 CC present invention can be used in preparing a diagnostic or pharmaceutical
 CC composition for the detection and treatment of a neurological disease or
 CC disorder, i.e. idiopathic generalised epilepsy (IGE), e.g. childhood
 CC absence epilepsy (CAE), juvenile absence epilepsy (JAE), juvenile
 CC myoclonic epilepsy (JME) or epilepsy with grand mal seizures on awakening
 CC (EGMA). The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the human CLCN-2
 CC gene, which is given in the exemplification of the present invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3756 CTGGCGTCTTCAACGCGC 3773

DB 18 CTGGCGTCTTCAACGCGC 1

RESULT 1412

ID ADQ27097 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADQ27097;

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE RNA interference target sequence #5.

XX ss; detection; RNA interference; siRNA; gene silencing; gene expression;
 XX cytotoxicity.

KW Unidentified.

OS WO2004048566-A1.

PN 10-JUN-2004.

PD 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-JP014893.

XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00340053.

PR (NATO/) NATO RI Y.

PA

PA (SAIG/) SAIGO K.
 PA (TEIK/) TEI K.
 PA (NAT/) NATO Y.
 PI Saigo K, Tei K, Naito Y;
 DR WPI; 2004-487423/46.
 PT Detecting sequence of RNA interference useful for synthesizing siRNA, by
 PT detecting regions in sequence fulfilling specific criteria such as base
 PT at 3' terminal is adenine, thymine or uracil, base at 5' terminal is
 PT guanine or cytosine.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 19; 325pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a method of detecting the base sequence for RNA
 CC interference by detecting the regions in the DNA sequence fulfilling the
 CC following requirements such as: (i) the base at 3' terminal is adenine,
 CC thymine or uracil; (ii) the base at 5' terminal is guanine or cytosine;
 CC (iii) the seven base sequence at 3' terminal is rich in adenine, thymine
 CC and uracil; and; (iv) there are bases in a such a number that it causes
 CC RNA interference without showing cytotoxicity. The method is used for
 CC designing and synthesizing siRNA causing RNA interference. This sequence
 CC corresponds to an RNA interference target sequence of the invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2311 CCATCATCCAAAATCA 2328

DB 2 CAATCATCCAAAATTA 19

RESULT 1413

ID AAQ13434 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAQ13434;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 05-NOV-1991 (first entry)

DE Probe to mutant codon 49 (GAA) of G-protein alpha subunit.

XX Gs(alpha)-49; point mutation; oncogenesis; PCR; tumour; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9112343-A.

PD 22-AUG-1991.

PF 07-FEB-1990; 90US-00477260.

PR 07-FEB-1990; 90US-00477260.

PA (CERTU) CERTUS CORP.

PI McCormick FP, Lyons JF;

DR WPI; 1991-267154/36.

PT Method for detection of point mutation(s) in nucleic acid segments -
 PT where segments encode GTP binding protein or sub-unit and method involves
 PT amplification followed by sequence-specific probe hybridisation.

PS Claim 18; Page 65; 69pp; English.

CC This probe corresponds to a mutant version of codon 49 (wild-type = GGA =
 CC Arg). This codon is a potentially oncogenic site and a group of mutant

XX WO2004005549-A1.
PN 15-JAN-2004.
XX
PD 30-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008296.
XX
PF 03-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00195147.
XX
PR (HAYB) HAYASHIDARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
XX
PI Yanai Y, Yamamoto S, Yamamoto K, Yamauchi H,
XX WPI; 2004-108824/11.
XX
PT Measurement of Cox-2 gene expression in cancer or virus-infected cells
PT for estimating the therapeutic effect of an interferon in cancer and
PT viral disease.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for estimating the therapeutic effect
CC of interferon in the treatment of cancer or viral disease. The method
CC involves determining the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
CC gene in cancer cells or virus-infected cells. The invention also relates
CC to drug compositions for the treatment of cancer and viral diseases
CC containing interferon-alpha together with a cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2)
CC inhibitor such as indomethacin which potentiates the apoptosis induction
CC effect of the interferon. The method and compositions of the invention
CC are useful in the treatment and prevention of cancers (e.g., cancer of
CC the colon, lung, pancreas, breast, stomach, liver, kidney, nerve cell,
CC skin, muscle, uterus and throat) and viral infections (e.g., hepatitis B
CC and C). The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in real-time
CC PCR to determine the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
CC gene in cancer cells cultured in the presence of interferon-alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9,2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4119 AACGGCGTGAAGCCACTG 4136
DB 19 AAAGCGCTGGAGCCACTG 2
XX
RESULT 1410
ADM94738/c
ID ADM94738 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADM94738;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human heat shock protein 27 siRNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:88.
XX
KW heat shock protein 27; hsp27; cytosolic; gene therapy;
KW heat shock protein 27 inhibitor; hsp27 inhibitor; cancer; human;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; RNA interference; RNAi; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004030660-A2.
XX
PD 15-APR-2004.
XX
PF 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-CA001588.
XX
PR 02-OCT-2002; 2002US-0415859P.
PR 18-APR-2003; 2003US-0463952P.
XX

PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI Gleave ME, Rocchi P, Signaevsky M;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-316331/29.
XX
XX
PT New composition comprising a therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of
PT active hsp27 in hsp27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent,
PT useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate cancer or a central nervous
PT system malignancy.
XX
PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 88; 38pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a composition which comprises a
CC therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of active heat shock protein 27
CC (hsp27) in hsp27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent. The
CC composition has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The
CC composition is useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate, bladder, lung,
CC breast, pancreatic, colon, skin (for example melanoma), renal or ovarian
CC cancer or a central nervous system malignancy. The present sequence
CC represents a human hsp27 short interfering RNA (siRNA) oligonucleotide
CC which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9,2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1592 GGAAACAGAGAGAGAGAA 1609
DB 19 GGAGACAGCGGAGAGAGAA 2
XX
RESULT 1411.
ADM74903/c
ID ADM74903 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADM74903;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CLCN2 gene G175E identification PCR primer SEQ ID NO:16.
XX
XX
KW voltage-gated chloride channel; ClC-2; CLCN2; human; chromosome 3;
KW neurological disease; neuroprotective; anticonvulsant;
KW idiopathic generalised epilepsy; childhood absence epilepsy;
KW juvenile absence epilepsy; juvenile myoclonic epilepsy; epilepsy;
KW grand mal seizure; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004039979-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 30-OCT-2003; 2003WO-EP012086.
XX
PR 30-OCT-2002; 2002US-0422102P.
XX
XX
PA (RHEI-) RHEINISCHE FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-UNIV BONN.
XX
PI Heils A, Haug K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-390325/36.
XX
PT New voltage-gated chloride channel ClC-2 polynucleotides and
PT polypeptides, useful in diagnosing and treating a neurological disease or
PT disorder such as idiopathic generalized epilepsy.
XX
PS Claim 19; SEQ ID NO 16; 124pp; English.
XX

KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;
KM anti-diabetic; nephrotropic; hepatotropic; cytosolic;
KM transforming growth factor beta receptor; TGFb; TGFb-R;
KM diabetic nephropathy; chronic liver disease; pulmonary fibrosis;
KM target sequence; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W02003070197-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 11-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US007273.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX
PR 12-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425559P.
XX
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-697557/66.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of diabetic nephropathy, which downregulates expression of the
PT transforming growth factor-beta receptor gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 8; 137pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human transforming growth factor beta
XX (TGFb) receptor (TGFb-R) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may
XX not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
XX further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
XX assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
XX Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-
XX stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs
XX can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a
XX vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
XX of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate
XX expression of the TGFb-R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
XX (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
XX treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
XX diabetic nephropathy, chronic liver disease or pulmonary fibrosis. The
XX siNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
XX identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
XX studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the upper strand of a
XX human TGFb-R-targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to the
XX TGFb-R transcript target sequence.
XX
SO Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3923 GCGGCGCGCGCGCTGCC 3940
DB 19 GCGGCGCGCGCGCGCC 2

RESULT 1408

ADM82161/c
ID ADM82161 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADM82161;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Goldfish testis development factor Tdf2 RT-PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Goldfish; testis development factor; Tdf2;
XX 28kDa-1e apolipoprotein homologue; sex differentiation;
XX male gonad development; reproduction regulation;
XX reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Carassius auratus.
XX
XX CN1401657-A.
XX
PN 12-MAR-2003.
XX
PD 12-SEP-2002; 2002CN-00139034.
XX
PF 12-SEP-2002; 2002CN-00139034.
XX
PR 12-SEP-2002; 2002CN-00139034.
XX
PR (HYDR-) INST HYDROBIOLOGY CHINESE ACAD SCI.
XX
PI Shi Y, Liu J, Gui J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-469309/45.
XX
PT Gene sequence and use of fish testicle development factor.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 9; 11pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a goldfish testis development factor, Tdf2
XX (ADM82158) and cDNA encoding it (ADM82157). Tdf2 has homology with
XX CC Japanese eel 28kDa-1e apolipoprotein (GenBank accession number BAB40965).
XX CC Tdf2 plays an important role in sex differentiation, male gonad
XX development and in the regulation of reproduction. Sequences ADM82161-
XX CC ADM82162 represent goldfish Tdf2 reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR)
XX primers used in an example of the invention.
XX
SO Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5027 TGGGCTCTGGTCCAG 5044
DB 19 TGGGCTCTGGTCCAG 2

RESULT 1409

ID ADM75212/c
ID ADM75212 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADM75212;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE IFN-associated gene IFNARI PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX Interferon therapy; cancer; viral disease; viral infection;
XX interferon-alpha; IFN-alpha; cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor; Cox-2 inhibitor;
XX apoptosis induction; colon cancer; lung cancer; pancreas cancer;
XX breast cancer; stomach cancer; liver cancer; kidney cancer;
XX nerve cell cancer; skin cancer; muscle cancer; uterus cancer;
XX throat cancer; hepatitis B; hepatitis C; cytostatic; virucide;
XX cancer cell; interferon-associated gene; IFNARI; real-time PCR; primer;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

28-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429359P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-697609/66.
DR
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of septic shock or rheumatoid arthritis, downregulates
PT expression of the tumor necrosis factor gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 364; 141bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human tumour necrosis factor (TNF)
CC receptor gene by RNA interference. The siNA may or may not comprise
CC ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They further
CC comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from
CC a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically,
CC the siNA include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA,
CC micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be
CC unmodified or chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and
CC can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically
CC synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in
CC vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors
CC that express siNA. The siNA are used to modulate expression of the TNF
CC receptor gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo
CC gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a
CC variety of conditions. The TNF receptor siNA have antibacterial,
CC immunosuppressive, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, anti-HIV, antipsoriatic
CC and antiinflammatory activities. They may be used for treating septic
CC shock, rheumatoid arthritis, HIV/AIDS, psoriasis, inflammation and
CC autoimmune diseases. The siNA are also useful for drug screening,
CC diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation, genetic
CC engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene mapping
CC (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the lower strand of a human TNF receptor-targeted double-
CC stranded siNA.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 10 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2831 GGAGCTGCTGCTGAAGTT 2848
|||||:|||||:
DB 2 GGAGCTGAGAGGUGAAGCU 19
RESULT 1406
ADJ66298 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADJ66298;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TGFb-R siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:136.
XX
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;
KM antidiabetic; nephrotropic; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KM transforming growth factor beta receptor; TGFb; TGFb-R;
KM diabetic nephropathy; chronic liver disease; pulmonary fibrosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

WO2003070197-A2.
EN
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 11-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US007273.
PF
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 12-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425559P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-697557/66.
DR
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of diabetic nephropathy, which downregulates expression of the
PT transforming growth factor-beta receptor gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 136; 137bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human transforming growth factor beta
CC (TGFb) receptor (TGFb-R) gene by RNA interference. The siNA may or may
CC not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
CC Specifically, the siNA include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are used to modulate
CC expression of the TGFb-R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC diabetic nephropathy, chronic liver disease or pulmonary fibrosis. The
CC siNA are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
CC identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
CC studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the lower strand of a
CC human TGFb-R-targeted double-stranded siNA.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3923 GCCGCGCGCGCGCGCTCC 3940
|||||:|||||:
DB 1 GCCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 18
RESULT 1407
ADJ66170/c
ID ADJ66170 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADJ66170;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TGFb-R transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:8.
DE
XX
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
XX

PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 958; 197bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (sina) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The sinaRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
CC the human ABL1-targeted sinaRNA of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1790 CTCGACGGGCGAGGAAA 1807
18 CTCGACGGGCGAGGAGA 1

DB

RESULT 1404
ADG34889/c

ID ADG34889 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADG34889;

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human TNF receptor sina oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:241.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; sina;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
KW tumour necrosis factor receptor; TNF receptor; human; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss;
KW antibacterial; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; anti-HIV;
KW antiparasitic; antiinflammatory; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW HIV/AIDS; psoriasis; inflammation; autoimmune disease; target sequence.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003070897-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

PD 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004741.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 28-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429359P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
PI WPI; 2003-697609/66.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of septic shock or rheumatoid arthritis, downregulates
XX expression of the tumor necrosis factor gene.
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 241; 141bp; English.

CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (sina) which
CC downregulate expression of the human tumour necrosis factor (TNF)
CC receptor gene by RNA interference. The sina may or may not comprise
CC ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They further
CC comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from
CC a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically,
CC the sina include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA,
CC micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The sina can be
CC unmodified or chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and
CC can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically
CC synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in
CC vivo delivery of sina; conjugates and/or complexes of sina; and vectors
CC that express sina. The sina are used to modulate expression of the TNF
CC receptor gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo
CC gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a
CC variety of conditions. The TNF receptor sina have antibacterial,
CC immunosuppressive, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, anti-HIV, antiparasitic
CC and antiinflammatory activities. They may be used for treating septic
CC shock, rheumatoid arthritis, HIV/AIDS, psoriasis, inflammation and
CC autoimmune diseases. The sina are also useful for drug screening,
CC diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation, genetic
CC engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene mapping
CC (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the upper strand of a human TNF receptor-targeted double-
CC stranded sina, which is identical to the TNF receptor transcript target
CC sequence.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2831 GGAGCTGGTGTGAAGTT 2848
18 GGAGCTGGAGTGAAGCT 1

DB

RESULT 1405
ADG35012

ID ADG35012 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADG35012;

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human TNF receptor sina oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:364.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; sina;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
KW tumour necrosis factor receptor; TNF receptor; human; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss;
KW antibacterial; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; anti-HIV;
KW antiparasitic; antiinflammatory; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW HIV/AIDS; psoriasis; inflammation; autoimmune disease.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003070897-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

PD 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004741.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
PA
XX WPI; 2003-820454/77.
DR
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms
PT in human gene.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1417; 704pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide isolated and purified
CC from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given
CC in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention
CC further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA
CC fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in
CC specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo; and
CC a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human
CC gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for
CC diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.
CC The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in a human gene. This polynucleotide sequence represents
CC one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism
CC detection method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 907 TGAAGTGCACGCTCTGTG 924
DB 18 TGAAGTGCACGCTCTGTG 1
RESULT 1402
ADP84345
ID ADP84345 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP84345;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ABL1-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 639.
XX
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; breakpoint cluster region;
KM v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
KM cytosolic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; ss; siRNA; ABL1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070972-A2.
XX
PD 26-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-036124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439922P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX

XX McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-679889/64.
XX
XX New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 639; 197pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
CC the human ABL1-targeted siRNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1790 CTCGAGGGGCGAGGAA 1807
DB 2 CTCGAGGGGCGAGGAG 19
RESULT 1403
ADP84664/c
ID ADP84664 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADP84664;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ABL1-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 958.
XX
KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; breakpoint cluster region;
KM v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
KM cytosolic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; ss; siRNA; ABL1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070972-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-036124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439922P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-679889/64.
XX
XX New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX

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PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
PI McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haeblerli P, Chowrira B;
XX MPI; 2003-689980/65.
DR
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1027; 164pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
XX that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
XX (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
XX modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
XX organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
XX delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
XX vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
XX have cytoskeletal, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
XX antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
XX antiarthritic, antiproliferative and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
XX siNA can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
XX tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
XX and II; a wide range of tumors; and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
XX septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
XX disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
XX identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
XX studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
XX in the exemplification of the present invention.
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 9 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
QY
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTC 290
18 TCTCTTTTCTCCCTCAC 1
RESULT 1400
ADE30196
ID ADE30196 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADE30196;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:818.
XX
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
XX cytoskeletal; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX antiproliferative; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumor;
XX inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2003072590-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
XX
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XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haeblerli P, Chowrira B;
XX MPI; 2003-689980/65.
DR
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 818; 164pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
XX that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
XX (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
XX modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
XX organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
XX delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
XX vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
XX have cytoskeletal, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
XX antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
XX antiarthritic, antiproliferative and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
XX siNA can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
XX tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
XX and II; a wide range of tumors; and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
XX septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
XX disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
XX identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
XX studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
XX polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
XX in the exemplification of the present invention.
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
QY
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 44.4%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 8; Conservative 8; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTC 290
2 UCUUCUUCUUCUUCUUC 19
RESULT 1401
ADF87834/C
ID ADF87834 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADF87834;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID NO 1417.
XX
XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;
XX primer; PCR.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2003235571-A.
XX
XX 26-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX
```

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 951; 164bp; English.

CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4651 GAGCTGAAGAGTCTGGCT 4668
Db 19 GAGCTGAAGAGTCTGGCAT 2

RESULT 1398
ADE30120
ID ADE30120 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC ADE30120;
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:742.

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
KW cytoskeletal; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440119P.

XX ,
PI Mswalgen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haeblerl P, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
DR
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 742; 164bp; English.

CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

CC Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4651 GAGCTGAAGAGTCTGGCT 4668
Db 1 GAGCTGAAGAGTCTGGCAU 18

RESULT 1399
ADE30405/c
ID ADE30405 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC ADE30405;
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1027.

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
KW cytoskeletal; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the
PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 89; 139pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearyl-CoA desaturase) gene
CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD
CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)
CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
CC siNAs have anorectic, anti-diabetic, anti-atherosclerotic, cytostatic and
CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD
CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2289 CTGCCTACCTGGAGGCA 2306
Db 19 CTGCTTGCTGGAGGCA 2

RESULT 1396

ADBE27435
ID ADE27435 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC ADE27435;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Stearyl-CoA desaturase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:379.

KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;
KW stearyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; anti-diabetic;
KW anti-atherosclerotic; cytostatic; virucide; obesity; diabetes;
KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003070885-A2.

PD 28-AUG-2003.

PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;

XX WPI; 2003-721687/68.

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of obesity or diabetes, downregulates expression of the
PT stearyl-CoA desaturase gene.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 379; 139pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the SCD (stearyl-CoA desaturase) gene
CC by RNA interference. Also described: (1) modulating expression of SCD
CC genes in cells, tissue explants or organisms by introduction of siNA; (2)
CC kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or
CC complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that express siNA. SCD inhibiting
CC siNAs have anorectic, anti-diabetic, anti-atherosclerotic, cytostatic and
CC virucide activities. The siNAs can be used to modulate expression of SCD
CC genes, in cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity;
CC diabetes (types I and II); atherosclerosis; cancer and viral infections.
CC They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents an SCD siNA, which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2289 CTGCCTACCTGGAGGCA 2306
Db 1 CUGCUTGCTGGAGGCA 18

RESULT 1397

ADBE30329/C
ID ADE30329 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC ADE30329;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:951.

KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
KW cytostatic; anorectic; anti-diabetic; anti-inflammatory; anti-asthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; anti-neumatic; anti-tumour;
KW antipsoriatic; gastro-intestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003072590-A1.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Uzman N, Haeblerli P, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX XX WO200292000-A2.
PN XX
XX XX 21-NOV-2002.
PD XX
XX XX
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
XX XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX XX
PI Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX DR
XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX XX
XX Disclosure, Page 157; 629pp; English.
XX XX
XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC osteoporosis. The present PCR primer was used to illustrate the
CC invention.
XX XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4353 TCCTTGAGGGCGCCATTTC 4370
DB 18 TCCTCGGGCGGCCATTTC 1
RESULT 1394
ADB98306/C
ID ADB98306 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADB98306;
AC
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Sequence tagged site #187 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
DE
XX Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
KW bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200292000-A2.
PN
XX 21-NOV-2002.
PD
XX
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
PF
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX
XX Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX DR
XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX XX
XX Example 2; Page 62; 629pp; English.
XX XX
XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
CC osteoporosis. The present sequence is a Sequence Tagged Site (STS)
CC marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
CC region.
XX XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3048 TTCGAGGGGAGATCTCAG 3065
DB 18 TTCCTGGCGGAGATCTCAG 1
RESULT 1395
ADE27145/C
ID ADE27145 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADE27145;
AC
XX
DT 29-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Stearoyl-CoA desaturase siRNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:89.
DE
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; downregulation; inhibition; SCD;
KW stearoyl-CoA desaturase; RNA interference; anorectic; antidiabetic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; cytoskeletal; virucide; obesity; diabetes;
KW atherosclerosis; cancer; viral infection; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO2003070885-A2.
PN
XX 28-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004317.
PF
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412304P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Thompson J;
PI WPI; 2003-721687/68.
XX
XX

XX XX WO200292764-A2.
 XX XX 21-NOV-2002.
 XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
 XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
 XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
 XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
 XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
 XX XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX PA (AMHP) WYETH.
 XX PI Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-129278/12.
 XX PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
 PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
 PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
 PT reduced bone density.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 162; 603pp; English.
 XX XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
 CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
 CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
 CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
 CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
 CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
 CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
 CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
 CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
 CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
 CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
 CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
 CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
 CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
 CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
 CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
 CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
 CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4353 TCGTTGAGGCGCCATTC 4370
 Db 18 TCGTGGGGCGCCATTC 1
 RESULT 1392
 ID ACC45608/c
 XX ACC45608 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC ACC45608;
 XX
 DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HBM STS marker forward primer #94.
 XX
 KW Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
 KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
 KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
 KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XX WO200292764-A2.
 XX XX 21-NOV-2002.
 XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
 XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
 XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
 XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
 XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
 XX XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX PA (AMHP) WYETH.
 XX PI Babij P, Bex FJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-129278/12.
 XX PT New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
 PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
 PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
 PT reduced bone density.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 55; 603pp; English.
 XX XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
 CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
 CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
 CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
 CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
 CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
 CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
 CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
 CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
 CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
 CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
 CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
 CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
 CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
 CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
 CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
 CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
 CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
 CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3048 TTCGAGGGGAGATCAAG 3065
 Db 18 TTCCTGGGCGAGATCAAG 1
 RESULT 1393
 ID ADB98794/c
 XX ADB98794 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC ADB98794;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse Zmax1 (LRP5) PCR primer #18.
 XX
 KW Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
 KW bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.

RESULT 1389
ID ABRK3025/c
XX ABRK3025 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
AC ABRK3025;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Zmax1 cDNA forward PCR primer #94.
XX
KM Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
KM lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
KM osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
KM neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
KM bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
KM osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192891-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-097784/13.
XX
PT Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g., arteriosclerosis, comprises
PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
PT corresponding wild type gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 39; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABRK22776-ABR23411 represent cDNA
CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
CC and adapters of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3048 TTCACGGGGAGATCAAG 3065
DB 18 TTCCTGGGGAGATCAAG 1
RESULT 1390
ADJ78668/c

ADJ78668 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
AC ADJ78668;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Pancreatic cancer-related gene methylation-specific PCR primer #8.
XX
KM differential methylation; pancreatic cancer;
KM cellular proliferative disorder; cancer screening; risk-assessment;
KM prognosis; minimal-residual disease identification;
KM therapeutic target identification; ss; methylation-specific PCR; MSP;
KM primer.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200268694-A1.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005681.
XX
PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271268P.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Goggins MG, Ueki T;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-707019/76.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising differentially methylated
PT sequences, and associated regulatory sequences, useful for cancer
PT screening, risk-assessment, prognosis, or minimal-residual disease
PT identification.
XX
PS Claim 21; SEQ ID NO 50; 73pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises 42 gene sequences which were found to be
CC differentially methylated in pancreatic cancer. The DNA sequences of the
CC invention are useful in detecting cellular proliferative disorders in a
CC patient. The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for cancer
CC screening, risk-assessment, prognosis, minimal-residual disease
CC identification, staging and identification of therapeutic targets. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a methylation-specific PCR (MSP) primer
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2817 GAAGAAAGTGAAGGGGAG 2834
DB 19 GAATTAAGTGAAGGGGAG 2
RESULT 1391
ACCA6076/c
ID ACCA6076 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
XX
AC ACCA6076;
XX
DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward PCR primer for genotyping LRP5 transgenic mice.
XX
KM High bone mass; HBM; LRP5; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KM gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KM bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis;
KM osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; ss;
XX
OS Synthetic.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3048 TTCACGGGGAGATCAAG 3065
 |||||
 DB 18 TTCCTGGGGAGATCAAG 1

RESULT 1387

ABK37459
 ID ABK37459 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABK37459;

DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human RXRgamma reverse primer.

XX Viral vector; retinoic acid receptor beta-2; RARbeta2; gag-pol; env;
 KM non-primate lentivirus; equine infectious anaemia virus; EIAV; cancer;
 KM vesicular stomatitis virus G protein; VSV-G; neurite development;
 KM neurological disorder; inflammatory disorder; dermatological disorder;
 KM autoimmune disorder; cardiovascular disorder; nerve growth factor; NGF;
 KM neurite outgrowth; gene therapy; human; RXRgamma; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200175135-A1.

XX 11-OCT-2001.

PD 30-MAR-2001; 2001WO-GB001478.

PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001211.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024300.

XX (OXFO-) OXFORD BIOMEDICA UK LTD.

PI Kingsman AJ, Maden M, Corcoran JPT;

DR WPI; 2002-010796/01.

PT Novel viral vector useful in preparation of medicament to cause neurite
 PT development or for treatment of neurological disorder, comprises a
 PT sequence encoding a receptor, preferably retinoic acid receptor beta-2.

XX Disclosure; Page 207; 241pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to viral vectors comprising a nucleic acid
 CC sequence encoding retinoic acid receptor beta-2 (RARbeta2). The vector is
 CC preferably based on or derived from a lentivirus, more preferably non-
 CC primate such as equine infectious anaemia virus (EIAV), and comprises
 CC deleted regions of the gag-pol genes. The vector may be engineered to
 CC replace all or part of the env gene with env sequences from other RNA
 CC viruses (e.g. gene encoding vesicular stomatitis virus G, VSV-G protein),
 CC by a method of pseudotyping, to broaden the infectious spectrum of the
 CC viral vector. The viral vectors of the invention are useful in the
 CC preparation of a medicament, or in gene therapy to stimulate neurite
 CC development, or for the treatment of a neurological disorder (e.g.
 CC Parkinson's disease and spinal cord injuries). The vectors are also
 CC useful for treating cancers, inflammatory disorders, dermatological
 CC disorders, autoimmune disorders, cardiovascular disorders, ulcers,
 CC haemophilia, liver cirrhosis, bone marrow transplantation or other
 CC transplantation complications. The vectors eliminate the need for
 CC administration of nerve growth factor (NGF) to a subject, enable neurite
 CC outgrowth to be promoted in adult neural tissue, and enable RARbeta2 to
 CC be introduced into non-dividing mammalian cells such as neuronal cells.
 CC The present sequence represents a primer used in the methods of the
 CC present invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 121 GAGCCGTCATTCACCC 138
 |||||
 DB 2 GAGCAGTTCATTCACCC 19

RESULT 1388

ABT11243/C
 ID ABT11243 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABT11243;

DT 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX TRC8 related DNA sequence #3.

XX TRC8; Translocation in Renal cancer from Chromosome 8; fused DNA; 3,2;

KM FHIT/TRC8 fusion DNA; sporadic renal cell carcinoma; TRC8/FHIT; TRC8FHIT;

KM human chromosomal translocation; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN US2002106656-A1.

PD 08-AUG-2002.

PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001US-00898533.

PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077723P.

PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00268140.

PA (GENM/) GENMILL R M.

PI (DRAB/) DRABKIN H A.

PI Gemm111 RM, Drabkin HA;

DR WPI; 2002-712395/77.

PT Novel Translocation in Renal cancer from Chromosome 8 genes, useful for
 PT detection of tumors, comprises rearrangements in the t(3;8)(p14.2;q24.1)
 PT chromosomal translocation which occurs in renal and thyroid carcinomas.

XX Disclosure; Fig 5B; 49pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated TRC8 (Translocation in Renal cancer
 CC from Chromosome 8) nucleic acid molecule, encoding a polypeptide
 CC comprising a sequence of 664 amino acids fully defined in the
 CC specification and comprising a sequence located in the 5' flanking region
 CC to the coding region of TRC8 and a sequence which occurs in certain
 CC sporadic renal cell carcinomas. The methods are useful for detecting the
 CC presence of the TRC8 gene in a biological sample, detecting alterations
 CC to the gene, such as a 3:2 human chromosomal translocation, and fused DNA
 CC containing the fused site of TRC8/FHIT. A nucleic acid probe is useful
 CC for detecting the 3:8 human chromosomal translocation, by contacting the
 CC nucleic acid probe with a biological sample to be tested, and determining
 CC whether the nucleic acid probe specifically hybridises to the TRC8/FHIT or
 CC FHIT/TRC8 fusion DNA. This polynucleotide sequence represents a DNA
 CC sequence related to the TRC8 polynucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 286
 |||||
 DB 19 CTTCTTCTCTCTCTCTC 2

AB282677
 ID AB282677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB282677;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HSL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:66.
 XX
 KW Hormone-sensitive lipase; antilipase oligonucleotide; inhibitor; obesity;
 KW phosphorothioate; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytoskeletal; antilipase therapy;
 KW abnormal metabolic condition; hyperlipidemia; type 2 diabetes; cancer;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
 PN WO2003010139-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022672.
 XX
 PR 26-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915814.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Butler MM, Walt AT, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
 XX
 WI; 2003-239411/23.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted against nucleic acids encoding
 PT hormone-sensitive lipase, useful for treating abnormal metabolic
 PT condition, e.g. hyperlipidemia and obesity, or a hyperproliferative
 PT disorder, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Page 88; 167pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a compound (1) 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a hormone-sensitive lipase
 CC (HSL) or a splice variant of HSL. The compound specifically hybridizes
 CC with and inhibits the expression of HSL or a splice variant of HSL, or
 CC specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
 CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding HSL. (1) have anorectic,
 CC antidiabetic and cytoskeletal activities, and can be used in antilipase
 CC therapy. (1) is useful for treating an animal, particularly human,
 CC suspected of having an abnormal metabolic condition such as obesity,
 CC hyperlipidemia, type 2 diabetes, a hyperproliferative disorder such as
 CC cancer (e.g. pituitary, colorectal, breast, testicular, pulmonary or
 CC epithelial cancer). (1) is also useful in modulating blood glucose
 CC levels, particularly plasma or serum glucose levels, in a diabetic
 CC animal. The present sequence represents a human hormone-sensitive lipase
 CC chimeric phosphorothioate antilipase oligonucleotide, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2129 CCACCTGACTTCAGGAG 2146
 DB 1 CCCTTAACCTCAGGAG 18
 RESULT 1495
 AB277624/C
 ID AB277624 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB277624;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the GLUT2 gene.
 XX
 KW Insulin-secreting cell; pancreatic cell; islet duodenal homeobox-1;
 KW IDX-1; glucagon-like peptide-1; GLP-1; insulin secretion; glucose;
 KW diabetes; PCR; primer; GLUT2; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO2003012084-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US023857.
 XX
 PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920868.
 XX
 PA (CEDA-) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT.
 XX
 PI Perfect R;
 XX
 DR WI; 2003-278399/27.
 XX
 PT New insulin-secreting cell line, useful to test the efficacy of drugs
 PT that stimulate insulin secretion, or to develop new diabetes treatments,
 PT comprises islet duodenal homeobox-1 (IDX-1) cDNA and culturing in
 PT glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1).
 XX
 PS Example; Page 22; 57pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes an insulin-secreting cell, comprising a
 CC pancreatic cell transfected with islet duodenal homeobox-1 (IDX-1) cDNA
 CC and cultured in glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1). The cell exhibits a dose
 CC -dependent response of insulin secretion when exposed to glucose. The
 CC insulin-secreting cells and cell lines are useful for investigating the
 CC function and development of pancreatic cells, to test the efficacy of
 CC drugs that stimulate insulin secretion, or to develop new approaches to
 CC treat diabetes. PCR primers AB277624-25 were used to amplify a fragment
 CC of the GLUT2 gene. The primers were used to test the effect of GLP-1 on
 CC pancreatic cells, in the course of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1002 TTCGAGCGACTGCAAGC 1019
 DB 19 TTCACCAACTGCAAGC 2
 RESULT 1496
 AB27580/C
 ID AB27580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB27580;
 XX
 DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)

AB284944
ID AB284944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB284944;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 186; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4757 AGGCTGAGAGCAGGATC 4774
DB 1 AGGCTGAGAGCAGGATC 18

RESULT 1491

AB284957/C
ID AB284957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB284957;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 199; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2833 AGCTGTGTGTAAGTTG 2850
DB 19 AGCTGTGTGTAAGTTG 2

RESULT 1492

AB289652
ID AB289652 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB289652;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4894; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1737 ACCTGAACATGGGTAA 1754
|||
Db 2 ACTTGAACATGGGTGAC 19

RESULT 1489

AB285442/c
ID AB285442 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB285442;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 684; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4406 AGATATAGATATATATTA 4423
|||
Db 18 AGATATATATATATTA 1

RESULT 1490

ABZ88941/c
ID ABZ88941 strand; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88941;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4183; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosolic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4082 CCCTCAGTACGTCGAC 4099
DB 19 CCCACGTAGCAGCCAC 2

RESULT 1487

ABZ87887/c
ID ABZ87887 strand; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87887;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3129; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytosolic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4141 CTCCTCCGGGACCTCTG 4158
DB 20 CTCCTCCGGGACCTCTG 3

RESULT 1488

ID	ABZ85058/C
XX	ABZ85058 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	XX
XX	ABZ85058;
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	XX
DE	Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX	XX
KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; anticholinergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity; adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy; lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	WO200285308-A2.
PX	XX
PD	31-OCT-2002.
XX	XX
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-USO13135.
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P. (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA	NYce JW, Li Y, Sandraagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D; Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S, WPJ; 2003-229219/22.
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquitnone.
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 300; 872pp; English.
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquitinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive, and immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing senitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilatation, increasing levels of ubiquitinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
Dy	1131 CACTGAAGAAACTGACC 1148
Db	CACCTGAACAATACTGCC 3

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AB286716
>ID AB286716 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AB286716;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antilasthmatic; hypocensative; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PN 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegara A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,
XX DR WPI, 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX DT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1958; 872pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antilasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pat\_sequences
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e-02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX Oy 1199 CCTGAGTCTCTGCAG 1216
XX ||| ||||| ||||| |||
XX Db 2 CCTGAGTCTCTGCAGG 19

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AB288174
ID AB288174 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB288174;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3416; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1226 CGAGCAGCTCTCCCGGG 1243
DB 3 CGGCGAGCTCTCCCGGG 20.

RESULT 1483

AB299309/C
ID AB299309 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB299309;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDB4C oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14551; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 611 CGAGTCCATCTCCCGGGC 628
DB 18 CGAGTCCATCTCCCGGAC 1

RESULT 1484

PT in human gene.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1285; 704bp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide isolated and purified
CC from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given
CC in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention
CC further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA
CC fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in
CC specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo; and
CC a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human
CC gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide
CC diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.
CC The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in a human gene. This polynucleotide sequence represents
CC one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism
CC detection method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1879 GTGAGAGAGAGTGGCTG 1896
Db 19 GAGAGATGAGAGTGGCTG 2
RESULT 1480
ADP87545/c
ID ADF87545 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADF87545;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID No 1128.
XX
XX human, single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;
KW primer; PCR.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX JP2003235571-A.
PN
XX
XX 26-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
PF
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
PR
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
PA
XX WPI; 2003-820454/77.
DR
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms
PT in human gene.
XX
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1128; 704bp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide isolated and purified
CC from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given
CC in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention
CC further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA
CC fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in
CC specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo; and
CC a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human
CC gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide

CC polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for
CC diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.
CC The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in a human gene. This polynucleotide sequence represents
CC one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism
CC detection method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3523 CTCAGAGAGAGCTGCGC 3540
Db 18 CTCAGAGAGAGCTGCGC 1
RESULT 1481
ADG20430
ID ADG20430 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADG20430;
AC
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Lentinula edodes sdt1 gene mutagenic primer LesD-L.
DE
XX
XX drug resistance gene; mutation; drug sensitivity; shiitake mushroom;
KW succinate dehydrogenase Ip subunit; carboxin; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Lentinula edodes.
OS
XX JP2003189855-A.
PN
XX 08-JUL-2003.
PD
XX 25-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00392710.
PF
XX 25-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00392710.
PR
XX (IWAT-) IWATE KEN.
PA
XX WPI; 2003-819448/77.
DR
XX
XX New drug resistant gene, obtained by mutating a gene involved in drug
PT sensitivity of shiitake mushroom, useful for providing resistance to
PT drugs such as carboxin.
PT
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 10; 23bp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a drug resistance gene (I) obtained by
CC introducing a mutation in a gene involved in drug sensitivity of a
CC shiitake mushroom. The gene involved in drug sensitivity of a shiitake
CC mushroom encodes a succinate dehydrogenase Ip subunit, where the drug is
CC carboxin. (I) is useful for providing resistance of shiitake mushroom
CC against drugs e.g., carboxin. This sequence corresponds to a PCR primer
CC used to amplify and mutate the genomic sequence for the succinate
CC dehydrogenase Ip subunit.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 2617 CTGCTTGGCCGACTTG 2634
Db 2 CTGCTTGGCCGACTTG 19
RESULT 1482

KW antimicrobial.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
PH modified_base 1..20
FT 1..20
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
FT 16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
FT 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2003052072-A2.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040083.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00027983.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KM, Roach MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-57322/54.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding estrogen
XX receptor alpha and inhibiting expression of estrogen receptor alpha,
XX useful for treating a disease or condition e.g. a hyperproliferative
XX disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 77; 232pp; English:
XX
XX This invention relates to human oestrogen receptor alpha (ESR-alpha), and
XX the novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate its expression. The
XX oestrogen receptor alpha protein is also known as oestrogen receptor 1,
XX ESR1, and NR3A1. Oestrogen, the steroid hormone ligand of ESR-alpha, is
XX important for bone maintenance and plays a protective role in the
XX cardiovascular system, as well as being required for normal sexual
XX maturation through promoting growth and differentiation. Splice variants
XX of ESR-alpha, however, have been associated with various cancers
XX including the breast and pituitary. Accordingly, antisense
XX oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of ESR-alpha in cells or
XX tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat conditions such as
XX hyperproliferative disease, inflammation, tumour formation and to prevent
XX or delay infection. As such, the present invention describes these
XX antisense oligos as having cytostatic, antiinflammatory and antimicrobial
XX activities. This oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to
XX inhibit expression of human oestrogen receptor alpha of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3729 CCGGCAAGAGGTGCC 3746
DB 20 CACGGCCACGAGGTGCC 3
RESULT 1478
AAD61663
ID AAD61663 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61663;
AC
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) related primer #3.
DE
XX
XX G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; infection; neoplastic process;
KW inflammation; myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; angina pectoris;
XX

KW hypertension; osteoporosis; antibacterial; cytosstatic; fungicide; pain;
KW diabetes; cancer; virocid; analgesic; cardiant; primer; ss.
XX
XX unidentified.
XX
XX US2003108986-A1.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-00079384.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00885453.
XX
XX (EURO-) EUROSCREEN SA.
XX
XX Communi D, Lannoy V, Brezillon S, Dethaux M, Parmentier M;
XX Govaerts C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-810852/76.
XX
XX Novel G-protein coupled receptor useful for treating viral infections,
XX bacterial infections, fungal infections, cancer, diabetes, hypertension,
XX osteoporosis, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 63; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel G-protein coupled receptors
XX (GPCRs) and the nucleic acids encoding them. The invention is useful for
XX treating viral, bacterial and fungal infections, inflammatory and
XX neoplastic processes, pain, diabetes, hypertension, osteoporosis, cancer,
XX angina pectoris, myocardial infarction and atherosclerosis. The present
XX sequence is G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) related primer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1245 CTCGTCACGCTCTCAG 1262
DB 3 CTCGTCACGCTCTCAG 20
RESULT 1479
ADP87702/C
ID ADP87702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADP87702;
AC
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID No 1285.
XX
XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;
KW primer; PCR.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003235571-A.
XX
XX 26-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 2003-820454/77.
DR
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX

XX 19-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP001669.
 PF
 XX
 PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357840P.
 PR 09-MAY-2002; 2002US-0378654P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406658P.
 XX
 PA (FARB) BAYER AG.
 XX
 PI Liou J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-671805/63.
 XX
 PT New human cation transport ATPase-like polynucleotide and its encoded
 PT protein, useful for identifying modulators of cation transport ATPase-
 PT like protein activity and in gene therapy for preventing or treating e.g.
 PT cancer or anemia.
 PS
 XX Example 18; Page 90; 119pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide which encodes a
 CC cation transport ATPase-like polypeptide. A method for producing a cation
 CC transport ATPase-like protein polypeptide is also claimed. the method
 CC comprises culturing the host cell under conditions suitable for the
 CC expression of the polypeptide, and recovering the polypeptide from the
 CC host cell culture. The protein of the invention has neuroprotective,
 CC neurotropic, antiparkinsonian, cardiac, analgesic, antiarrhythmic,
 CC hypotensive, nephroprotective, uterotropic, cytoskeletal, vasotropic, and
 CC antianemic activity. The polynucleotide may have a use in gene therapy.
 CC The polynucleotide and polypeptide are useful in identifying test
 CC compounds which may act as agonists or antagonists at the receptor site
 CC and which can be regulated to provide therapeutic effects. The expression
 CC vector or reagent is useful in the preparation of a medicament for
 CC modulating the activity of a cation transport ATPase-like protein in a
 CC disease, e.g. a central nervous system (CNS) disorder, a cardiovascular
 CC disorder, cancer, a genitourinary disorder or a haematological disorder.
 CC (All claimed.) In particular, these diseases are Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, dementia, pain, congestive heart failure, myocardial
 CC infarction, ventricular arrhythmias, hypertension, renal failure,
 CC glomerulopathies, urinary incontinence, erectile dysfunction, anemias,
 CC leukaemias, etc. These are also useful for diagnosing, preventing or
 CC ameliorating the diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC used to amplify the human prollyl hydroxylase gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Db 1319 CCTGTTCATCATCTGA 1336
 18 CCTGTTCATCATCTGA 1
 RESULT 1474
 ADB25698
 ID ADB25698 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB25698;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human connective tissue growth factor antisense oligo DNA (Seqid 91).
 KW antisense; human; ss; connective tissue growth factor; CTGF;
 KW chromosome 6q23.1; ctgofact; fibroblast inducible secreted protein;
 KW fisp-12; NOV2;
 KW insulin-like growth factor binding protein-related protein 2; IGFBP-rp2;
 KW IGFBP-8; Hs24; ecogenin; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; gene therapy;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; pulmonary fibrosis; renal fibrosis;
 KW scleroderma; atherosclerosis; cytostatic; dermatological;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
 FT 16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
 FT 5-methylcytidines"
 XX
 XX WO2003053340-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 09-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038618.
 XX
 PR 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006191.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Gaarde WA, Watt AT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-559091/52.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating connective tissue growth
 PT factor expression, particularly useful for treating cancers (e.g. breast
 PT or prostate cancer), pulmonary or renal fibrosis, scleroderma or
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 86; 139pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to novel methods for modulating the expression of
 CC connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) by antisense oligonucleotides.
 CC CTGF has been mapped to human chromosome region 6q23.1, and is also known
 CC as ctgofact, fibroblast inducible secreted protein, fisp-12, NOV2,
 CC insulin-like growth factor binding protein-related protein 2, IGFBP-rp2,
 CC IGFBP-8, Hs24 and ecogenin. It is known to stimulate DNA synthesis and
 CC promote chemotaxis of fibroblasts, however, it is also upregulated in
 CC acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and in tumour or endothelial cells
 CC associated with the vasculature. Accordingly, antisense oligonucleotides
 CC that inhibit the expression of CTGF in cells or tissues can be used in
 CC gene therapy to treat various conditions including hyperproliferative
 CC disorders (particularly cancer, e.g. breast, prostate or renal cancer),
 CC pulmonary fibrosis, renal fibrosis, scleroderma and atherosclerosis. As
 CC such, the present invention describes these antisense oligos as having
 CC cytostatic, dermatological and antiarteriosclerotic activities. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligo
 CC with 2' MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used to inhibit expression of
 CC human CTGF of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Db 283 TCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTT 300
 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTT 18
 RESULT 1475
 ADB25678
 ID ADB25678 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB25678;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human connective tissue growth factor antisense oligo DNA (Seqid 71).
 KW antisense; human; ss; connective tissue growth factor; CTGF;

cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
16..20
/tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER
/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
MO2003012144-A1.
13-FEB-2003.
17-JUL-2002; 2002MO-US022696.
01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920394.
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis RM;
WPI; 2003-239532/23.
New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
e.g. atherosclerosis.
Claim 3; Page 92; 117bp; English.
Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
(ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A
cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1430 TCTGGGAGATTCTCAGAA 1447
DB 19 TCTGGGAGATTCTCAGCA 2
RESULT 1470
AAL61345/c
ID AAD53145 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD53145;
XX
XX 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Collagen II DNA specific RT-PCR primer. COL2R.
XX
XX Chondrocyte; cartilage regeneration; cell therapy; reverse transcription;
XX RT-PCR; primer; collagen II; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200295399-A2.
XX

XX 28-NOV-2002.
PD
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002MO-IB002752.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280242P.
XX
XX (VTSI-) VTSI VERIGEN TRANSPLANTATION SERVICE INT.
XX
XX Zheng MHD, Xu JD;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-148487/14.
XX
XX Certifying chondrocyte cells for cartilage regeneration, particularly for
XX autologous chondrocyte implantation, comprises collecting and assessing
XX indicators of chondrocyte cell viability in a given chondrocyte cell
XX culture.
XX
XX Example 1; Col 11; 20pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for certifying chondrocyte cells
XX for use in cartilage regeneration. The method involves collecting data
XX indicating chondrocyte cell viability for use in cartilage regeneration
XX and providing a certification of chondrocyte cell viability including the
XX data. The method is useful for certifying viability of chondrocyte cells
XX for use in cartilage regeneration, particularly for autologous
XX chondrocyte implantation. The method is useful for producing a quality
XX assurance certificate for a given chondrocyte cell culture. It may also
XX be used for determining the likelihood of hyaline cartilage regeneration
XX in a patient with a cartilage defect. The invention is also useful for
XX cell therapy. The present sequence is collagen II DNA specific RT-PCR
XX primer used for the characterisation of chondrocytes. This sequence is
XX used in the exemplification of the invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2990 AGAAGCGAGCTGCCCAT 3007
DB 18 AGAAGCGAGCTGCCCAT 1
RESULT 1471
AAL61340/c
ID AAL61340 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL61340;
AC
XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human FXR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 145287.
XX
XX Human; farnesoid X receptor; FXR; cardiovascular disease; gene therapy;
XX atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolemia; NR1H4; bile acid receptor; BAR;
XX retinoid X receptor-interacting protein 14; phosphorochiolate backbone;
XX RIP14; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorochiolate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX

PN WO2003026689-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030343.
XX
PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324453P.
XX
PA (VERI-) VERIGEN.
XX
PI Zheng MH, Asculai SS;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-421141/39.
XX
PT Composition useful for treating e.g. osteogenesis, tenogenesis,
PT chondrogenesis comprises a growth factor obtained from cultured
XX chondrocytes.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 14; 20pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a composition comprising at least one
CC extracted growth factor obtained from cultured chondrocytes. The
CC composition is considered osteopathic and a growth factor regulator and
CC useful for treating osteogenesis, tenogenesis, chondrogenesis, bone,
CC tendon and cartilage defect. The present invention relates to a primer
CC selected from separate exons of interest and used during the
CC characterisation of chondrocytes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2990 AGAAGCAGTGTGCCCAT 3007
DB 18 AGAAGCAGTGTGCCCAT 1
XX
RESULT 1468
ACC46968
ID ACC46968 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC46968;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human phospholipase A2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:65.
XX
KW Phospholipase A2 group IIA; synovial; antisense modulation; inflammation;
KW phospholipase A2 group IIA inhibitor; phosphorothioate; anti-inflammatory;
KW antidiabetic; cytostatic; antipsoriatic; vaccine; gene therapy; cancer;
KW psoriasis; diabetes; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"
XX
XX WO200297133-A1.
XX

PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016135.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00865866.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Myatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140495/13.
XX
XX
XX New compound that hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of
PT phospholipase A2, group IIA, useful for preparing a composition for
PT treating or preventing inflammation, cancer, psoriasis or diabetes.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 87; 135pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (1) comprising 8-50
CC nucleobases which is targeted to a 5' untranslated region (UTR), coding,
CC 3' UTR or intron region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding phospholipase
CC A2, group IIA (synovial), where the compound specifically hybridises with
CC and inhibits the expression of phospholipase A2, group IIA (synovial).
CC Also described: (1) a composition comprising the compound and a carrier
CC or diluent; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of phospholipase
CC A2, group IIA in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with phospholipase A2, group IIA
CC (synovial). (1) has anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, cytostatic and
CC antipsoriatic activities, and can be used in vaccines and in gene
CC therapy. The compound (1) can be used for preparing a composition for
CC treating or preventing inflammation, cancer, psoriasis or diabetes. The
CC present sequence represents a human phospholipase A2 group IIA (synovial)
CC chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 380 AAGCTGTGGCAGCAGCC 397
DB 3 AAGCTGTGGCAGCAGCC 20
XX
RESULT 1469
ABZ74929/c
ID ABZ74929 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ74929;
AC
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #49.
XX
DE Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
XX chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
KW cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiac; expression inhibition;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
OS
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /mod_base= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT
FT

KW Human; thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura; TTP; disintegrin;
 KW metalloproteinase; thrombospondin 1-like domain 13; ADAMTS13;
 KW thrombolytic; haemostatic; PCR; primer; RT-PCR; 5' RACE; 3' RACE; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003016492-A2.
 XX 27-FEB-2003.
 PD 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026285.
 PF 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312834P.
 PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-00312834.
 XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 PA Gineburg D, Levy G, Tsai H;
 PI WPI; 2003-268318/26.
 DR Identifying risk of developing thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
 PT disease, using a novel disintegrin and metalloproteinase containing
 PT thrombospondin 1-like domains genes and proteases.
 XX Example 1; Page 90; 98pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a novel method for identifying subjects at risk
 CC of developing thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) disease,
 CC comprising providing nucleic acid having a disintegrin and
 CC metalloproteinase containing thrombospondin 1-like domains 13 (ADAMTS13)
 CC gene from a subject, and detecting the presence or absence of one or more
 CC variations in the ADAMTS13 gene. The method of the invention has
 CC thrombolytic and haemostatic activity. The methods and compositions of
 CC the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of,
 CC and/or analysing risks for thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. The
 CC present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 842 CGACCTGAGGAGCAGAC 859
 Db 18 CAACCTGAGGAGCAGAC 1
 RESULT 1466
 ACC44063/C
 ID ACC44063 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC44063;
 XX
 DT 30-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligo ISIS 124654 for CD40 ligand gene expression inhibition.
 XX
 KW ss; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulator; antisense;
 KW gene therapy; human; CD40 ligand; phosphorothioate; 2'MOE wings; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disorder; inflammatory disorder; apoptosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_difference 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide bonds
 FT in the backbone replacing phosphodiester internucleotide
 FT bonds"
 FT 1..20
 FT modified_base
 FT /tag= d

FT /note= "all cytidine nucleotides are 5-methylcytidine"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides
 XX
 PN WO2003008433-A1.
 XX 30-JAN-2003.
 PD 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022635.
 PF 15-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909595.
 XX 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909595.
 PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PA Bennett CF, Baker BF, Wyatt JR, Davis SE;
 PI WPI; 2003-239305/23.
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding a CD40
 PT ligand, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for treating
 PT diseases associated with expression of CD40 ligand, e.g. cancer or
 PT autoimmune disorder.
 XX Example 15; Page 79; 108pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotide targeted to the
 CC human CD40 ligand gene. The oligonucleotides contain either
 CC phosphorothioate internucleotide bonds replacing the usual phosphodiester
 CC internucleotide bonds or have a peptide amide backbone replacing the
 CC sugar phosphate backbone. The nucleotides flanking the central 10
 CC nucleotides have 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides (2'MOE wings) and the
 CC cytidine nucleotides are all 5-methylcytidines. The antisense compounds
 CC are useful for modulating the expression of CD40 ligand and for treating
 CC diseases or conditions associated with expression of CD40 ligand, e.g.
 CC cancer, autoimmune disorder, inflammatory disorder, or a disease or
 CC condition arising from aberrant apoptosis. The antisense compounds are
 CC also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent
 CC or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation, as research reagents
 CC and kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway. Oligonucleotides ACC44014-ACC44091 represent the
 CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention to inhibit expression of the
 CC human CD40 ligand gene
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 278 CTTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 Db 20 CTTTCACTCTCTCTCT 3
 RESULT 1467
 ACC49978/C
 ID ACC49978 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC49978;
 XX
 DT 14-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE COL2R primer used during the characterisation of chondrocytes.
 XX
 KW Osteopethtic; growth factor regulator; osteogenesis; tenogenesis;
 KW chondrogenesis; bone; chondrocytes; primer; PCR; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 597 CTGCTGCTGCCAGCCGAG 614

DB 2 CTGCTGCTGCCAGCCGAG 19

RESULT 1463

ID ABX12661 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABX12661;

DT 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Non-cyclic nucleic acid amplification method related primer XPS1.

XX Nucleic acid amplification; non-cyclic single-stranded nucleic acid;

KM strand displacement primer elongation reaction; gene analysis;

XX disease diagnosis; pathogenic microbe identification; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO2003004642-A1.

PN 16-JAN-2003.

XX 08-JUL-2002; 2002WO-JP006911.

XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00206389.

XX (WAKT) WAKUNAGA PHARM CO LTD.

XX Yamae A;

XX WPI; 2003-210362/20.

XX Method for amplifying non-cyclic nucleic acid fragments with single-

PT stranded target nucleic acid fragment as template, applicable in e.g.

PT gene analysis, disease diagnosis and identification of pathogenic

PT microbe.

XX Example; Page 13; 31pp; Japanese.

XX The invention describes a method for amplifying a nucleic acid fragment

CC comprises using a non-cyclic single-stranded target nucleic acid as

CC template and performing a strand displacement primer elongation reaction

CC with use of a first primer having a sequence complementary to the target

CC nucleic acid fragment to form a nucleic acid fragment. The method is for

CC amplifying non-cyclic nucleic acid fragments, which is applicable in e.g.

CC gene analysis, disease diagnosis and identification of pathogenic

CC microbes. The amplification can be efficiently performed. This sequence

CC represents a primer associated with the non-cyclic nucleic acid

CC amplification method described in the invention

XX

RESULT 1464

ID ABV77166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABV77166;

DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify 1-250 region of GABA-1 transporter DNA.

XX Transporter array; transporter; GABA-1 transporter; GAT; 1-250; PCR;

KM primer; ss.

XX Rattus sp.

OS

PN WO200295064-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-DK000336.

XX 18-MAY-2001; 2001DK-00000803.

XX (AZIG-) AZIG BIOSCIENCE AS.

XX Jensen JB, Madsen LS, Gether U, Jensen BS;

XX WPI; 2003-129438/12.

XX New transporter array with a non-conserved region of a transporter

PT polynucleotide, useful for identifying therapeutic, prophylactic or toxic

PT agents in diseases with alteration in the expression profile of

PT transporter polypeptides.

XX Example 2; Page 26; 41pp; English.

XX The specification describes a transporter array which comprises a

CC multiplicity of individual transporter polynucleotide spots stably

CC associated with a surface of a solid support, where an individual

CC transporter polynucleotide spot comprises a transporter polynucleotide

CC composition comprising a non-conserved region of a transporter

CC polynucleotide family member, the spots representing at least two

CC different regions of a transporter polynucleotide family member. The

CC method is useful for identifying potential therapeutic, prophylactic

CC and/or toxic agents for the treatment of diseases caused by an alteration

CC in the expression profile of the transporter polypeptides. PCR primers

CC ABV77166-67 were used to amplify a non-conserved region of the rat GABA-1

CC transporter (GAT), designated 1-250. The amplified fragment was cloned,

CC and used produce a transport array to demonstrate the method of the

CC invention

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2598 ATGACGAGTGCACACAC 2615

DB 1 ATGACGAGTGCACACAC 18

RESULT 1465

ID ACC55377/c standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC55377;

DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human ADAMTS13 5' RACE primer #1.

XX WO200229066-A1.
XX 11-APR-2002.
XX
XX 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX WPI; 2002-471315/50.
XX
XX An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
XX inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 89; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
XX nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
XX invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
XX in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
XX therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
XX or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
XX ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a hematopoietic
XX disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
XX cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
XX regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
XX represents a human caspase 6 oligonucleotide relating to the invention.
XX NOTE: This phosphorothioate oligonucleotide sequence has 2'-MOE wings and
XX a deoxy gap
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 38 GCAGAGAACCACTTCTC 55
XX 20 GCAGAGAACTACTGCTC 3
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1459
XX ABT05157
XX ID ABT05157 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT05157;
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX TNFR1 expression modulation related antisense oligo SEQ ID No 187.
XX
XX Antisense compound; tumour necrosis factor receptor 1; liver disease;
XX TNFR1; hepatitis; liver injury; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX mouse; murine; ds.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX OS
XX PN WO200248168-A1.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US051224.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00659451.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

XX Baker BF, Cowseert LM, Zhang H, Dean NM;
XX WPI; 2002-583481/62.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumor
XX necrosis factor receptor 1 (TNFR1), useful for treating humans having
XX disease associated with TNFR1 e.g. hepatitis, liver injury, liver cancer.
XX
XX Example 21; Page 61; 121pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleotides in
XX length targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding tumour necrosis factor
XX receptor 1 (TNFR1), where the antisense compound inhibits expression of
XX TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX TNFR1 in cells or tissues. The antisense compound is also useful for
XX treating an animal (preferably human) having a disease or condition
XX associated with TNFR1, e.g. a liver disease (such as hepatitis, or liver
XX injury) or a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, by inhibiting
XX the expression of TNFR1. The antisense compound is useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
XX This polynucleotide sequence represents a mouse oligonucleotide relating
XX to the TNFR1 of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 928 CCAAGAGGTTCTCTTTT 945
XX 1 CCAAGTAGTTCCTTGT 18
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1460
XX ABT12981
XX ID ABT12981 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT12981;
XX
XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX 17-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mycobacterium paratuberculosis-specific DNA sequence #4.
XX
XX Mycobacterium detection method; PCR; primer; probe; ss.
XX
XX Mycobacterium avium subsp. paratuberculosis.
XX
XX WO200274991-A2.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001308.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2001; 2001GB-0006949.
XX
XX (NORC-) NORCHIP AS.
XX (ALMA/) ALLARD S J.
XX
XX Karlsen F;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-750564/81.
XX
XX Detecting the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a test sample,
XX comprises inducing mRNA expression of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and
XX detecting the induced mRNA.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 15; 70pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises a method for detecting the presence of a micro-
XX organism (particularly Mycobacterium tuberculosis) in a test sample. The
XX method of the invention comprises exposing the test sample to an inducer
XX

CC of left (AB092918-AB093102) and right (AB093103-AB093287) primers to
CC amplify and detect the microsatellite markers, and to identify genes
CC responsible for a phenotypic trait of interest in wheat. Wheat is an
CC allohexaploid species consisting of 3 diploid genomes designated A, B and
CC D, resulting from two successive intercrossings involving at least three
CC different species. The D genome is thought to have been introduced in the
CC most recent intercrossing, between the amphiploid AABB and Triticum
CC tauschii (DD), probably involving only a limited number of genotypes of
CC both species. Due to its polyploid genome, the large size of its genome,
CC and its low level of polymorphism, the genetic mapping of wheat has to
CC date been difficult. Microsatellites are tandemly repeated sequences
CC between one and six nucleotides long, and are very polymorphic in length,
CC mainly due to polymerase slippage during replication. This high degree of
CC polymorphism makes them especially suitable for the genetic mapping of
CC species which show little intraspecific polymorphism, such as wheat. In
CC addition, microsatellites are codominant, and exhibit Mendelian
CC inheritance. The 185 microsatellite markers of the invention are
CC developed from the ancestral diploid donor species Triticum tauschii and
CC map to the wheat D genome, which is less polymorphic than the A or B
CC genomes. These microsatellite markers thus help to overcome some of the
CC problems associated with the genetic mapping of wheat. The wheat D genome
CC map and the microsatellite markers and associated primers of the
CC invention are useful for identifying genes responsible for a phenotypic
CC trait of interest, most notably QTLs (quantitative trait loci). In
CC particular they may be used for analysing genes and alleles implicated in
CC disease and for identifying development factors, quality factors and
CC factors conferring resistance to pathogens and xenobiotics. The
CC microsatellite markers, and associated primers may be also be used in
CC mapping and genotyping diploid and polyploid species of Triticum,
CC particularly Agriopsis, Triticum monococcum, Triticum durum, Triticum
CC aestivum, or related species; for identifying cultivars and hybrids of
CC Triticum and related species; to assess whether or not a product
CC comprises wheat or a related species; and to assess whether or not a
CC product comprises genetically modified wheat. The present sequence
CC represents a specifically claimed Triticum tauschii/wheat genome D
CC microsatellite marker right PCR primer of the invention. (Updated on 29-
CC AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2378 GAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGT 2395
DB 20 GAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGAT 3
RESULT 1457
ID ABR85365/c
XX ABR85365 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABR85365;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 146906.
XX
KM Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; human;
KM type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
KM hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
KM blood glucose; gene therapy.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX
XX US2002055479-A1.
XX PN
XX PD 09-MAY-2002.
XX
XX PF 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
XX
XX PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.

PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX
XX (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J. U.
PA (FREI/) FREIER S. M.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B. P.
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M. M.
PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX
XX Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
PI WPI; 2002-462914/49.
XX
XX
XX Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 29; 133pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
CC targeting human PTP1B
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1264 TTCTGTGTGAGGCCAATC 1281
DB 18 TTCTGTGTGAGGCCAGC 1
RESULT 1458
ID AAL40316/c
XX AAL40316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL40316;
XX
DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human caspase 6 antisense inhibition related oligo SEQ ID No 35.
XX
DE Muscular; cytoskeletal; neurotrophic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;
XX anti-inflammatory; osteoporotic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;
KM ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;
KM haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;
KM apoptotic; human; ds.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS

CC associated with lysophospholipase I e.g. inflammation, hyperlipidaemia,
CC and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis and myocardial
CC ischaemia. (I) is useful as research reagent and diagnostic. (I) is also
CC useful for distinguishing functions of various members of a biological
CC pathway. (I) is useful in antisense gene therapy. ABX37028-ABX37191
CC represent lysophospholipase I coding sequences, antisense
CC oligonucleotides and related PCR primers of the invention. Note:
CC Antisense oligonucleotides are modified such that bases 1-5 and 16-20 are
CC 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides, all bases have phosphorothioate
CC linkages, and all cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1927 CCACTGTCACCTTTAAA 1944
DB 18 CCAATGTGACCTTAAA 1
RESULT 1455
AAD27505 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD27505;
AC
XX 18-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human GPCR11 DNA amplifying sense RT-PCR primer.
DE
XX Human G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR11; cerebroprotective; vomiting;
KM receptor-mediated disorder; therapy: urinary retention; allergy; obesity;
KM osteoporosis; angina pectoris; restenosis; atherosclerosis; hypotension;
KM anorexia; tumour; migraine; acute heart failure; ulcer; antiinflammatory;
KM stroke; hypertension; neuronal disorder; myocardial infarction psychotic;
KM depression; mental retardation; neurodegenerative disease; antibacterial;
KM Alzheimer's disease; dementia; ischaemia; Parkinson's disease; antiviral;
KM Huntington's disease; anxiety; antifungal; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;
KM vulnertic; analgesic; anorectic; anabolic; diuretic; cardiant; neurotropic;
KM antileptic; vasotropic; diabetes; cancer; tranquilizer; neuroleptic;
KM RT-PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX NC0200198330-A2.
PN
XX 27-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-BE000104.
PF
XX 20-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212913P.
PR 11-JUL-2000; 2000US-0217494P.
PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00870015.
PR 12-FEB-2001; 2001EP-00870024.
XX
XX (EURO-) EUROSCREEN SA.
PA
XX Lannoy V, Brezillon S, Dethaux M, Parmentier M, Govarts C;
PI WPI; 2002-130789/17.
DR
XX New G-protein coupled receptor, useful in the manufacture of medicaments
PT for treating receptor mediated disorders e.g. acute heart failure and
PT Alzheimer's disease.
PT
XX Example 1; Page 14; 46pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to a G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) and
CC nucleotide encoding it. GPCR are useful in the manufacture of a
CC medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of receptor-mediated
CC disorders e.g. viral infections, virus and bacterial diseases, diseases

CC and disorders involving disturbances of cell migration, diseases or
CC perturbations of immune system including cancers, development of tumours
CC and tumour metastasis, inflammatory and neoplastic processes; bacterial
CC and fungal infections, in wound and bone healing, dysfunction of
CC regulatory growth functions; pains, diabetes, obesity, anorexia, bulimia,
CC urinary retention, osteoporosis, angina pectoris, atherosclerosis,
CC restenosis, diseases involving excessive or reduced proliferation or loss
CC of smooth muscle cells, aneurysm, stroke, ischaemia, ulcers, allergies,
CC benign prostatic hypertrophy, migraine, vomiting, blood circulating
CC affections including acute heart failure, hypotension, hypertension and
CC myocardial infarction psychotic; neuronal disorders such as anxiety,
CC schizophrenia, maniac depression, delirium, dementia, severe
CC mental retardation; degenerative diseases; neurodegenerative diseases
CC such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and dyskinesias e.g.
CC Huntington's disease or Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome and other
CC related diseases. The present sequence is GPCR11 DNA amplifying sense RT
CC -PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1245 CTCGTCACGTCCTCAG 1262
DB 3 CTCGTCACGTCCTCAG 20
RESULT 1456
ABQ93136/C
ID ABQ93136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABQ93136;
AC
XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX T. tauschii/wheat D genome microsatellite cfd34 right PCR primer.
DE
XX Microsatellite marker; wheat; D genome; mapping; genotyping;
KM polymorphism; phenotypic trait; QTL; quantitative trait locus;
KM disease-associated gene; development factor; quality factor;
KM resistance factor; wheat product; identification; detection;
KM genetically modified wheat; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Aegilops tauschii.
OS
XX Triticum aestivum.
OS
XX EP1217079-A1.
PN
XX 26-JUN-2002.
PD
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.
PF
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.
PR
XX (INRG) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.
PA
XX Bernard M, Sourdille P, Guyomarch H;
PI WPI; 2002-550410/59.
DR
XX Map of wheat D genome comprising the genome location of a microsatellite
PT marker, useful for e.g. identifying genes responsible for a desired
PT phenotypic trait, especially quantitative trait loci in wheat, and
PT diseases.
PT
XX Claim 4; Page 5; 105pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a map of the bread wheat D genome comprising the
CC genome location of a microsatellite marker selected from a group of 185
CC such markers (ABQ92733-ABQ92917). The invention also encompasses the use

XX
PI Montia BP, Gaarde WA, Ward DT, Freier SM, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-442246/47.
XX
PT Antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic
PT acid molecule encoding MEKK2, useful for the treatment of an
PT immunological, inflammatory or hyperproliferative disorder.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 80; 105pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence for human MEKK2 antisense oligonucleotide 113926 is
CC 1 of various novel human mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase kinase
CC kinase 2 (MEKK2, also known as MEK kinase 2 and MAP/ERK kinase 2)
CC antisense oligonucleotides (AA509045-AA509122) which specifically
CC hybridize with and inhibit the expression of MEKK2. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides can be used in a composition to modulate the expression
CC of MEKK2 (AAU03598). The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of MEKK2 in the treatment of immunological
CC disorders, inflammatory disorders and hyperproliferative disorders e.g.
CC cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4426 TTATATATATATATATGCGC 4443
DB 18 TTATATATATATATATATCC 1
XX
RESULT 1453
AAS97934/C
ID AAS97934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS97934;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #487.
XX
KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
KW protein replacement therapy.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200183749-A2.
XX
PD 08-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
XX
PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
XX
PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
PA (MONE-) MONEILL CHEM SENSES CENT.
XX
PI Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.
XX
PT Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 93; 239pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4247 GTGAGGCTTAGCACCAG 4264
DB 20 GTGAGGCTTAGCACCAG 3
XX
RESULT 1454
ABK37078/C
ID ABK37078 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK37078;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human lysophospholipase I gene, antisense oligonucleotide #30.
XX
KW Human; mouse; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic; vasotropic;
KW antilipasemic; cardiant; lysophospholipase I; inflammation; ischaemia;
KW hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis;
KW antisense gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200210185-A1.
XX
PD 07-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022975.
XX
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629645.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-188720/24.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound useful for treating inflammation,
PT hyperlipidemia, and cardiovascular disorders such as atherosclerosis and
PT myocardial ischemia, inhibits lysophospholipase I.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 80; 131pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound (I) 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding lysophospholipase I
CC (II), where (I) specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression
CC of (II). (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of (II) in cells or
CC tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition

XX Enoki T, Yamashita S, Nishimura K, Sagawa H, Kato I;
PI WPI; 2001-514436/56.
XX
XX
PT Agent for correcting gene expression regulation error comprises pyrone
PT compound or dihydroxy compound.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 69; 93pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention provides an agent comprising a pyrone compound or dihydroxy
CC compound of specified formulae given in the specification. The agent is
CC used for correcting gene expression regulation errors. Errors in the
CC following genes may be corrected: IL-6, IL-10, hemoxygenase-1,
CC prostaglandin G/H synthase-2, macrophage inflammatory protein-1-alpha,
CC RANTES, IL-1alpha, IL-1beta, TNF alpha, IL-7 receptor, macrophage
CC inflammatory protein -1beta, liver and activation-regulated chemokine,
CC macrophage-derived chemokine, macrophage inflammatory protein-2-beta,
CC macrophage inflammatory protein-2-alpha, growth regulated protein-1,
CC matrix metalloproteinase-9, migration inhibitory factor-related protein -
CC 8, lysozyme, GABA(A) receptor-associated protein, interferon-induced 17 -
CC kDa/15-kDa protein, interferon-inducible protein p78, S60 homolog-2,
CC transketolase, adenosine A2a receptor, CD37 antigen, properdin P factor,
CC regulator of G-protein signaling-2, Nef-associated factor-1, myeloid
CC leukemia cell differentiation protein-1, signal peptidase complex, and
CC also side-effects caused by them such as inflammation. Sequences AAH76220
CC -76280 represent PCR primers used in the course of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2365 AGCTGCTCAGACGAGCA 2382
DB 19 AGCTGCTCAGACGAGCA 2
RESULT 1451
AAC92683
ID AAC92683 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC92683;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Nck-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:44.
XX
XX Human Nck-2; adapter protein; Nck adapter protein; hNck-beta; Grb4;
KM signal transduction; SH2 domain; SH3 domain; src homology domain;
KM integrin signaling; receptor tyrosine kinase signaling;
KM growth factor receptor signaling; PINCH; v-Abl; Ras; Sos;
KM transcriptional activation; cancer; leukemia; breast cancer;
KM expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN US6165728-A.
XX
XX 26-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-090480/10.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound which inhibits expression of human nck-2 useful

PT for treating disease or condition associated with expression of nck-2,
PT and as research reagents, kits and diagnostics.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAC92649-C92728 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human Nck-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
CC Nck-2 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on Nck-2 mRNA levels by
CC quantitative real-time PCR. Nck-2 (also known as Nck adapter protein,
CC hNck-beta and Grb4), contains both SH2 and SH3 src homology domains and
CC functions as an adapter protein in integrin-mediated and receptor
CC tyrosine kinase-mediated signal transduction, particularly in growth
CC factor receptor signalling. Moreover, Nck-2 participates in pathways that
CC connect growth factor receptor signalling and integrin signalling via its
CC interaction with PINCH, a LIM domain-containing adapter protein which is
CC involved in integrin, growth factor and Wnt signalling pathways. Nck-2
CC also interacts with EGF (epidermal growth factor) and PDGF (platelet-
CC derived growth factor) receptors, inhibiting EGF- and PDGF-stimulated DNA
CC synthesis in an SH2-dependent manner. Nck-2 is also able to interact with
CC v-Abl, Ras and Sos proteins to induce transcriptional activation, and is
CC therefore implicated in the development of cancer, particularly leukemia
CC and breast cancer. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for
CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with Nck-2
CC expression, such as leukemia and breast cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3542 GACGAAGCCCGAGATGTT 3559
DB 1 GACGAAGCCCGAGATGTT 18
RESULT 1452
AAS09120/c
ID AAS09120 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS09120;
XX
DT 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MEKK2 antisense oligonucleotide 113926.
XX
XX Human; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 2; MAP; MEKK2;
KM MEK kinase 2; MAP/ERK kinase 2; immunological disorder;
KM inflammatory disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages.
FT Some bases especially bases 1-5 and bases 16-20 are 2'-
FT methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases, bases 6-15 are 2'-
FT deoxynucleotides and all cytidine bases are 5'-
FT methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO200152863-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001361.
XX
XX 20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488744.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PD 13-FEB-2001.
 XX
 PF 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
 XX
 PR 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt J, Cowsett LM;
 XX WPI; 2001-190979/19.
 DR
 XX
 PT Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol
 PT pyruvate carboxylase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying
 PT infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Col 42; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
 CC 30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of
 CC phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase-cytosolic (PEPCK-cytosolic). The
 CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of PEPCK-
 CC cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research
 CC reagents and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular
 CC genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of
 CC various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The
 CC antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or
 CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
 CC is a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a
 CC deoxy gap
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1851 GTGATCGAGCCCAAGAG 1868
 DB 19 GTTATGTCACCCAGAG 2
 XX
 RESULT 1449
 AAD05683
 ID AAD05683 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD05683;
 XX
 DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse zmsel cDNA clone sequencing primer, ZC19,270.
 XX
 KW Mouse; zmsel protein; Cdc42/Rac interactive binding protein; CRIB;
 KW Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome; cancer; tumour; invasion; metastasis; asthma;
 KW digestion; actin polymerisation; cytoskeletal reorganisation; arthritis;
 KW testicular function; muscle inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease;
 KW diverticulitis; male infertility; male contraceptive agent; myocarditis;
 KW spermatogenesis; sperm capacitation; reperfusion ischaemia; psoriasis;
 KW melanoma; atherosclerosis; pelvic inflammatory disease; PID; eczema;
 KW scleroderma; cytoskeletal; vasotropic; dermatological; gene therapy;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO200134803-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030945.
 XX
 PR 10-NOV-1999; 99US-00438564.
 XX
 PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX
 PI Holloway JL, Gao Z, Whitmore TE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-335928/35.
 XX
 XX Novel human CRIB protein, zmsel and polynucleotide encoding the protein,
 PT for detecting human chromosomal abnormalities and for treating cancer,
 PT cardiovascular and inflammatory conditions.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 128; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to DNA and protein for zmsel, a novel human
 CC Cdc42/Rac interactive binding (CRIB) protein. CRIB proteins are
 CC implicated in human disease such as Wiskott-Aldrich Syndrome. Zmsel
 CC modulators are useful for modulating tumour cell motility, invasion and
 CC metastasis, gene transcription, contractility of various tissues, actin
 CC polymerisation and cytoskeletal reorganisation, digestion, testicular
 CC function and fertility. Zmsel sequence and its modulators are useful for
 CC treating cancer, inflammatory heart or cardiovascular conditions, muscle
 CC inflammation, inflammation during and after surgery, arthritis, asthma,
 CC inflammatory bowel diseases or diverticulitis, myocarditis, scleroderma,
 CC atherosclerosis, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), eczema and other
 CC inflammatory diseases, male infertility or as male contraceptive agents
 CC and for modulating spermatogenesis and sperm capacitation. Zmsel and anti
 CC zmsel antibodies are useful in diagnosing inflammatory diseases, such as
 CC reperfusion ischaemia, psoriasis, arthritis, melanoma and other
 CC inflammatory diseases, male reproductive cancers such as prostate and
 CC testicular cancers. Zmsel polynucleotide sequences are useful as probes
 CC or primers for detecting human chromosomal abnormalities. Zmsel sequence
 CC is used in gene therapy. The present sequence is ZC19,270 primer used for
 CC sequencing mouse zmsel cDNA clone
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 563 GCTGCTTCACGACAGC 580
 DB 3 GCTGATCCAGACAGC 20
 XX
 RESULT 1450
 AAH76240/c
 ID AAH76240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAH76240;
 XX
 DT 29-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human macrophage inflammatory protein-1-beta specific primer.
 XX
 KW Pyrene; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; gene expression; interleukin;
 KW hemoxysenase-1; proteoglycan G/H synthase-2; RANTES; TNF alpha; p78;
 KW macrophage inflammatory protein; chemokine; growth regulated protein-1;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase-9; migration inhibitory factor-related protein;
 KW lysozyme; GABA(A) receptor-associated protein; interferon; SCO homolog-2;
 KW transketolase; adenosine A2a receptor; CD37 antigen properdin P factor;
 KW G-protein; Nef-associated factor-1; signal peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200151480-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-JP000082.
 XX
 PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00004989.
 XX
 PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303711.
 XX
 PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.


```

DE COL1A1 gene antisense oligonucleotide 11.
XX
XX COL1A1 gene; collagen; procollagen; human; antisense; vulnerary;
XX dermatological; scar; keloid; scleroderma; cirrhosis; fibrosis; therapy;
XX ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkage"
XX
XX WO200144455-A2.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2000; 2000MO-GB004741.
XX
XX 15-DEC-1999; 99GB-00029487.
XX
XX (ASTR ) ASTRAZENCA AB.
XX (ASTR ) ASTRAZENCA UK LTD.
XX
XX Bert R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-398145/42.
XX
XX Novel antisense DNA oligonucleotide useful for inhibiting the expression
XX of wild type COL1A1 gene, for treating, reducing the risk of, and
XX preventing collagen disorders.
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 8; 30pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of 1 of 12 claimed antisense
XX oligonucleotides (ASOs, see AAF90492-503) of the invention. These ASOs
XX are complementary to regions of the human gene (see AAF90491) for the pro
XX -alpha-1 chain of type I procollagen. They are capable of inhibiting the
XX expression of type I procollagen pro-alpha-1 chain in a cell that
XX expresses it. The ASO, or a pharmaceutical composition including it, is
XX used in a claimed method of treating, or reducing a risk of, a collagen
XX disorder. Such disorders may include those caused by overproduction of
XX collagen fibres, such as liver cirrhosis, kidney, liver and heart
XX fibrosis, scleroderma, hypertrophic scars and keloids. The present ASO,
XX when administered to human WI-26 cells, inhibited type I collagen
XX production by 50-70%
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3370 GGGCTGCGAGGGAGAAA 3387
XX
XX 18 GGGCTGCTGCGAGAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1447
XX AAF10569/c
XX ID AAF10569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF10569;
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108893.
XX
XX Human; caspase 3; apoptosis; hyperproliferative disorder; hepatitis;
XX viral infection; haematopoietic disorder; autoimmune disorder;
XX atherosclerosis; neurological disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages.
XX Some bases especially bases 1-5 and bases 16-20 are 2'-
XX methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases, bases 6-15 are 2'-
XX deoxynucleotides and all cytidine bases are 5'-
XX methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO200153310-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000888.
XX
XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00484617.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Zhang H, Cowser LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-442252/47.
XX
XX New antisense compound to inhibit caspase 3 is useful for treating
XX hepatitis and atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 84; 127pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence for human caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotide 108893
XX is 1 of various novel antisense oligonucleotides (AA10517-AA10676)
XX described in the present invention. Also described are methods of using
XX these compounds for the modulation of caspase 3 expression. The caspase 3
XX expression oligonucleotides specifically hybridise with and inhibit the
XX expression of caspase 3. Antisense compounds targeted to caspase 3 are
XX useful to inhibit caspase 3 expression in cells or tissues and to
XX modulate apoptosis. The caspase 3 antisense oligonucleotides are useful
XX for treating disorders associated with expression of caspase 3. Such
XX disorders include hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer), viral
XX infections (e.g. hepatitis), haematopoietic disorders, autoimmune
XX disorders, atherosclerosis and neurological disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's
XX disease)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4423 ATATTATATATATATG 4440
XX
XX 20 AAATATATATATATATG 3
XX
XX RESULT 1448
XX AAF62884/c
XX ID AAF62884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAF62884;
XX
XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PEPCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 108052.
XX
XX Human; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy;
XX phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic; PEPCK-cytosolic; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6187545-B1.
XX

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DE S. aureus groE operon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:427.
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; groE; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth.
 XX microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;
 KM Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
 KM antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;
 KM microbial infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Staphylococcus aureus.
 XX
 PN WO200136625-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CA001347.
 XX
 PR 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
 XX WPI; 2001-355633/37.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES
 PT gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the
 PT genes, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 53; 110pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention specifically claims AAH563168 to AAH56832 which are
 CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More
 CC generally, antisense compounds (I) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
 CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groEL (heat
 CC shock protein (HSP) 60) (GL) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
 CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS
 CC of a microorganism and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
 CC expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (I) have antibacterial, antiviral and
 CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and
 CC for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (I) are useful for
 CC inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) are
 CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
 CC the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
 CC virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the
 CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism, (I). (I) are
 CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
 CC the microorganisms which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism
 CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or
 CC GS gene and administering (I) such that the growth of microorganism is
 CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
 CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
 CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
 CC represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
 CC groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 1669 TCTGACGACGATGAGA 1686
 18 TTCAGCAGCATGAGA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1445
 AAH255621
 ID AAH25621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH25621;

XX 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide for zinc finger protein-217 coding region.
 DE
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; zinc finger protein-217; infection;
 KM inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "all cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 6..15
 FT /tag= c
 FT /note= "2'-deoxynucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= d
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT
 PN US6242590-B1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00560594.
 XX
 PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00560594.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cowser LM;
 XX WPI; 2001-373821/39.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of zinc
 PT finger protein-217, particularly useful for preventing, delaying or
 PT treating infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Col 41; 41pp; English.
 XX
 CC Antisense oligonucleotides AAH25596-AAH25675 are targeted to various
 CC regions of the human zinc finger protein-217 gene, and inhibit expression
 CC of this gene. The antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating an animal, particularly a human,
 CC suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
 CC with the expression of zinc finger protein-217. In particular, the
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for preventing, delaying or
 CC treating infection, inflammation or tumour formation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 1305 AGCCAAGTACCAAGCTG 1322
 1 AGCCAAGTGCACAGCTG 18
 XX
 RESULT 1446
 AAF90502/C
 ID AAF90502 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF90502;
 XX
 DT 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX

XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length that have been designed to target a 5' untranslated
 CC region, start codon, coding region or 3' untranslated region of the human
 CC receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK). The antisense compounds
 CC specifically hybridise with and inhibit the expression of RANK. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC human RANK in human cells or tissues. They can be utilised for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with
 CC the expression of RANK, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation, and as research reagent. The antisense
 CC compounds are safely and effectively administered to humans
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 684 AATGACATGATTAATTC 701
 Db 19 AATGACAGATTAATGC 2
 RESULT 1442
 AAC67142/c
 ID AAC67142 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC67142;
 XX
 DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human E2F transcription factor 3 mRNA antisense sequence SEQ ID NO: 15.
 XX
 KM Human; E2F transcription factor 3; antisense; E2F-3; Cancer;
 KM phosphorothioate backbone; infection; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6165791-A.
 PD 26-DEC-2000.
 PF 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00513729.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00513729.
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Popoff I, Wyatt J;
 PT WPI; 2001-101698/11.
 PT Novel antisense compounds targeted to E2F transcription factor 3 for
 PT diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with E2F
 PT transcription factor 3 such as infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation.
 PS Example 15; Col 41-42; 41pp; English.
 CC The present invention provides antisense oligonucleotides with
 CC phosphorothioate backbones directed at the human E2F transcription factor
 CC 3 (E2F-3) coding sequences. These can be used in the therapy of diseases
 CC which can be treated by modulating E2F-3 expression and to prevent
 CC infection, inflammation and tumor formation
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3922 CGCCGCGCCGCGCTGC 3939

Db 20 CGTCGCGCCGCGCTGC 3
 RESULT 1443
 AAH56779/c
 ID AAH56779 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH56779;
 XX
 DT 24-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human daxx inhibitory antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ:101.
 XX
 KM Antisense oligonucleotide; daxx; inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KM Fas binding protein; CENP-C binding protein; daps; EAP; cytosolic;
 KM antiinflammatory; death associated protein 6; Ets-1 associated protein;
 KM infection; inflammation; tumor formation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6180353-B1.
 PD 30-JAN-2001.
 PF 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.
 PR 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Dean NM, Cowser LM;
 PT WPI; 2001-217744/22.
 PT Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of daxx useful
 PT for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 PT expression of daxx.
 PS Claim 1; Col 46; 59pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) up to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, where (I) inhibits expression of daxx (also known
 CC as Fas binding protein, CENP-C binding protein, daps for death associated
 CC protein 6 and EAP for Ets-1 associated protein). (I) has cytostatic and
 CC antiinflammatory activity, and can be used in antisense therapy and as a
 CC modulator of daxx. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of daxx in
 CC cells or tissues in vitro. (I) can be utilised for diagnostics,
 CC therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with the expression
 CC of daxx, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumor formation and as research reagent. The present sequence represents
 CC an inhibitory human daxx antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide which
 CC is used in the exemplification of the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3519 CTGCTTCAGAGAGAGCTG 3536
 Db 19 CTGCTTCAGAGAGAGCTG 2
 RESULT 1444
 AAH56779/c
 ID AAH56779 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH56779;
 XX
 DT 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX

```

FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base
FT      15..20
FT      /*tag= d
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy nucleotides"
FT      modified_base
FT      18
FT      /*tag= e
FT      /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX      WO9963114-A1.
XX
XX      09-DEC-1999.
XX
XX      01-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012080.
XX
XX      02-JUN-1998; 98US-00089195.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Dean N;
XX
XX      WPI; 2000-116373/10.
XX
XX      Antisense oligonucleotides to thymidylate synthase gene for treating e.g.
XX      hyperproliferative diseases such as cancer.
XX
XX      Example 2; Page 40; 66pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence is the antisense oligonucleotide 16022. It is a
XX      scrambled sequence derived from oligonucleotide 13793 which is a
XX      complementary to a portion of the start codon region (91-110) of human
XX      thymidylate synthase gene. It is capable of modulating the expression of
XX      thymidylate synthase by hybridising to the specific target region on the
XX      gene. This oligonucleotide inhibits cell proliferation when a
XX      therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount is administered. It
XX      can be used for diagnosis and treatment of hyperproliferative diseases
XX      like cancer and to distinguish thymidylate synthase-associated tumours
XX      from tumours having other etiologies in humans
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 13 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
OY      3788 GGGCAGGCGCGCGCGG 3805
      |||||
      3 GGGCGGCGCGCGCGCGG 20
DB
RESULT 1440
AAC60531/c
AC ID AAC60531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AAC60531;
XX
XX      31-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human fra-1 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 109022.
DE
XX      Human; fra-1; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; cytosatic;
XX      antiinflammatory; 2'-methoxyethyl wing; 2'-MOE wing; infection; cancer;
XX      ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX      Synthetic.
XX
XX      US6124133-A.
XX
XX      26-SEP-2000.
XX
XX      15-OCT-1999; 99US-00418641.
XX
XX      /

```

XX	15-OCT-1999;	99US-00418641.
PR	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX	Taylor JK, Cowseert LM;	
XX	WPI; 2000-601552/57.	
DR		
XX	Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to human fra	
PT	-1 and which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of	
PT	human fra-1, useful for modulating the expression of fra-1 in cells.	
XX	Claim 3; Col 41; 38pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense	
CC	oligonucleotides which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding fra-1. The	
CC	sequences may be oligodeoxyribonucleotides or chimeric oligonucleotides	
CC	containing a central gap region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides,	
CC	which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings. The	
CC	oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone and the cytidine	
CC	residues in the 2'-MOE wings are 5-methylcytidines. The fra-1 antisense	
CC	oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of fra-1 in	
CC	human cells or tissues. They can be used for diagnostics, therapeutics,	
CC	prophylaxis and as research reagents and in kits. Use of the antisense	
CC	compounds may also be useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay	
CC	infection, inflammation or tumour formation	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;	
Matches 16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Oy	1175 AGAAGTCATCCGACCT 1192	
Db	19 AGAGTCATCCGGCCCT 2	
RESULT 1441		
AAF31764/C		
ID	AAF31764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	AAF31764;	
XX		
DT	10-APR-2001 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human RANK antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 22.	
XX		
XX	Human; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;	
KW	receptor activator of NF-kappaB; RANK; infection; inflammation; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	US6171860-B1.	
XX		
PD	09-JAN-2001.	
XX		
PF	05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.	
XX		
PR	05-NOV-1999; 99US-00435296.	
XX		
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Baker BF, Cowseert LM;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2001-136876/14.	
XX		
PT	Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human	
PT	receptor activator of NF-kappaB useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and	
PT	treatment of diseases associated with expression of RANK.	
XX		
PS	Example 15; Col 42; 40pp; English.	

KM axon replacement; brain injury; spinal cord injury;
 KM upper motor neuron disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KM multiple sclerosis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 PN WO200024413-A1.
 XX
 XX 04-MAY-2000.
 PD 27-OCT-1999; 99WO-AU000931.
 XX
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98AU-00006748.
 XX
 PA (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.
 PA (COON-) COUNCIL QUEENSLAND INST MEDICAL RES.
 PA (UYME) UNIV MELBOURNE.
 XX
 PI Bartlett PF, Hartley L, Pilizzotto M, Kilpatrick T, Kontgen F,
 PI Coonan J, Greferath U, Boyd AW, Dottori M, Galea M, Paxinos G,
 PI Murphy M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-350585/30.
 XX
 PT Method of facilitating regeneration, growth and/or development of a
 PT central nervous system in an animal or bird, for treating disease or
 PT trauma comprises modifying levels of Eph receptor.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 17; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to identify mouse embryos
 CC containing a mutant EphA4 gene. Targeted disruption of the EphA4 gene was
 CC achieved by homologous recombination in ES cells. The mutant allele
 CC should contain a neomycin-resistance gene within the EphA4 gene. The
 CC present sequence hybridises to exon III of the ephA4 gene. A 600 bp band
 CC is generated from the mutant allele whereas a 645 bp product is generated
 CC from the wild type allele. EphA4 deficient mice were used to show that
 CC increasing levels of the Eph receptor, or a ligand for the receptor,
 CC facilitates regeneration, growth and development of the central nervous
 CC system. Eph receptors or their ligands can be used to regulate axon
 CC guidance and to facilitate the repair or replacement of nervous tissue in
 CC an animal or bird in response brain or spinal cord injury or a disease of
 CC the upper motor neuron or central nervous system. Such diseases include
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. NO. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4162 GCTCCTCTGCGCCAGCTT 4179
 Db 2 GCTCCTCTGCGCCAGCT 19
 RESULT 1438
 AA260202
 ID AA260202 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA260202;
 XX
 DT 25-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer F1170RAP for RAP3 identification or amplification.
 XX
 KM RAP3; rat; liver regeneration; hepatic cell proliferation; liver biopsy;
 KM liver transplant; bioartificial liver; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX
 PN BP976824-A1.
 XX

PD 02-FEB-2000.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98EP-00202336.
 PF
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98EP-00202336.
 PR
 XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM MOLECULAR THERAPEUTICS BV.
 XX
 XX Chamuleau RAFM, Groenink M, Van Der Vijet HN, Leegwater ACJ;
 PI WPI; 2000-147615/13.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 XX Isolated RAP3 gene, protein and antibody useful for diagnosing liver
 PT regeneration and/or cell proliferation.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 3; 31pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer which is based on the rat RAP3
 CC gene. The RAP3 gene and rap3 protein are involved in the regeneration
 CC processes of the liver, and the RAP3 gene is expressed specifically in
 CC the liver. The RAP3 gene is useful for designing PCR primers (such as the
 CC present sequence) and probes for detecting nucleotide sequences in a
 CC source material and as a marker of liver proliferation. The rap3 protein
 CC is useful for the diagnosis of liver regeneration and/or liver cell
 CC proliferation. Anti-rap3 antibodies, PCR primers and nucleotide sequences
 CC which act as probes are useful for detecting the occurrence of liver cell
 CC proliferation in a patient. Single stranded oligonucleotides that are
 CC complementary to RAP3 can be used as probes to detect the amount of mRNA
 CC transcribed from RAP3 present in a sample such as a liver biopsy, plasma
 CC or serum of a tissue or body fluid in comparison to a reference sample.
 CC The probes can also be used for screening a liver cDNA or genomic
 CC library. The rap3 protein is useful for enhancing the growth or
 CC regeneration of liver tissue. The methods of the invention can be used to
 CC establish the efficacy of therapeutic agents stimulating liver
 CC regeneration and for patients who have undergone liver transplantation
 CC and for monitoring patients treated with a bioartificial liver
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. NO. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 67 TGCCTCTAGCCATGCT 84
 Db 2 TGCCTCTAGCCATGCT 19
 RESULT 1439
 AA229758
 ID AA229758 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA229758;
 XX
 DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human thymidylate synthase antisense oligonucleotide 16022.
 XX
 KM Antisense; oligonucleotide; thymidylate synthase; cell proliferation;
 KM hyperproliferative disease; cancer; primer; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KM thymidylate synthase-associated tumour; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT modified_base /*tag= a
 FT /*note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..6
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /*note= "2'-methoxyethoxy nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 6

KW liver proliferation; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200003013-A2.
 XX 20-JAN-2000.
 PD 12-JUL-1999; 99WO-EP004938.
 XX 10-JUL-1999; 98EP-00202336.
 PR (AMST-) AMSTERDAM MOLECULAR THERAPEUTICS BV.
 XX Chamleau RAFM, Groenink M, Van Der Vliet HN, Leegwater ACJ;
 PI WPI; 2000-147615/13.
 DR Isolated RAP3 gene, protein and antibody useful for diagnosing liver
 PT regeneration and/or cell proliferation.
 XX Disclosure; Page 3; 42pp; English.
 XX AA25854-71 represent PCR primers, derived from the human RAP3 cDNA
 CC sequence. The RAP3 (regeneration association protein 3) gene is involved
 CC in regeneration processes of the liver. The RAP3 gene was found to be
 CC upregulated 6 hours after partial hepatectomy, after which it is
 CC downregulated. The PCR primers are useful for detecting nucleotide
 CC sequences in a source material. The RAP3 cDNA sequence is useful as a
 CC marker of liver proliferation. The RAP3 protein is useful for the
 CC diagnosis of liver regeneration and liver cell proliferation. RAP3
 CC antibodies, PCR primers and probes are useful for detecting the
 CC occurrence of liver cell proliferation in a patient. The RAP3 protein is
 CC also useful for enhancing the growth of regeneration of liver tissue
 CC comprising treating the liver tissue such as extracorporeal or
 XX intracorporeal
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 67 TGGCGTCTAGGCCATGCT 84
 |||||
 Db 2 TGGCTATTAGGCCATGCT 19
 RESULT 1436
 AA292701
 ID AA292701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AA292701;
 AC 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human CCR-2 promoter SNP (position 43018) constant PCR primer.
 DE CCR2; C-C chemokine receptor-2; human; promoter; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; detection; diagnostic;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular disease; inflammatory disease;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200006769-A2.
 XX WO200006769-A2.
 PD 10-FEB-2000.
 XX 20-JUL-1999; 99WO-GB002341.
 PF 25-JUL-1998; 98GB-00016193.
 XX 28-JAN-1999; 99GB-00001844.
 PR

XX (ZENE) ZENECA LTD.
 PA Smith JC, Anand R, Morten JEN;
 XX WPI; 2000-205470/18.
 DR Diagnosing chemokine receptor allele-2 polymorphisms for diagnosing
 PT rheumatoid arthritis and cardiovascular disease comprises determining the
 PT sequence of the allele or its promoter at specified positions.
 XX Example 2; Page 25; 35pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel method of diagnosing a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP) in the human C-C chemokine receptor-2 gene (CCR-2).
 CC The method of the invention comprises determining the nucleic acid
 CC sequence at at least 1 of 13 specific positions in the coding region of
 CC the CCR-2 gene and/or its promoter sequence. In the coding region of the
 CC CCR-2 gene (EMBL U80924) polymorphisms at positions 2385 and 2649 are
 CC detected, while in the CCR-2 promoter sequence (EMBL U95626) the
 CC polymorphisms that can be detected are at positions 40915, 41047, 41058,
 CC 41507, 41768, 42401, 42598, 42673, 42723, 42874 and 43018. The invention
 CC also relates to allele-specific primers and probes for detecting these
 CC SNPs, diagnostic kits comprising the diagnostic primers and probes, and
 CC methods of treating a patient by administering a CCR-2 ligand antagonist
 CC drug after diagnosing a SNP in the CCR-2 gene. The method is useful for
 CC diagnosing SNPs in the CCR-2 gene and is therefore useful in assessing
 CC the predisposition and/or susceptibility of an individual to conditions
 CC such as rheumatoid arthritis and cardiovascular diseases which are
 CC mediated by CCR-2 ligands. CCR-2 ligand antagonist drugs are useful for
 CC treating CCR-2 ligand mediated diseases in humans such as rheumatoid
 CC arthritis and other inflammatory diseases. The SNP identification method
 CC is also useful for assessing the efficacy of therapeutic compounds in the
 CC treatment of CCR-2 ligand mediator diseases and developing new drug
 CC therapies targeting allelic variants of the CCR-2 gene. Computer readable
 CC mediums comprising polymorphism-containing nucleic acids are useful in
 CC homology searching, mapping, haplotyping, genotyping, pharmacogenetic
 CC analysis and other bioinformatic analysis. Polymorphism-containing
 CC nucleic acids are useful in characterising individuals in terms of
 CC haplotype and other sub-groupings; this information may be used to
 CC determine the patient's susceptibility to treatment with particular
 CC drugs. SNPs of the CCR-2 gene are useful as genetic markers in linkage
 CC studies. Processes such as characterising individuals in terms of
 CC haplotype and other sub-groupings are made easier by storing the sequence
 CC information in a computer readable medium. Sequences 292700-292701
 CC represent a set of PCR primers for detecting an SNP (A to T mutation) at
 CC position 43018 of the CCR-2 promoter (EMBL U95626). Primer 292700 is the
 CC diagnostic allele-specific primer, while primer 292701 is a constant
 CC primer
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1010 ACTGCAAGCATGCAC 1027
 |||||
 Db 3 ACTGCAAGCATGCAC 20
 RESULT 1437
 AA52946
 ID AA52946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AA52946;
 AC 02-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 DT 02-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX Mouse EphA4 gene PCR primer P4.
 DE Mouse EphA4 gene PCR primer P4.
 KW Mouse; EphA4; Ephrin A4 receptor; neuroleptic; neuroprotective;
 KW CNS regeneration; axon guidance regulation; axon repair;

CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions.
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4947 ATGATTCATCGCTG 4964

Db 19 ATGCTTCATCGAGCTG 2

RESULT 1433

AAAX93192
 ID AAX93192 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX93192;

DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PN WO9927105-A2.

PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

PI Griffiths R;

XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PS Page 1570; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2251 ACCTCTCTGTTGGG 2268

|||||||

Db 3 ACCTCTCTGATTCGG 20

RESULT 1434

AAAX96724
 ID AAX96724 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX96724;

DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PN WO9927105-A2.

PD 03-JUN-1999.

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

PI Griffiths R;

XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

PS Page 1848; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2857 CTCTTCAAGCTGAAC 2874

Db 1 CTCTTCAAGCTGAATC 18

RESULT 1435

AAAZ5868
 ID AAZ5868 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ5868;

DT 25-APR-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer R1170RAP used to amplify a portion of the RAP3 gene.

XX RAP3; regeneration association protein 3; liver regeneration;

PI Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-059149/05.
 XX
 PT Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the
 XX diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.
 PS Disclosure; Col 4-5; 18pp; English.
 CC AAV3026-V3071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a
 CC human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5'
 CC -B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B
 CC and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking
 CC the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated
 CC with point mutations
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2355 TCCCAACAGCAGCTGCTC 2372
 DB 2 TCCCAACAGCAGCTGCTC 19
 RESULT 1431
 AA232720
 ID AA232720 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA232720;
 XX
 DT 31-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chemokine receptor CXCR3a-specific RT-PCR primer SCMS9.
 XX
 KW Chemokine receptor; CXCR3b; splice variant; N-terminus; CXCR3a;
 KW seven transmembrane; G-protein coupled; CXC; IP10; Mig; T-lymphocyte;
 KW recruitment; selective; activated; T-cell; Th1; Th2; Th17; Th18;
 KW tissue distribution; therapy; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW multiple sclerosis; transplantation; atherosclerosis; restenosis;
 KW cytokine; delayed type hypersensitivity reaction; RT-PCR; expression;
 KW reverse transcriptase-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950299-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-1999; 99WO-SE000501.
 XX
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98SE-00001098.
 XX
 PA (ASTR) ASTRA PHARM LTD.
 PA (ASTR) ASTRA AB.
 XX
 PI Delaney S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-633638/54.
 XX
 PT New polynucleotide encoding a variant chemokine receptor.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 6; 18pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents human chemokine receptor CXCR3a-specific reverse
 CC transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR) primer SCMS9, used with primer SCMS7
 CC (AA232719) to amplify human chemokine receptor CXCR3a cDNA for expression
 CC studies. The template cDNA was prepared via reverse transcription from T-
 CC cells and human tissues. The human chemokine receptor CXCR3 has two
 CC differentially spliced forms, CXCR3a and CXCR3b (AAV50129). Expression of

both forms was detected in human Th1 and Th2 cells and also faintly in
 spleen. Chemokines are a family of small cytokines which bring about the
 recruitment of leukocytes during inflammation. The CXC chemokines mostly
 attract neutrophils, while the CC chemokines are less selective. All
 CC chemokine receptors are seven transmembrane G-protein coupled receptors
 CC and most are receptors for a number of chemokines, CXCR3a being a
 CC receptor for the CXC chemokines IP10 and Mig. CXCR3a is expressed in
 CC activated, but not in resting T-lymphocytes, and may therefore play an
 CC important role in the selective recruitment of T-cells which occurs in T-
 CC cell mediated inflammatory conditions. CXCR3b may have an altered pattern
 CC of tissue distribution and function in the inflammatory process. Cells
 CC expressing the active CXCR3b are useful for identifying ligands,
 CC especially agonists and antagonists, of a chemokine receptor. In
 CC addition, the receptor facilitates identification of chemokines
 CC responsible for mediating inflammation reactions via interaction with
 CC CXCR3b. The modulation of inflammatory responses is of therapeutic
 CC benefit in many conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
 CC multiple sclerosis, transplantation, delayed type hypersensitivity
 CC reactions, atherosclerosis and restenosis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 198 GGAGAGCGGTGGCAGAA 215
 DB 3 GTGAGAGCGGTGGCAGAA 20
 RESULT 1432
 AA232569/c
 ID AA232569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA232569;
 XX
 DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 PA (GSEST) GENSET.
 PA Griffats R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 PS Page 1522; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 CC AA231991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AA231990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading

CC least 50 % of VEGF expression by the cell. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC can inhibit the growth of solid tumor and are useful as anticancer agents
CC and for treating rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 267 CCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
DB 1 CCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 18

RESULT 1428
AA15604/C
ID AA15604 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.

XX AA15604;
XX
DT 07-MAY-1999 (first entry)

XX Fragment of upstream sequence of coding region for VEGF.

XX Vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM solid tumor growth; anticancer agent; rheumatic arthritis;
KM diabetic retinitis; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX JP11042091-A.

XX 16-FEB-1999.

XX 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.

XX 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.

XX (TOAG) TOA GOSSEI CHEM IND LTD.

XX WPI; 1999-197823/17.

XX An antisense nucleic acid compound against vascular endothelial cell
PT growth factor (VEGF) - useful as an anticancer agent, and for treatment
PT of rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis.

XX Example 2; Page 12; 16pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents the a fragment of the upstream sequence
CC of the coding region for vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF).
CC Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to this region inhibit at least 50 %
CC of VEGF expression by the cell. The antisense oligonucleotides can
CC inhibit the growth of solid tumor and are useful as anticancer agents and
CC for treating rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 267 CCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
DB 20 CCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 3

RESULT 1429
AA231353/C
ID AA231353 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA231353;
XX
XX

DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE CXCR4 gene inhibiting antisense oligo AS(6)-110.

XX HIV cofactor inhibitor; HIV infection; CXCR4 gene; CCR5 gene;
KM drug composition; antisense; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9951751-A1.

XX 14-OCT-1999.

XX 01-APR-1999; 99WO-JP001722.

XX 02-APR-1998; 98JP-00125452.

XX (MARI-) MARINE BIO CO LTD.

XX Takaku H, Yamamoto N, Kimura T, Takai K, Wada A;

XX WPI; 1999-620207/53.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide-based HIV cofactor inhibitors, as drug
PT compositions for treatment of HIV infection.

XX Claim 6; Page 18; 59pp; Japanese.

CC The invention provides HIV cofactor inhibitors that contain
CC oligonucleotides with a base sequence complementary to the CXCR4 or CCR5
CC genes. Such inhibitors can be formulated into drug compositions for
CC prevention or treatment of HIV infection, with inhibition of expression
CC of CXCR4 or/and CCR5 gene. Sequences AA231307-362 represent antisense
CC oligonucleotides to the CXCR4 gene

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2361 GACCACTGCTCAGAG 2378
DB 19 GACCTCTGCTCAGAG 2

RESULT 1430

AAV73035
ID AAV73035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73035;

DT 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Human ras oncogene probe #10.

XX Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5847095-A.

XX 08-DEC-1998.

XX 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.

XX 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.

XX 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.

XX 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.

XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.

XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.

XX G protein-coupled receptor GPCR16 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:357.
 DE Human; G protein-coupled receptor; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
 XX immunomodulator; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; metabolic;
 KW immunosuppressive; ophthalmological; antibacterial; vitruclide; fungicide;
 KW protozoacide; hypertensive; hypotensive; analgesic; osteopathic;
 KW anticancer; antischismatic; antiallergic; anti-HIV; antidiabetic; vaccine;
 KW antifertility; antinflammatory; haemostatic; cell signal processing;
 KW cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; metabolic pathway modulation; cancer;
 KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200212343-A2.
 XX 14-FEB-2002.
 XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024787.
 XX 07-AUG-2000; 2000US-0223138P.
 XX 07-AUG-2000; 2000US-0223472P.
 XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224613P.
 XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224815P.
 XX 05-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260003P.
 XX 05-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260072P.
 XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260283P.
 XX 09-JAN-2001; 2001US-0260450P.
 XX 10-JAN-2001; 2001US-0261156P.
 XX 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263388P.
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263434P.
 XX 01-FEB-2001; 2001US-0265704P.
 XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269864P.
 XX 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274873P.
 XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276406P.
 XX 01-MAY-2001; 2001US-0287916P.
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX Stryek KA, Padigaru M, Zernhusen BD, Baumgartner JC, Li L;
 PI Casman SJ, Vernet CM, Ballinger RA, Shenoy SG, Kekuda R;
 PI Burgess CE, Mezes PS, Grose WM, Alsobrook JP, Gorman L;
 PI Larochele WJ, Taupier RJ, Colman SD, Szekeres ES;
 XX WPI; 2002-217180/27.
 XX New G-protein coupled receptor polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful for
 PT diagnosis, prevention or treatment of hematopoietic, neurodegenerative,
 PT immune and signal transduction pathway disorders.
 XX Example 2; Page 380; 492pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes novel human G protein-coupled receptors
 CC (GPCR) designated GPCR1-36 from the present invention. The GPCRs can have
 CC activities such as: antidiabetic; anorectic; immunomodulator; cytostatic;
 CC neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; analgesic; osteopathic;
 CC immunosuppressive; metabolic; ophthalmological; antibacterial; vitruclide;
 CC fungicide; protozoacide; hypertensive; hypotensive; anti-HIV; anticancer;
 CC antischismatic; antidiabetic; antiallergic; antifertility; haemostatic;
 CC and antinflammatory. They can be used in gene therapy and vaccine
 CC production. The GPCR proteins can be used for treating or preventing GPCR
 CC associated disorders such as cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, or a
 CC disorder related to cell signal processing and metabolic pathway
 CC modulation, in humans. GPCR proteins and the polynucleotides encoding
 CC them are useful for determining the presence of or predisposition to a
 CC disease, especially cancer associated with altered levels of GPCR
 CC proteins and polynucleotides, by measuring the level of protein
 CC expression or the amount of nucleic acid from a mammal and comparing it
 CC with another mammal not having or not predisposed to the disease. GPCR
 CC proteins are also useful for identifying an agent, especially cellular
 CC receptor or a downstream effector that binds to GPCR, for screening of a
 CC candidate substance interacting with an olfactory receptor polypeptide,
 CC its fragments or variants. The present sequence represents a PCR primer

CC used in the isolation of a novel human GPCR in the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2728 TGAAGACCAAGTCCGAGA 2745
 DB 2 TGAAGCTTAAGTCCGAGA 19
 RESULT 1651
 AAL42709
 ID AAL42709 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX AAL42709;
 AC
 XX
 DT 19-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Phenol and trichloroethylene decomposing microbe-specific probe 1.
 XX
 KW Probe; ss; detection; phenol and trichloroethylene decomposing microbe.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN JP2002085070-A.
 XX
 PD 26-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00273949.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00273949.
 XX
 PA (CANO) CANON KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-388912/42.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotide for detecting a phenol and trichloroethylene decomposing
 PT microbe.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 2; 10pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises 11 oligonucleotide probes designed to detect a
 CC phenol and trichloroethylene decomposing microbe. The oligonucleotide
 CC probes of the invention are useful for detecting a phenol and
 CC trichloroethylene decomposing microbe in a sample. The present sequence
 CC represents an oligonucleotide probe of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 510 ACCATGCTCCCTGCTCGAA 529
 DB 3 ACCATGAGYAGCTTACTCGAA 22
 RESULT 1652
 ABK41527/C
 ID ABK41527 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK41527;
 AC
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CTNNA3 exon-specific lower PCR primer #9.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; alpha-catenin; primer; ss; cytostatic; antifertility;
 KW cadherin-catenin related pathway; heart testis; cancer; gene therapy;

PS Disclosure; Page 27; 82pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to rat Glial cell-line Derived Neurotrophic
CC Factor (GDNF) family receptor alpha-4 (GFRalpha-4; see AAB61636 and
CC AAB61637). GFRalpha-4 is useful in the preparation of a medicament for
CC the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases, Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, motor neuron disease, peripheral neuropathy, spinal
CC cord injury, familial hirschsprung disease, carcinomas, and diseases
CC associated with GFRalpha-4 receptor dysfunction and in alleviating pain.
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for rat GFRalpha-4. This sequence
CC was used in the identification of coding sequences for the GFRalpha-4
CC proteins of the present invention (see AAF1061-AAF1063)

SO Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3241 TCACCCCACTCATCTGG 3258
DB 5 TCACCCCACTCATCTGG 22

RESULT 1648
AAF74619/C
ID AAF74619 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC AAF74619;
XX
XX 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene PCR primer #40.
XX
XX Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; human; adapter;
KM DNA sequencing; gel resolution; medical diagnosis; genetic mapping;
KM genetic identification; forensic analysis; molecular biology research;
KM primer extended product; restriction endonuclease recognition domain;
KM RERD; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6190889-B1.
PN 20-FEB-2001.
PD
XX 07-JAN-1999; 99US-00226683.
PF
XX 01-NOV-1996; 96US-00742755.
PR
XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA
XX Jones DH;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-217897/22.
DR
XX
XX Removing primer sequence from, or blocking restriction endonuclease (RE)
PT recognition domain in primer extended product, comprises digesting
PT product by RE or an enzyme which cuts the RE recognition domain.

PS Example 4; Col 58; 49pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for removing a primer sequence
CC (PS) from a primer extended product (I) or blocking restriction
CC endonuclease recognition domain (RERD) in (I) involving digesting (I)
CC with: (a) a RE recognising double stranded (ds) RERD comprised by PS in
CC (I); or (b) an enzyme that recognises ds enzyme recognition site in (I)
CC thus blocking cutting mediated by RERD in (I), respectively. The method
CC can be used for removing a primer sequence from a primer extended product
CC or blocking restriction endonuclease recognition domain in a primer
CC extended product. The method is useful in DNA sequencing methods
CC including medical diagnostics, genetic mapping, genetic identification,
CC forensic analysis and molecular biology research. The present sequence

CC represents a cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene PCR
CC primer which is used in an example from the present invention for the
CC demonstration of interval sequencing mediated by class-III restriction
CC endonuclease generated 5' overhangs and template-directed ligation

SO Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1039 CAGAGGACATCTTAAG 1056
DB 22 CAGAGGACATCTTAAG 5

RESULT 1649
AAH78984/C
ID AAH78984 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC AAH78984;
XX
XX 23-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Human hep90beta PCR primer PI.
XX
XX Human; hep90beta; heat shock protein 90beta; promoter; gene expression;
KM PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX CN1299871-A.
PN 20-JUN-2001.
PD
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125931.
PF
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125931.
PR
XX (BASI-) INST BASIC MEDICAL SCI CHINESE ACAD MEDI.
PA
XX Shen Y, Liu J, Wang X;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-515306/57.
DR
XX
XX Human originating promoter for human body cell to express exogenous gene
PT efficiently.

PS Example 1; Page 5 (disclosure); 22pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a human promoter used for high expression of an
CC exogenous gene in a human cell. The promoter is from the human thermal
CC shock protein gene hep90beta. The present sequence is a primer used in an
CC example illustrating the invention

SO Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1696 CAGAGGACCGAGCCG 1713
DB 19 CAGAGGACCGAGCTCG 2

RESULT 1650
ABL92875
ID ABL92875 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC ABL92875;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2002 (first entry)

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1994 GCCTGACGACGAGACCGGA 2013
 DB 2 GCCCGAGTAYAGAACCGGA 21

RESULT 1645

AAZ56470
 ID AAZ56470 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAZ56470;

DT 21-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor KDR RT-PCR primer #1.

KM Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; KDR; VEGFR1; VEGFR;

XX haematopoietic stem cell population; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO961584-A1.

PD 02-DEC-1999.

PF 28-MAY-1999; 99WO-US012054.

PR 29-MAY-1998; 98US-0087153P.

PA (UVE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.

PI (ZIEG/) ZIEGLER B L.

PI Ziegler BL, Peschle C;

DR WPI; 2000-086715/07.

PT Preparation of a cell population.

PS Example; Page 41; 83pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for preparing a cell population

CC enriched for long-term repopulating human haematopoietic stem cells. The

CC method comprises obtaining a population of cells from human

CC haematopoietic tissue and isolating a population of KDR+ cells. KDR is a

CC human vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR1). The novel

CC cell population can be used to inhibit rejection of a transplanted organ,

CC by administering the KDR+ cells of the donor to a tissue recipient. The

CC present sequence represents a reverse transcription PCR primer for KDR,

CC which is used in an example from the present invention

CC

CC

CC

CC

DE PCR primer for Heterosigma akashiwo Na+-ATPase gene.
 XX Na+-ATPase; enzyme; salt-resistant plant; PCR primer; ss.
 KM Heterosigma akashiwo.
 OS JP2000050874-A.
 PN 22-FEB-2000.
 PD 07-AUG-1998; 98JP-00225032.
 PF 07-AUG-1998; 98JP-00225032.
 PR (NORO) NORINSUISANSHO KOKUSAI NORIN SUISANGYO.
 PA WPI; 2000-353222/31.
 DR New Na+-ATPase gene, useful for preparation of salt-resistant plants.
 PT Example 2; Page 8; 21pp; Japanese.
 PS This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the Heterosigma
 CC akashiwo Na+-ATPase of the invention. The Na+-ATPase gene is useful for
 CC the preparation of a salt-resistant plant
 XX

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 12 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 551 CAAGCGGAGGAGCTGCT 568
 DB 1 CAAGCGGAGGAGCTGCT 18

RESULT 1647

AAF31067
 ID AAF31067 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAF31067;

DT 06-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Rat GFRA1pha-4 PCR primer RAT-GFRA1pha4-spl.

KM Rat; GFRA1pha-4; carcinoma; PCR primer; familial hirschsprung disease;

KM glial cell-line derived neurotrophic factor; neurodegenerative disease;

KM GDNF family receptor alpha-4; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;

KM peripheral neuropathy; spinal cord injury; motor neuron disease; pain;

KM ss.

OS Rattus rattus.

PN WO200102557-A1.

PD 11-JAN-2001.

PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-EP004918.

PR 29-JUN-1999; 99GB-00015200.

PA (JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.

PI Masure SLJ, Clik M, Hoefnagel EW;

DR WPI; 2001-138137/14.

PT Glial cell-line derived neurotrophic factor family receptor alpha-4,

PT useful for preparing medicaments for treating neurodegenerative diseases

PT (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease) and carcinomas.

```
PF 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339964.
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339964.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX WPI; 2000-181819/16.
DR
PT Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Ship-2 expression
PT and for detecting nucleic acids encoding Ship-2.
XX
XX Example 13; Col 38; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotides that specifically hybridise with, and inhibit the
CC expression of, nucleic acids encoding human Ship-2 (also called SH-2-
CC containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-2). Also described is a
CC method of inhibiting the expression of Ship-2 in human cells or tissues
CC in vitro comprising contacting the cells with the phosphorothioate
CC antisense oligonucleotides. The phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotides can be used to treat animals (especially humans)
CC suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
CC with Ship-2 expression. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for
CC human Ship-2, which is used in an example from the present invention
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 638 CTGGCTGCTGATCGGAA 655
Db 1 CTGGCTGCTGATCGGAA 18
RESULT 1643
AA295601/c
ID AA295601 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AA295601;
AC
XX 07-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human endoglin PCR primer SEQ ID NO:33.
DE
XX Human; endoglin; hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; HHT;
KW Osler-Weber-Rendu disease; diagnosis; identification; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6022687-A.
PN
XX 08-FEB-2000.
PD
XX
XX 29-NOV-1995; 95US-00564496.
PF
XX 29-NOV-1994; 94US-00346129.
PR
XX (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
XX
XX Marchuk DA, McAllister K, Letarte M;
PI WPI; 2000-222459/19.
DR
XX
XX Diagnosing hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia by identifying genetic
PT mutations that lead to susceptibility to the disease.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 7-8; 40pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (1) for diagnosing, or
```

```
CC identifying a predisposition to, hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia
CC (HHT) (also called Osler-Weber-Rendu disease) comprising determining
CC whether a sample of genomic DNA from the subject contains a mutation in
CC the gene encoding endoglin (the mutation is indicative of a
CC predisposition to HHT). The method may be used for diagnosing (or
CC identifying individuals with a predisposition to developing) HHT. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for the human endoglin gene,
CC which is used in the exemplification of the present invention
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 2794 AGAGTCAGAGGAGGAGAA 2811
Db 22 AGAGTCAGAGGAGGAGAA 5
RESULT 1644
AA234877
ID AA234877 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AA234877;
AC
XX 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Feline CD80 (B7-1) PCR 5' primer B7-2.
DE
XX
XX CD80; B7-1; feline; cat; recombinant virus; vaccine; immunomodulator;
KW tumour; cancer; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Felis catus.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9957295-A1.
PN
XX 11-NOV-1999.
PD
XX
XX 30-APR-1999; 99WO-US009504.
PF
XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-00071711.
PR
XX (SCHE ) SCHERING-PLOUGH LTD.
PA (SCHE ) SCHERING-PLOUGH VETERINARY CORP.
XX
XX Winslow BJ, Cochran MD;
PI WPI; 2000-062155/05.
DR
XX
XX Novel recombinant virus useful as immunomodulators, particularly in
PT vaccines.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 51; 230pp; English.
XX
XX This oligonucleotide represents 5' primer B7-2 used in the PCR
CC amplification of a 344 nucleotide fragment encoding a central region of
CC the constant domain of feline CD80 (B7-1). The primer based on human and
CC feline CD80 sequences. Peripheral blood mononuclear cell CDNA was used as
CC template. A full-length cDNA (see AA234836) for feline CD80 was
CC subsequently obtained. The invention relates to a recombinant virus that
CC contains at least one foreign nucleic acid, inserted into a nonessential
CC genomic region, that encodes feline CD28, CD80, CD86 or CTLA-4 protein,
CC or their immunogenic fragments, and is expressed when the recombinant
CC virus is introduced into a suitable host. The recombinant virus may
CC further comprise a foreign nucleic acid encoding an immunogen derived
CC from a feline pathogen. It is used to enhance or suppress an immune
CC response in a feline, particularly as a vaccine
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
```

AAK57135/c
 ID AAK57135 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAK57135;
 XX
 DT 22-UTL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mutant KCNQ3 primer 30.
 XX
 KM KCNQ3; KCNQ3; human; murine; potassium channel; diagnosis; prognosis;
 KM benign familial neonatal epilepsy; BFNE; juvenile myotonic epilepsy; JME;
 KM rolandic epilepsy; mutant; treatment; screening; epilepsy; detection;
 KM gene therapy; drug screening; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO921875-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-MAY-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-OCT-1998; 98MO-US022375.
 XX
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063147P.
 XX
 PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Singh NA, Leppert MF, Charlier C;
 XX
 DR MPI; 1999-312938/26.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid encoding potassium channels KCNQ2 and 3.
 XX
 PS Claim 65; Page 152; 195pp; English.
 XX
 SQ This invention describes novel human and mouse potassium channel proteins
 CC KCNQ2 and KCNQ3. Detecting mutations in sequences that encode KCNQ2 or
 CC KCNQ3, or the loss of one copy of these genes, is used for diagnosis and
 CC prognosis of benign familial neonatal epilepsy (BFNE), juvenile myotonic
 CC epilepsy (JME) or rolandic epilepsy (RE). Cells (or transgenic animals)
 CC that express wild-type or mutant KCNQ2 or 3 (also the proteins themselves
 CC in cell-free form) are used to screen for agents that can be used to
 CC treat or prevent these forms of epilepsy. Fragments of the encoding
 CC nucleic acids are used as probes or primers, either for detecting
 CC mutations or for isolation of related sequences, while the complete
 CC sequences may be used in gene therapy to provide wild-type protein.
 CC Antibodies specific for mutant or wild-type proteins are used as
 CC diagnostic reagents and for drug screening. The KCNQ2 and 3 proteins are
 CC useful in rational design of drugs and therapeutically (in replacement
 CC therapies). The forms of epilepsy associated with mutations in KCNQ2 and
 CC 3 sequences can now be diagnosed early (before symptoms are manifest),
 CC and better treatment options will be available. AAK57074-K57139 are
 CC primers used in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 4083 CCTCAGTGAAGTGGCACT 4100
 DB 21 CCCGAGTGAAGTGGCACT 4
 XX
 RESULT 1641
 ID AAK01783/c
 XX AAK01783 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AAK01783;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator primer A.
 XX
 KM Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; sequencing;
 KM genetic identification; forensic analysis; genetic counseling;
 KM medical diagnostic; offset collection; multiplex automation; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5858671-A.
 XX
 PD 12-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 01-NOV-1996; 96US-00742755.
 XX
 PR 01-NOV-1996; 96US-00742755.
 XX
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Jones DH;
 XX
 DR MPI; 1999-119868/10.
 XX
 PT Sequencing of double stranded nucleic acids - by an iterative and
 PT regenerative method which uses a restriction enzyme with a cleavage site
 PT separate from it's recognition site.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Col 58; 52pp; English.
 XX
 SQ This sequence is an oligonucleotide used to describe a sequencing method
 CC which identifies the first and second nucleotides in double (ds) nucleic
 CC acid segments. The method can be used to sequence DNA, for example, in
 CC genetic identification, forensic analysis, genetic counseling or medical
 CC diagnostics. The method sequences in discrete intervals that start at one
 CC end of each DNA segment. The method overcomes problems inherent in other
 CC sequencing methods, such as the need for gel resolution of DNA fragments
 CC and the generation of artifacts caused by ss DNA secondary structures. It
 CC can be used to create offset collections of DNA segments, and sequence
 CC the segments in parallel, to provide continuous sequence information over
 CC long intervals. This method is also suitable for automation and multiplex
 CC automation to sequence large sets of segments
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1039 CAGAGAGCATCTTAAG 1056
 DB 22 CAGAGATCATCTTAAG 5
 XX
 RESULT 1642
 ID AA291409
 XX AA291409 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AA291409;
 XX
 DT 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Ship-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO.2.
 XX
 KM Human; Ship-2; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; detection;
 KM inhibition; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-2;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US6025198-A.
 XX
 PD 15-FEB-2000.
 XX

OY 3681 CCCAGCATGCTCACC 3698
 Db 22 CGCAGCATGCTCACC 5

RESULT 1638
 AAX61205
 ID AAX61205 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAX61205;

XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Human chromosome alpha-satellite region.

XX Probe; human; chromosome 17 triple-helix forming oligonucleotide;
 KM genetic disorder; missing chromosome; aneuploidy; chromosome 21;
 KM infectious disease; diagnosis; alpha-satellite region; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9924622-A1.

XX 20-MAY-1999.

XX 10-NOV-1998; 98WO-US023765.

XX 10-NOV-1997; 97US-0064997P.

XX (UYPR-) UNIV PRINCETON.

XX Johnson MD, Fresco JR;

XX WPI; 1999-327425/27.

XX Novel use of triple helix forming oligonucleotides, useful for in situ
 PT detection of double stranded target sequence.

XX Claim 19; Page 13; 45p; English.

XX This sequence represents a human chromosome alpha-satellite region. The
 CC invention relates to the use of a triple-helix forming oligonucleotide
 CC for in situ detection of a double-stranded target nucleic acid sequence.
 CC The method can be used to detect a genetic disorder e.g. to detect an
 CC extra or missing chromosome or fragment or aneuploidy, especially for
 CC detecting an extra or missing chromosome 17 or 21. The method can be also
 CC be used to screen for individuals at risk of developing a disease or for
 CC diagnosing an infectious disease. The use of triple helix forming
 CC oligonucleotides allows in situ detection of double stranded target
 CC sequence as opposed to prior art uses of developing potential anti-gene
 CC therapeutic agents or artificial restriction endonucleases

XX Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3082 GCAGAGCAGGAGAGC 3099

Db 4 GAAAGACGAGAGAGAGC 21

RESULT 1639

XX AAZ28257/C

XX AAZ28257 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAZ28257;

XX 05-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human CFTR PCR primer A (#40).

XX Sequencing; iterative; regenerative; automation; PCR; primer;
 KM restriction enzyme; ligation; amplification; CFTR;
 KM cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 15 /+tag= a /note= "methylated base"

XX WO9945153-A2.

XX 10-SEP-1999.

XX 04-MAR-1999; 99WO-US004883.

XX 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035183.

XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX Jones DH;

XX WPI; 1999-590800/50.

XX Sequencing of double stranded nucleic acids using an iterative and
 PT regenerative process with a restriction enzyme.

XX Example 4; Page 91; 144p; English.

XX This sequence represents a human CFTR PCR primer A (#40), used with PCR
 CC primer B (#41, AAZ28258) to amplify a template DNA (consisting of a
 CC portion of the human cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator
 CC (CFTR) gene) in a novel iterative and regenerative DNA sequencing method
 CC (PCR). This method initially involves digesting the double stranded DNA
 CC segment to be sequenced with a restriction enzyme to produce a double
 CC stranded molecule having a single stranded overhang sequence
 CC corresponding to an enzyme cut site. An adaptor having a cycle
 CC identification tag, a restriction enzyme recognition sequence, a sequence
 CC identification region, and a detectable label, is then hybridised to the
 CC target nucleic acid to form a ligated molecule. This ligated molecule is
 CC identified using the detectable label, and is then amplified with a
 CC primer specific for the cycle identification tag of the adaptor. This
 CC process is then repeated on the amplified molecule to gain sequence
 CC information. The method can be used in e.g., genetic identification,
 CC forensic analysis, genetic counselling, or medical diagnostics. It can be
 CC used for sequencing of previously uncharacterised viral, bacterial or
 CC protozoan human pathogens, as well as sequencing of genomes of plant and
 CC animal species of agricultural, environmental and scientific interest.
 CC The method does not require high resolution separations and generate
 CC signals more amenable to analysis. The method can also be easily
 CC automated and can be carried out on DNA that is almost entirely double
 CC stranded, thus preventing the formation of secondary structures that
 CC complicate the known sequencing methods that rely on hybridisation to
 CC single stranded templates (e.g., sequencing by hybridisation), and
 CC overcoming obstacles posed by microsatellite repeats, other direct
 CC repeats, and inverted repeats, in a given DNA segment

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1039 CAGAGCATCTTAGG 1056

Db 22 CAGAGCATCTTAGCG 5

RESULT 1640

XX MPI; 1996-286827/29.
 DR Human gene for endoglin (transforming growth factor beta binding protein)
 XX - useful in diagnosis and gene therapy of hereditary haemorrhagic
 PT telangiectasia.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 13; 71pp; English.
 XX
 CC Oligonucleotides derived from introns of the endoglin gene can be used as
 CC primers for amplifying a single exon of the endoglin gene for its use in
 CC diagnosis of haemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT). DNA encoding endoglin can
 CC be used for gene therapy of HHT which is caused by inheritance of a
 CC defective gene, e.g. endoglin, beta-glycan, TGF-beta type I or II
 CC receptor or TGF-beta/activin type I receptor. Two primers (AA113769,
 CC AA113770) were used to amplify a 227 base pair exon sequence of the
 CC endoglin gene. Primer pairs used in this method are described in AA113757
 CC -78
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2794 AGAGTCAGAGAGAGAA 2811
 DB 22 AGAGTCAGAGAGAGACA 5
 RESULT 1636
 AAT35321/c
 ID AAT35321 standard; cDNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT35321;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 13-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human SH-PRP1 gene PCR primer, 800B.
 XX
 KW PRP; protein tyrosine phosphatase; SH2; Src homology region 2;
 KW chromosome 12p; abnormality; mutation; detection; probe; neoplasia;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; diagnosis; megakaryocyte regulation;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN USS53636-A.
 PN
 PD 16-JUL-1996.
 PD
 PF 28-FEB-1994; 94US-00202389.
 PF
 XX 26-JUN-1991; 91US-00721112.
 PR 31-JAN-1992; 92US-00829141.
 PR 01-DEC-1992; 92US-00983926.
 PR
 PA (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL ASSOC.
 PA (MAST) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 PI Neel BG, Rosenberg RD, Freeman RM, Plutsky J;
 DR MPI; 1996-341506/34.
 DR
 PT Detecting 12p chromosomal abnormality associated with neoplastic disease
 PT - using SH-PRP1 protein tyrosine phosphatase gene specific probe.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Fig 9; 63pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT35314-T35327 are a set of PCR primers used to amplify regions of the
 CC human cDNA sequence encoding SH-PRP1 (protein tyrosine phosphatase-1,
 CC with two SH2 domains). The primers are used in the analysis of the SH-

CC PRP1 gene of patients with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL). A
 CC fragment complementary to the SHPRP-1 sequence from nucleotides 537-653 is
 CC used as a probe to detect a chromosome 12p13 abnormality associated with
 CC neoplastic disease, in partic. ALL. The probe hybridises to a part of the
 CC region coding for the two tandem SH2 domains (see AAR9312). If the probe
 CC will not hybridise DNA of chromosome 12p13 from a patient sample it is
 CC indicative of an abnormality, normally associated with neoplasia.
 CC Alternatively the wild-type SH-PRP1 or SH-PRP2 gene or protein may be
 CC used for comparison to sequenced PRP genes taken from a patient, where
 CC differences indicate an abnormality. The activity of SH-PRP1 may also be
 CC purposely altered by mutation to effect a change in megakaryocyte
 CC function and hence platelet production. (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3239 CATCAACCCCACTACAT 3256
 DB 19 CATCAATGCCACTACAT 2
 RESULT 1637
 AA117078/c
 ID AA117078 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AA117078;
 XX
 DT 01-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Oligonucleotide 6 for constructing pyruvate decarboxylase DNA.
 XX
 KW pyruvate decarboxylase; ethanol; alpha-tubulin gene; fine alga cell;
 KW recombinant; Chlamydomonas reinhardtii; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydomonas reinhardtii.
 OS
 PN JP10057068-A.
 PN
 PD 03-MAR-1998.
 PD
 PF 21-AUG-1996; 96JP-00220062.
 PF
 PR 21-AUG-1996; 96JP-00220062.
 PR
 PA (MITO) MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO KK.
 PA
 DR MPI; 1998-210401/19.
 DR
 PT New pyruvate decarboxylase gene - used to recombine algae, useful for
 PT production of ethanol.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 13; 15pp; Japanese.
 PS
 CC This oligonucleotide is used for constructing a pyruvate decarboxylase
 CC enzyme encoding DNA. A recombinant vector comprising this encoding DNA
 CC sequence can be used for improving pyruvate decarboxylase activity in a
 CC host cell. A recombinant plasmid pCRPDC1 comprising the pyruvate
 CC decarboxylase DNA sequence was recombined downstream of the promoter of
 CC alpha-tubulin gene from Chlamydomonas. The recombinant fine alga cell had
 CC an improved pyruvate decarboxylase activity. The algal cell may be used
 CC to produce ethanol by culturing it in a suitable medium. The method can
 CC prepare ethanol more efficiently than conventionally used methods
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

SQ	Sequence	21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match		0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity		88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches	16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	2326 TCACGACAGCAGTACG	2343
DB	20 TTCAGCTCGACGACG	3
 RESULT 1633		
ID	AAQ74042	
ID	AAQ74042 standard; DNA; 22 BP.	
AC	AAQ74042;	
XX		
DT	29-JAN-1996 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human interferon gamma primer.	
KW	Interferon gamma; primer; mRNA; specificity; pharmaceutical; ss.	
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
PN	JP07123984-A.	
XX		
PD	16-MAY-1995.	
XX		
PF	05-NOV-1993; 93JP-00275852.	
XX		
PR	05-NOV-1993; 93JP-00275852.	
XX		
PA	(HITB) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.	
XX		
DR	WPI, 1995-211627/28.	
FT	A primer for the detection and the determ. of a specific messenger RNA -	
PT	can detect and determine specific mRNA(s) with high reliability.	
XX		
PS	Claim 1; Page 15; 35pp; Japanese.	
XX		
CC	AAQ74042-Q74044 are primers used for the amplification of human	
CC	interferon-gamma (AAQ74060). They are used specifically for the detection	
CC	and isolation of this sequence. The primers have the advantage of high	
CC	sensitivity and reliability and are useful in the pharmaceutical industry	
SQ	Sequence	22 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match		0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity		88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches	16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	5086 TTTCAGCTCTGCTTCCT	5103
DB	1 TTTCAGCTCTGCATCCT	18
 RESULT 1634		
ID	AAQ84778	
ID	AAQ84778 standard; DNA; 22 BP.	
XX		
AC	AAQ84778;	
XX		
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)	
DT	22-SEP-1995 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human-specific beta-globin amplification reverse primer.	
KW	Primer; PCR; amplify; mouse; CD34 gene; probe; yolk sac; marker gene;	
KW	differentiation; hematopoietic; stem cell; MHC class; blood; transplant;	
KX	tissue rejection; chimeric tissues; human; globin; ss.	
XX		

XX 08-APR-2004.
PD 22-SEP-2003; 2003WO-JP012052.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002JP-00280034.
PR
XX (NAGO-) NAGOYA IND SCI RES INST.
PA (GIFU-) GIFU INT INST BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Yamada Y, Yokota M;
XX WPI; 2004-316120/29.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of specific single polynucleotide polymorphisms in a patient for
PT prediction of the genetic risk of developing hypertension.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 66-101; 130pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The specification describes a method for prediction of genetic risk of
CC development of hypertension. The method comprises analysis the genotype
CC of specific gene polymorphisms in a clinical nucleic acid sample. The
CC gene polymorphisms analysed are one or both of the following two sets:
CC variation at base 1648 of glycoprotein 1a gene, variation at base 190 of
CC chemokine receptor 2 gene, variation at base 1100 of apolipoprotein C-III
CC gene, variation at base 825 of G-protein beta3 subunit gene, and
CC variation at base -850 of tumour necrosis factor alpha gene, variation at
CC base -238 of tumour necrosis factor alpha gene, variation at base 3494 of
CC insulin receptor substrate 1 gene, variation at base 1018 of glycoprotein
CC 1balpha gene. The present sequence represents a human polynucleotide,
CC which is referred to in the course of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 742 CCAAGCTGACCAAGCTCA 759
Db 18 CCAAGCTGAGAGACTCA 1
RESULT 1629
AD013819
ID AD013819 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AD013819;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Microsatellite analysis primer #49.
XX
KW se; antiarteriosclerotic; laminin A; mutation; diagnosis;
KW progeroid disease; Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome;
KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; primer; chromosome 1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004035753-A2.
XX
PD 29-APR-2004.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US033058.
XX
PR 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419541P.
XX 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0463084P.
XX
PA (PROG-) PROGERIA RES FOUND INC.
PA (NYME-) NEW YORK STATE OFFICE MENTAL HEALTH.
PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Eriksson MBH, Collins FS, Gordon LB, Brown TW;

XX WPI; 2004-348447/32.
DR
XX
XX Detecting a biological condition associated with a dominant laminin A
PT (LMNA) mutation, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating a
PT progeroid disease that is Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome, and/or
PT arteriosclerosis.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 56; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a biological condition
CC associated with a dominant laminin A (LMNA) mutation in a subject
CC comprising determining whether a subject nucleic acid sequence in or
CC the mutation comprises a variant nucleic acid sequence in or
CC corresponding to codon 608, 644, 145, 471, 527 or 269 of human LMNA, or
CC two or more mutations. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases or conditions associated with the mutation of LMNA, such as
CC progeroid disease that is Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome, or
CC arteriosclerosis or atherosclerosis. This sequence corresponds to a
CC primer used in a microsatellite analysis of chromosome 1q21.3-23.1
CC containing the laminin A gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2685 GACAGCCAGACAGACATT 2702
Db 1 GCCAGCCATGACAGATT 18
RESULT 1630
ADN61560
ID ADN61560 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADN61560;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Fungal infection detection related PCR primer VIIb SEQ ID NO:14.
XX
KW detection; fungal infection; soil fungal infection;
KW vegetable fungal infection; pathogenic fungus; Microcentropora acerina;
KW Fibularhizoctoma carotae; Pythium; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004040017-A2.
XX
PD 13-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 31-OCT-2003; 2003WO-GB004712.
XX
PR 01-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00025550.
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00025551.
XX
PA (CARR-) CARROTECH AS.
PA (COCK/) COCKBAIN J R M.
XX
PI Hermansen A, Klemsdal S, Naerstad R, Wanner L, Lund G;
XX WPI; 2004-376207/35.
XX
XX Detecting fungal infection of soil or vegetables by Microcentropora
PT acerina, Fibularhizoctoma carotae or Pythium species by treating the
PT sample of soil or vegetable and effecting a PCR on DNA released by lysis
PT of the fungal cells.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 14; 44pp; English.
XX

CC bacterial, fungal or parasitic infection. The disease may also be cancer,
CC inflammatory disease, cardiovascular disease, metabolic disease,
CC neurological disease and may have a genetic basis. The methods are useful
CC for screening for and monitoring the disease. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer for a major urinary protein (MUP), which is used
CC in an example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3366 CTGGGGCCCTGCAGGGGA 3383

DB 4 CTAGGGCCCTGCAGGGTA 21

RESULT 1626

ADL09370 ADL09370 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADL09370;

AC 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE HLA locus-specific capture oligonucleotide #136.

XX ss; primer; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; HLA genotyping; human; PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US670124-B1.

PN 30-DEC-2003.

PD 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.

XX 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.

PR (STEM-) STEMCYTE INC.

XX Chow R, Tonal R;

PI WPI; 2004-068584/07.

DR Identifying an HLA genotype of a subject by hybridizing the amplification

XX products with an HLA locus-specific capture oligonucleotide and detecting

PT the detectable complexes to identify the HLA genotype of the subject.

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 138; 68pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of identifying a human leukocyte antigen

CC (HLA) genotype of a subject comprising: obtaining a sample comprising a

CC template nucleic acid from the subject; amplifying the template nucleic

CC acid with HLA allele-specific forward primers and HLA allele-specific

CC reverse primers to form amplification products; hybridizing the

CC amplification products with an HLA locus-specific capture oligonucleotide

CC; and detecting the detectable complexes to identify the HLA genotype of

CC the subject. The present sequence represents one of 276 HLA locus-

CC specific capture oligonucleotides of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1627
ADJ74630/C
ID ADJ74630 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADJ74630;

AC 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer SEQ ID NO:54.

XX restenosis; coronary angioplasty; balloon coronary angioplasty;

XX stent coronary angioplasty; ss; primer; primer.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2004015104-A1.

PN 19-FEB-2004.

PD 20-MAR-2003; 2003WO-UP003478.

XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00233041.

PR (NAGO-) NAGOYA IND SCI RES INST.

XX (GIFU-) GIFU INT INST BIOTECHNOLOGY.

PA Yamada Y, Yokota M;

PI WPI; 2004-180672/17.

DR Analysis of specific gene polymorphisms in clinical nucleic acid sample

XX for prediction of risk of restenosis after balloon or stent coronary

PT angioplasty.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 54; 164pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for predicting the risk of

CC restenosis after coronary angioplasty comprising analysing specific gene

CC polymorphisms in a clinical nucleic acid sample. The method is useful for

CC the diagnosis of the genetic risk of restenosis following balloon or

CC stent coronary angioplasty. The method has high accuracy and high

CC estimation ratio. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of

CC the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 742 CCAAGCTGACCACTCA 759

DB 18 CCAAGCTGACCACTCA 1

RESULT 1628

AD044053/C
ID AD044053 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AD044053;

AC 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide sequence of human polynucleotide #23.

XX hypertension; gene polymorphism; glycoprotein 1a; chemokine receptor 2;

XX apolipoprotein C-II; G-protein beta3 subunit;

XX tumour necrosis factor alpha; insulin receptor substrate 1;

XX glycoprotein Iba1pha; human; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004029243-A1.

PN

PS Example 2; Fig 4; 135pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for diagnosing the risk of
CC myocardial infarction. The method comprises: (a) the analysis of 2 or
CC more polymorphisms selected from groups including the polymorphism of the
CC base at position 1019 in connexin 37 gene, the polymorphism of the base
CC at position -863 in tumour necrosis factor alpha gene, and the
CC polymorphism of the base at position 4070 in apolipoprotein E gene, which
CC related to myocardial infarction; (b) determining the genotype of a
CC nucleic acid sample based on the polymorphism data obtained in (a); and
CC (c) determining the genetic risk of myocardial infarction from the
CC genotype determined in (b). Also described: (1) diagnosing risk from
CC myocardial infarction by analysing polymorphisms of specified genes
CC before genotyping of the nucleic acid sample based on the obtained
CC polymorphism data, and determining genetic risk of myocardial infarction
CC for the determined genotype; (2) a kit for detecting genotypes containing
CC 2 or more polymorphisms of the defined genes; and (3) immobilised nucleic
CC acids obtained by fixing 2 or more of the already specified gene onto an
CC insoluble support. The method can be used for diagnosing risk from
CC myocardial infarction, which is applicable in providing supplementary
CC information for appropriate treatment and also in the study of onset
CC mechanism. The present sequence represents a primer which is given in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
CC
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 742 CCAAGCTGACCAAGCTCA 759
|||
18 CCAAGCTGAGAGAGCTCA 1
XX
RESULT 1624
ADK96280/c
ID ADK96280 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK96280;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer of the invention #2000.
XX
KM human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; seq; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PS JP2003259875-A.
XX
PD 16-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX
PS
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 5309; 2627bp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 3608 CAGGAAGACCAAGATC 3625
|||
21 CAGGAAGACCTGAGATC 4
XX
RESULT 1625
ADJ47697
ID ADJ47697 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ47697;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine major urinary protein (MUP) related PCR primer.
XX
KM lipocalin protein family; stress inducible promoter; lipocalin reporter;
KM transgenic animal; detection; gene activation; toxicological stress;
KM metabolic change; disease; infection; cancer; inflammatory disease;
KM cardiovascular disease; metabolic disease; neurological disease; murine;
KM major urinary protein; MUP; PCR; primer; seq.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004011676-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-GB003192.
XX
XX PR 26-JUL-2002; 2002GB-00017402.
XX
XX PA (ROSLIN INST EDINBURGH.
XX (CXRB-) CXR BIOSCIENCES LTD.
XX
XX PI Whiteclaw CBA, Clark AJ, Wolf CR;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-143876/14.
XX
XX
XX PT Nucleic acid construct useful for detecting gene activation events such
XX as those induced by toxicological stresses, metabolic changes, cancer, or
XX infection.
XX
XX PS Example 8; Page 44; 69pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid construct (1) comprising a
CC nucleic acid sequence (S1) encoding a protein of the lipocalin protein
CC family, and a nucleic acid sequence (S2) encoding a peptide sequence of 5
CC -250 amino acid residues. Also described: (1) a nucleic acid construct
CC (11) comprising a stress inducible promoter operatively isolated from a
CC nucleic acid sequence encoding a member of the lipocalin protein family
CC by a nucleotide sequence flanked by nucleic acid sequences recognised by
CC a site specific recombinase, or by insertion such that it is inverted
CC with respect to the transcription unit encoding a member of the lipocalin
CC protein family, in which the construct additionally comprises a nucleic
CC acid sequence comprising a tissue specific promoter operatively linked to
CC a gene encoding the coding sequence for the site specific recombinase;
CC (2) a host cell transfected with (1) or (11); (3) a transgenic non-human
CC animal comprising cells expressing the protein encoded by (1) or (11);
CC and (4) detecting a gene activation event in a cell in vitro or in vivo
CC by assaying the host cell of (2) or the transgenic animal of (3) in which
CC the cell or animal is subjected to a gene activation event that is
CC signalled by expression of a peptide tagged lipocalin reporter gene. (1),
CC (11), and the transfected host cell and transgenic animal are useful in
CC the detection of gene activation events. The gene activation events
CC detected are preferably associated with toxicological stresses, metabolic
CC changes, or disease, where the disease is especially the result of viral,

PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-00918658.
XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724631.
XX (STRD) UNIV IELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
XX
PI Scott MP, Goodrich LV, Johnson RL, Epstein E;
DR MPI; 2004-041193/04.
XX
XX Phenotyping the patched status of a cell for diagnosing a genetic
PT predisposition for a tumor comprises detecting the presence or absence of
XX a genetic lesion having aberrant modification, mutation or mis-expression
XX of the patched gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 21; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an assay for phenotyping the patched status of a
CC cell comprising detecting in a sample of mammalian cells the presence or
CC absence of a genetic lesion having aberrant modification or mutation of a
CC patched gene or mis-expression of the patched gene. The assay is useful
CC for diagnosing a genetic predisposition of an animal, e.g. basal cell
CC nevus syndrome, predisposition for developing tumour, i.e. carcinoma,
CC meningioma, medulloblastoma, or fibroma. A genetic construct encoding a patched
CC polypeptide is used to treat an animal having a disorder comprising loss
CC of function of a wild-type patched gene, such as cancer, and can enhance
CC patch function in e.g. wound healing and aging. This sequence represents
CC a primer used to determine the intron/exon boundaries of the human
XX patched gene (ptc).
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4453 GAACACTCATGATGTC 4470
XX |||||
XX 4 GAATCTGATGATGTC 21
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1622
XX ADH43868/c
XX ID ADH43868 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADH43868;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human glycoprotein Ib alpha (1018C-T) polymorphism primer SEQ ID NO:52.
XX
XX myocardial infarction; polymorphism; genotype; genetic risk; human;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004001037-A1.
XX
XX 31-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP003477.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00181580.
XX
XX (NAGO-) NAGOYA IND SCI RES INST.
XX (GIFU-) GIFU INT INST BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Yamada Y, Yokota M;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-099122/10.
XX
XX Method for diagnosing risk from myocardial infarction based on gene

PT polymorphisms for genotype determination, applicable in providing
PT supplementary information for appropriate treatment.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 52; 135pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for diagnosing the risk of
CC myocardial infarction. The method comprises: (a) the analysis of 2 or
CC more polymorphisms selected from groups including the polymorphism of the
CC base at position 1019 in connexin 37 gene, the polymorphism of the base
CC at position -863 in tumour necrosis factor alpha gene, and the
CC polymorphism of the base at position 4070 in apolipoprotein B gene, which
CC related to myocardial infarction; (b) determining the genotype of a
CC nucleic acid sample based on the polymorphism data obtained in (a); and
CC (c) determining the genetic risk of myocardial infarction from the
CC genotype determined in (b). Also described: (1) diagnosing risk from
CC myocardial infarction by analysing polymorphisms of specified genes
CC before genotyping of the nucleic acid sample based on the obtained
CC polymorphism data, and determining genetic risk of myocardial infarction
CC for the determined genotype; (2) a kit for detecting genotypes containing
CC 2 or more polymorphisms of the defined genes; and (3) immobilised nucleic
CC acids obtained by fixing 2 or more of the already specified gene onto an
CC insoluble support. The method can be used for diagnosing risk from
CC myocardial infarction, which is applicable in providing supplementary
CC information for appropriate treatment and also in the study of onset
CC mechanism. The present sequence represents a primer which is given in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 742 CCAAGCTGACCACTCA 759
XX |||||
XX 18 CCAAGCTGAGAGACTCA 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1623
XX ADH43888/c
XX ID ADH43888 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADH43888;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human glycoprotein Ib alpha (1018C-T) polymorphism primer.
XX
XX myocardial infarction; polymorphism; genotype; genetic risk; human;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004001037-A1.
XX
XX 31-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP003477.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00181580.
XX
XX (NAGO-) NAGOYA IND SCI RES INST.
XX (GIFU-) GIFU INT INST BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Yamada Y, Yokota M;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-099122/10.
XX
XX Method for diagnosing risk from myocardial infarction based on gene
XX polymorphisms for genotype determination, applicable in providing
XX supplementary information for appropriate treatment.

DE	Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 976.
XX	
KM	probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW	tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003152950-A1.
XX	
PD	14-AUG-2003.
XX	
PF	27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX	
PR	27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX	
PA	(GARNER/) GARNER H R.
XX	
PA	(MINNA/) MINNA J D.
XX	
PA	(LUEBKE/) LUEBKE K J.
XX	
PA	(BALOG/) BALOG R P.
XX	
PI	Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX	
PT	Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
XX	
PT	to be analyzed, creating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
XX	
PT	different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX	
PS	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 976; 210pp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention relates to a novel method for analyzing chemically
XX	
CC	modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
XX	
CC	method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
XX	
CC	modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
XX	
CC	treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
XX	
CC	different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
XX	
CC	modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
XX	
CC	probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
XX	
CC	that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
XX	
CC	particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
XX	
CC	a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
XX	
CC	human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
XX	
CC	is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
XX	
CC	invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX	
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX	
Matches 16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
XX	
QY	2817 GAAGGAGTGTGAGGGGAG 2834
XX	
Db	19 GATGATGTGAGGGGAG 2
XX	
RESULT 1620	
ADJ13157/C	
ID	ADJ13157 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC	ADJ13157;
XX	
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 284.
XX	
KW	probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
XX	
KW	tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003152950-A1.
XX	

PD		14-AUG-2003.	
PX	PF	27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.	
PY	PR	27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.	
XX	PA	(GARN/) GARNER H R.	
XX	PA	(MINN/) MINNA J D.	
XX	PA	(LUEB/) LUEBE K J.	
XX	PI	(BALO/) BALOG R P.	
XX	DR	Garnier HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;	
XX	WPI:	2003-874843/81.	
PT	PR	Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA. Example 1; SEQ ID NO 264; 210pp; English.	
PS	CC	This invention relates to a novel method for analyzing chemically modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of probes is provided to hybridize with and select the altered DNA sequences that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence is a human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA of the invention.	
SQ	Sequence	21 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Cy	Query Match	Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0,	
Dc		2817 GAAGAACTGTGGCGGAG 2834 19 GATGCATGTGAGCGGAG 2	
ID	ADE#T 1621		
ID	ADE#S 9003		
AC	ADE#S 9003 standard; DNA; 21 BP.		
AD	ADE#S 9003;		
DT	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)		
DE	Human patched gene (ptc) intron boundary related primer #11.		
KM	cyclostatic; vulnary; gene therapy; phenocyping; patched status;		
KV	pached gene; genetic predisposition; basal cell nevus syndrome; tumour;		
KW	carcinoma; meningioma; medullima; fibroma; cancer; wound healing; aging;		
LK	human; patched gene; ptc; PCR; primer; ss.		
Ox	Homo sapiens.		
OS			
PN	US2003186309-A1.		
PP	22-APR-2003; 2003US-00421446.		
PR	07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319745.		
PR	06-OCT-1995; 95US-00540406.		
PR	31-MAY-1996; 96US-00656055.		

Db 4 CTCGATGAGTATTTCAC 21

RESULT 1615

ADG29941/c

ID ADF18619 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADF18619;

XX

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Haem oxygenase PCR primer.

XX

KM Haem oxygenase; ileus; gastrointestinal-gen; antiinflammatory;

KW carbon monoxide; mouse; PCR; primer; enzyme; ss.

XX

OS Mus sp.

XX

PN WO2003088923-A2.

XX

PD 30-OCT-2003.

XX

PF 21-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005428.

XX

PR 15-APR-2002; 2002US-0372652P.

XX

PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.

XX

PA (UYVA) UNIV YALE.

XX

PI Otterbein LE, Choi AMK, Moore BA, Bauer AJ;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-854032/79.

DR

DR GENBANK; X13356.

XX

PT Treatment of ileus (e.g. ileus of the colon, stomach and small intestine)

PT comprises identification of ileus and administration of pharmaceutical

PT composition comprising carbon monoxide.

XX

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 26; 74pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a method of treating ileus in a patient

CC by administering a pharmaceutical composition that includes carbon

CC monoxide. In an example from the invention, the suppression by CO of

CC ileus associated with surgical manipulation of the small intestine was

CC demonstrated in an animal (murine) model. Real-time PCR was used to

CC examine pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokine expression following surgery

CC and the effects of CO. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer for

CC haem oxygenase (HO-1), which was used in this real-time PCR. CO

CC inhalation was showed to increase HO-1 gene expression.

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 718 AAGCGCTCCGATGAGGT 735

Db 18 AAGCGCTCCGAGGT 1

RESULT 1616

ADG29941

ID ADG29941 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADG29941;

XX

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE FOS-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 507.

XX

KM double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;

KW antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;

KM anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;

KW Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; huntington's;

KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; FOS.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO2003074654-A2.

XX

PD 12-SEP-2003.

XX

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.

XX

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX

PI Mawiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fosnaugh K;

PI Jamison S, Usman N, Thompson J;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-731676/69.

XX

XX

PT New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for

PT down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or

PT for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or

PT activity.

XX

PS Example 24; SEQ ID NO 507; 593pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid

CC (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian

CC target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand

CC of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of

CC the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,

CC nootropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be

CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian

CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition

CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,

CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary

CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,

CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, huntington's disease or

CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilised for

CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-

CC RNA hybrid of the invention.

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 55.6%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 10; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4777 CTGGCTTCTCACTTCTT 4794

Db 4 CUUGCCUUCUCAGUGTT 21

RESULT 1617

ADG29949

ID ADG29949 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC ADG29949;

XX

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE FOS-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 515.

XX

KM double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;

QY 4777 CCGGCTTCAGTCTT 4794
 ||||:||||:
 Db 4 CUGGCUUCUCCAGUUGTT 21

RESULT 1612
 ADE65802
 ID ADE65802 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE65802;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-fos chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID NO:257.
 XX
 KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
 KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
 KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
 KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
 KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
 KM central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KM Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
 KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
 KM polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
 KM viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
 KM vasorelaxation; neuroprotection; neuroprotective; cytoskeletal;
 KM antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virocidic; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
 KM anticonvulsant; nephrotoxic; human; c-fos; DNA-RNA hybrid;
 KM phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 KM Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX

Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..2
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Deoxy bases"
 FT modified_base 3..6
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro bases"
 FT modified_base 7..8
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Deoxy bases"
 FT modified_base 9..14
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro bases"
 FT modified_base 15..16
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Deoxy bases"
 FT modified_base 17..18
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-deoxy-2'-fluoro bases"
 FT modified_base 19
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Deoxy base"
 FT modified_base 20..21
 FT /*tag= h
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Ribothymidine. Also, the internucleotide linkage
 is phosphorothioate"
 XX
 XX WO2003070914-A2.
 XX 28-AUG-2003.
 XX

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US005162.
 XX
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX
 PI Meswigen J, Beigelman L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-679877/64.
 XX
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos
 PT gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 257; 145bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
 CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
 CC siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
 CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
 CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA
 CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
 CC (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
 CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a
 CC vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits
 CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes
 CC of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate
 CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
 CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
 CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
 CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
 CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
 CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
 CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful
 CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
 CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
 CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
 CC The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to
 CC the human c-fos mRNA transcript.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 55.6%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 10; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX

QY 4777 CCGGCTTCAGTCTT 4794
 ||||:||||:
 Db 4 CUGGCUUCUCCAGUUGTT 21

RESULT 1613
 ADE65794
 ID ADE65794 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE65794;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-fos chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID NO:249.
 XX
 KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
 KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
 KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
 XX

PF 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001981.
XX
PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350061P.
XX
PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX
PI Huang F, Faichild CR, Lee FY, Shaw P;
XX WPI; 2003-636735/60.
DR
XX
PT New polynucleotides and polypeptides for predicting the activity of
PT compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or protein
PT tyrosine kinase pathways.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 672; 139pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a predictor set comprising a plurality of
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides whose expression pattern is predictive of
CC the response of cells to treatment with a compound that modulates protein
CC tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein tyrosine kinase
CC pathway. Also described: (1) predicting whether a compound is capable of
CC modulating the activity of cells, comprising obtaining a sample of cells,
CC determining whether the cells express a plurality of markers, and
CC correlating the expression of the markers to the compound's ability to
CC modulate the activity of the cells; (2) a plurality of cell lines for
CC identifying polynucleotides and polypeptides whose expression levels
CC correlate with compound sensitivity or resistance of cells associated
CC with a disease state; and (3) identifying polynucleotides and
CC polypeptides that predict compound sensitivity or resistance of cells
CC associated with a disease state, comprising subjecting the plurality of
CC cell lines to one or more compounds, analysing the expression pattern of
CC a microarray of polynucleotides or polypeptides, and selecting
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides that predict the sensitivity or
CC resistance of cells associated with a disease state by using the
CC expression pattern of the microarray. The polynucleotides and
CC polypeptides have cytostatic activities, and can be used in gene therapy.
CC The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in predicting the
CC activity of compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or
CC protein tyrosine kinase pathways. These may be used in determining drug
CC sensitivity in patients to allow the development of individualized
CC genetic profiles which aid in treating diseases and disorders (e.g.
CC cancer) based on patient response at a molecular level. The present
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4187 AAGGCTTGTGTTTCAG 4204
DB 19 AAGGCCCTGTGTTTCAG 2
|||||
RESULT 1611
ADE65786
ID ADE65786 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADE65786;
AC
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human c-fos chemically modified siRNA, SEQ ID NO:241.
DE
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
XX short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
XX short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
XX drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
XX pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
XX central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
XX Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;

KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
KW vasotropic; noctropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virocidic; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 20..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Ribothymidine"
XX
XX WO2003070914-A2.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (SINN-) SINNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos
PT gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
PT inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 241; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
CC siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
CC (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are used to modulate
CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siNA are also useful
CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC The present sequence represents a chemically modified siRNA targeted to
XX the human c-fos mRNA transcript.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 55.6%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 10; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Human ELAVL-1 CDS fragment amplifying reverse primer.
DE
XX ELAVL-1; apoptosis; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
KM neuroprotective; gene therapy; antisense therapy; RNA interference;
KM ELAV like 1; human; PCR; primer; 88.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003048767-A2.
XX
PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 29-NOV-2002; 2002WO-GB005393.
XX
PR 30-NOV-2001; 2001GB-00028754.
XX
PA (EIRX-) EIRX THERAPEUTICS LTD.
XX
PI Colter T, Hayes I, Seery L, Murphy F,
XX
DR WPI; 2003-532855/50.
XX
PT Detecting apoptosis in a cell, useful for treating a disease e.g., cancer
PT or inflammatory, autoimmune or neurodegenerative disease, comprises
PT detecting a decrease in an ELAVL-1 polypeptide or nucleic acid.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 87, 127pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to detecting apoptosis in a cell and involves
CC detecting a decrease in an ELAVL-1 polypeptide. The method is useful for
CC treating a disease e.g., cancer or inflammatory, autoimmune or
CC neurodegenerative disease by administering a modulator of ELAVL-1 gene
CC expression or functional activity to an individual. The present sequence
CC represents a human ELAVL-1 CDS fragment amplifying PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DB 4023 AAGCAGCGCCGAGAG 4040
18 ATGCACCGCCGAGAG 1
XX
RESULT 1609
ADD14477/c
ID ADD14477 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADD14477;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human src biomarker reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:666.
XX
KM predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase activity modulator;
KM protein tyrosine kinase pathway; protein tyrosine kinase; cytosolic;
KM gene therapy; drug sensitivity; genetic profile; cancer; human;
KM PCR primer; 88.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003062395-A2.
XX
PD 31-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001981.
XX
PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350661P.
XX

PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX
PI Huang F, Fairchild CR, Lee FY, Shaw P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-636735/60.
XX
PT New polynucleotides and polypeptides for predicting the activity of
PT compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or protein
PT tyrosine kinase pathways.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 666; 139pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a predictor set comprising a plurality of
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides whose expression pattern is predictive of
CC the response of cells to treatment with a compound that modulates protein
CC tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein tyrosine kinase
CC pathway. Also described: (1) predicting whether a compound is capable of
CC modulating the activity of cells, comprising obtaining a sample of cells,
CC determining whether the cells express a plurality of markers, and
CC correlating the expression of the markers to the compound's ability to
CC modulate the activity of the cells; (2) a plurality of cell lines for
CC identifying polynucleotides and polypeptides whose expression levels
CC correlate with compound sensitivity or resistance of cells associated
CC with a disease state; and (3) identifying polynucleotides and
CC polypeptides that predict compound sensitivity or resistance of cells
CC associated with a disease state, comprising subjecting the plurality of
CC cell lines to one or more compounds, analysing the expression pattern of
CC a microarray of polynucleotides or polypeptides, and selecting
CC polynucleotides or polypeptides that predict the sensitivity or
CC resistance of cells associated with a disease state by using the
CC expression pattern of the microarray. The polynucleotides and
CC polypeptides have cytostatic activities, and can be used in gene therapy.
CC The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in predicting the
CC activity of compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or
CC protein tyrosine kinase pathways. These may be used in determining drug
CC sensitivity in patients to allow the development of individualized
CC genetic profiles which aid in treating diseases and disorders (e.g.
CC cancer) based on patient response at a molecular level. The present
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DB 3126 GATGAATCCAGTGGCCA 3143
19 GATGAATCCGTGTGCCA 2
XX
RESULT 1610
ADD14483/c
ID ADD14483 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADD14483;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human src biomarker reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:672.
XX
KM predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase activity modulator;
KM protein tyrosine kinase pathway; protein tyrosine kinase; cytosolic;
KM gene therapy; drug sensitivity; genetic profile; cancer; human;
KM PCR primer; 88.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003062395-A2.
XX
PD 31-JUL-2003.
XX

CC has a highly likelihood of having the disorder. The method is useful for
CC diagnosis and follow up of a mental disorder e.g. schizophrenia, manic
CC depression, Tourette's syndrome and a neurodegenerative disorder such as
CC Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease or Huntington's disease in an
CC individual. The present sequence is a PCR primer for amplification of
CC human alpha7 AChR receptor nucleic acid

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1977 ATCGTGCTGCTGCCAAG 1994
DB 2 ATCATGCTGCTGCCAAG 19

RESULT 1604
AAD39846/c
ID AAD39846 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAD39846;
XX
XX 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PBANe10-1-4 variant sequencing Aspergillus oryzae primer, 971228.
DE
XX
XX Enzyme; hormone; receptor; antibody; reporter; primer; ss.
KM
XX
XX Aspergillus oryzae.
OS
XX
XX US2002058304-A1.
PN
XX
XX 16-MAY-2002.
PD
XX
XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760139.
PF
XX
XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-00482751.
PR
XX
XX (YAVE/) YAVER D S.
PA (BEL/) BELINT D A.
XX
XX Yaver DS, Bellini DA;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479179/51.
DR
XX
XX High-yield production of polypeptides in fungi, useful particularly for
PT preparing enzymes, using construct that includes reporter gene with
PT a crippled transcription initiator.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 9; 37pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to methods for producing a polypeptide which
CC comprises: cultivating a fungal host cell in a medium conducive for the
CC production of the polypeptide and isolating the polypeptide from the
CC cultivation medium; wherein the fungal host cell comprises a first
CC nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide in tandem with a second
CC nucleic acid sequence comprising a crippled translational initiator
CC sequence operably linked to a gene encoding a selectable marker, wherein
CC the copy number of the first nucleic acid sequence has been increased by
CC culturing the cell under conditions that select for multiple copies of
CC the selectable marker. The method is used to produce enzymes, hormones,
CC receptors, antibodies and reporters or their fragments and variants. The
CC present sequence is Aspergillus oryzae primer used for sequencing PBANe10
CC -1-4 variant. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the
CC invention
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3277 CACCAATGCCCTGCACG 3294
DB 21 CACCAATGCCCTGCACG 4

RESULT 1605
ABK94221/c
ID ABK94221 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
XX ABK94221;
AC
XX
XX 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX
XX Endothelin converting enzyme 1 (ECE-1) SNP detection primer #9.
DE
XX
XX
XX Endothelin; EDN; endothelin converting enzyme; ECE; endothelin receptor;
KM EDNR; signaling system; cardiovascular disease; coronary heart disease;
KM hypertension; atherosclerosis; angiogenesis; fatty acid metabolism;
KM diabetes; familial hypercholesterolaemia; forensic marker;
KM transgenic animal; solid support; cardiovascular regulator; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200224747-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-BP010087.
PF
XX
XX 19-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00120123.
PR
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
PA
XX
XX Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-435060/46.
DR
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide of the endothelin/endothelin converting
PT enzyme/receptors of endothelin and endothelin converting enzyme signaling
PT system associated with cardiovascular disease, useful for treating the
PT disease.
XX
XX
XX Example 6; Page 61; 190pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention describes a polynucleotide (I) of the endothelin
CC (EDN)/endothelin converting enzyme (ECE)/receptors of EDN and ECE (EDNR)
CC signaling system which is associated with a cardiovascular disease. (I),
CC the gene encoding EDN, ECE or EDNR (II) or a vector (III) expressing (I)
CC or (II) is useful for producing cells capable of expressing a molecular
CC variant polypeptide which is associated with a cardiovascular disease.
CC (II), (III), the EDN, ECE or EDNR polypeptide, or a cell expressing a
CC molecular variant gene comprising (I) is useful for identifying and
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a
CC molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE signaling system
CC or its gene product, or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor of the
CC activity of a molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE
CC signaling system or its gene product. The isolated proteins and
CC polynucleotides encoding them are useful for preparation of a
CC pharmaceutical composition for treating a cardiovascular disease such as
CC coronary heart disease, hypertension, atherosclerosis, or related to
CC abnormal angiogenesis or fatty acid metabolism e.g. diabetes and familial
CC hypercholesterolaemia. The gene or a polynucleotide fragment of the
CC EDN/ECE/EDNR signaling system are useful as forensic markers, for
CC creating a transgenic animal and in creation of a solid support
CC comprising polynucleotides, genes, vectors, polypeptides, antibodies or
CC host cells of the invention. This sequence represents a PCR primer used
CC to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms in DNA encoding
CC cardiovascular regulator proteins of the EDN/ECE/EDNR signaling pathway
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ

assays for detecting diseases and abnormalities or susceptibility to diseases related to the presence of mutations in nucleic acid sequences which encode the enzyme. The present sequence represents the forward Tagman real-time PCR primer used to analyse tissue specificity and quantitate prostatic-like serine protease mRNA expression

Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2221 GTCCCTTACATCACTC 2238
19 GTCCCTTACATCACTC 2

RESULT 1602
ABK65804/c
ABK65804 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ABK65804;
02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

Human single nucleotide polymorphism #424.

Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease; familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer; hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberculous scleritis; hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis; Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease; acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder; infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes; systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity; baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; ss.

Homo sapiens.
US2002037508-A1.
26-MAR-2002.
18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.
19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.
(CARG/) CARGILL M.
(IREL/) IRELAND J S.
(LAND/) LANDER E S.
Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
WPI; 2002-315108/35.
Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.
Claim 1; Page 89; 96pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberculous scleritis, hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria, CC symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a

component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus, kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate, skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness, obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics and in paternity testing. ABK65381-ABK65841 represent human single nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention

Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

3567 CCCCTGATGGGCTCCCTGAG 3586
21 CCCCTGATGCTCCCTGAG 2

RESULT 1603
AAD27961
AAD27961 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAD27961;
16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

Human alpha7 ACHR receptor nucleic acid amplifying primer #2.

Mental disorder; neurodegenerative disorder; schizophrenia; manic depression; Tourette's syndrome; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease; PCR primer; human; alpha7 ACHR; alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; ss.

Homo sapiens.
WO200214547-A2.
21-FEB-2002.
15-AUG-2001; 2001WO-IL000761.
15-AUG-2000; 2000IL-00137865.
(YEDA) YEDA RES & DEV CO LTD.
Fuchs S, Ilani T, Perl O;
WPI; 2002-315412/35.
Diagnosing neurodegenerative disorder in an individual by evaluating ratio of D3 dopamine receptor mRNA and/or alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor mRNA of test individual, to control gene mRNA of healthy individual.
Example 2; Page 8; 33pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of diagnosing a mental disorder or a neurodegenerative disorder that involves measuring mRNA of D3 dopamine receptor and/or alpha7 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (alpha7 ACHR), and of a control gene in peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs) of an individual and of at least one healthy control individual, calculating the ratio between D3 dopamine receptor mRNA and the control gene mRNA and/or the ratio between alpha7 ACHR mRNA and the control gene mRNA for each individual, evaluating the ratios obtained for the tested individual and the healthy control individual. An increase in D3 dopamine receptor mRNA and/or decrease in alpha7 ACHR mRNA in the tested individual in comparison to the control individual indicates that the tested individual

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5231 GATGAAGTCTGCGTAC 5248
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 21 GATGAAGTCTGCGTTAC 4

RESULT 1600
ABK94853/c
ID . ABK94853 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABK94853;

DT 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DE Fat regulated gene associated PCR primer #30.

XX Fatty acid regulated gene; polyunsaturated fatty acid disorder;
KM PUPA disorder; eczema; cardiovascular disorder; hypertriglyceridaemia;
KM dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis; coronary artery disease;
KM cerebrovascular disease; peripheral vascular disease; inflammation;
KM sinusitis; asthma; pancreatitis; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM acne; body weight disorder; obesity; cachexia; anorexia;
KM psychiatric disorder; cancer; cystic fibrosis; pre-menstrual syndrome;
KM diabetes; diabetic complication; genetic polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200240666-A2.

PN 23-MAY-2002.

PD 19-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CA001632.

PF 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248589P.

PR (XENON-) XENON GENETICS INC.

XX (XENON-) XENON GENETICS INC.

PI Wintner MD, Goldberg YP, Knickie LC, Haardt M, Allen SJ,
PI Ponton A, De Antueno RJ, Jenkins DK, Nwaka SO;
DR WPI; 2002-508327/54.

PT Novel isolated polypeptide segment encoded by fat regulated genes, useful
PT for diagnosing the presence of or a predisposition for a disorder
PT involving fatty acid regulated genes in a subject.

XX Example 3; Page 82; 225pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated polypeptide segment (I) whose genes
CC are fat regulated. (I) or the polynucleotide encoding it (II) are useful
CC for diagnosing the presence of or a predisposition for a disorder
CC involving fatty acid regulated genes in a subject. A composition
CC containing (I) or (II) is useful for treating a disorder involving fatty
CC acid regulated genes, where the disorder is selected from a
CC polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) disorder, eczema, cardiovascular
CC disorders (such as hypertriglyceridaemia, dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis,
CC coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease or peripheral vascular
CC disease), inflammation (such as sinusitis, asthma, pancreatitis,
CC osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis or acne), body weight disorders
CC (such as obesity, cachexia or anorexia), psychiatric disorders, cancer,
CC cystic fibrosis, pre-menstrual syndrome, diabetes, and diabetic
CC complications. (I) or (II) is useful as research agent and materials for
CC discovery of treatments and diagnostics for a disease, particularly human
CC disease. (II) is useful for constructing nucleotide probes and primers,
CC for detecting genetic polymorphism, for detecting changes in the level of
CC expression of (II), and as a diagnostic tool. This sequence represents a
CC PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding fat regulated genes

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3519 CTGCGTACGAGACCTG 3536
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 18 CTGCGTACGAGACCTG 1

RESULT 1601
ABK13568/c
ID . ABK13568 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABK13568;

DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Proctasin-like serine protease forward TagMan PCR primer.

XX Human; proctasin-like serine protease; cytostatic; antiatherosclerotic;
KM vitruide; osteopathic; antiinflammatory; vasotropic; neuroprotective;
KM trypsin-like; malignant cell; tumour angiogenesis; enzyme; inflammation;
KM renal failure; malignant cell; tumour angiogenesis; enzyme; inflammation;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; reestenosis; atherosclerosis;
KM neurodegenerative disease; prion protein; infection; amyloid plaque;
KM Gensstrann-Straussler Syndrome; viral infection; Scrapie;
KM Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; metastatic cancer; lipid accumulation;
KM osteoporosis; Paget's disease; PCR; primer; TagMan; real-time PCR; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200198467-A2.

PN 27-DEC-2001.

PD 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007117.

PF 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213588P.

PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276909P.

XX (FARB) BAYER AG.

PI Xiao Y, Morozov V;
PI WPI; 2002-114576/15.

PT Novel human proctasin-like serine protease polypeptide and polynucleotide
PT which can be regulated for treating metastasis of malignant cells.
PT Inflammation, atherosclerosis, neurodegenerative disease and infections.

XX Example 10; Page 82; 111pp; English.

XX This invention comprises the cDNA and protein sequences of an isolated
CC proctasin-like serine protease and reagents and methods for regulating
CC the human proctasin-like enzyme activity. Proctasin is a trypsin-like
CC serine protease purified from human seminal fluid. An antibody specific
CC for proctasin-like serine protease is useful for immunodetection and
CC diagnosis of micro-metastases, autoimmune lesions and renal failure in
CC biopsy specimens, plasma samples and body fluids. The antibody may be
CC used to modulate enzyme activity in a disease, such as metastasis of
CC malignant cells, tumour angiogenesis, inflammation, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), atherosclerosis, neurodegenerative disease
CC (e.g. prion protein amyloid plaques of Gensstrann-Straussler Syndrome,
CC Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, Scrapie) or infection, particularly viral
CC infection. The human proctasin-like serine protease gene provides a
CC therapeutic target of decreasing human proctasin-like serine protease
CC activity, in particular for treating or preventing metastatic cancer. The
CC agonists and antagonists of the nucleotide sequence may be used to mimic,
CC augment and inhibit the enzyme activity which may be useful to treat
CC osteoporosis, Paget's disease and degradation of bone implants
CC particularly dental implants. Altered levels of human proctasin-like
CC serine protease activity inhibits both smooth muscle cell proliferation
CC and lipid accumulation and inhibit the progression of reestenosis and
CC atherosclerosis. The nucleic acid sequence is also useful in diagnostic

CC constructing SVI-based expression/transduction vectors and as antisense
 CC oligonucleotides or for construction of antisense SVI vectors. Antisense
 CC SVI polynucleotides block expression of SVI proteins and/or SVI viral
 CC replication in SVI infected cells, and thus are useful for treating SVI
 CC infections. SVI polypeptides are useful in vaccines for preventing SVI
 CC infection and for treating SVI infection. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to
 CC correct OS field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3069 CAGACCTCTCAGGCGAAG 3086
 DB 21 CAGACCTCTCAGGCGAAG 4
 CC
 RESULT 1598
 ID AAS08574/C
 XX AAS08574 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS08574;
 XX
 XX 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE PBANe10 variant, sequencing primer 971228.
 XX
 KW PBANe10; TAKA/NA2-cpi leader hybrid promoter; lipase;
 KW Aspergillus nidulans; pyrg gene; crippled translational initiator;
 KW sequencing primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200151646-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001102.
 XX
 PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-00482751.
 XX
 PA (NOVO) NOVOZYMES BIOTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Yaver DS, Bellini DA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-442151/47.
 XX
 PT Producing a polypeptide such as an enzyme, comprises cultivating a fungal
 PT host cell containing a sequence encoding the polypeptide in tandem with
 PT another sequence comprising a crippled translational initiator sequence.
 PS
 XX Example 2; Page 22; 60pp; English.
 CC The sequence represents PBANe10 variant sequencing primer 971228. PBANe10
 CC comprises the TAKA/NA2-cpi leader hybrid promoter, the lipase gene from
 CC Humicola lanuginosa, the AWG terminator and the full length Aspergillus
 CC nidulans pyrg gene. This construct was used in a method of producing a
 CC polypeptide, which involves cultivating a fungal host cell in a medium
 CC and isolating the polypeptide from the medium. The host cell comprises a
 CC first sequence encoding the polypeptide in tandem with a sequence
 CC comprising a crippled translational initiator sequence operably linked to
 CC a gene encoding a selectable marker in which the 3' end of the crippled
 CC translational initiator is immediately upstream of the initiator codon of
 CC the gene. The crippled translational initiator comprises a T at the -3
 CC position and a T at one or more of the -1, -2 and -4 positions, and the
 CC copy number of the first nucleic acid sequence is increased by culturing
 CC the host cell under conditions that select for multiple copies of the
 CC selectable marker. The method is useful for producing a polypeptide
 CC selected from a hormone or its variant, an enzyme, a receptor or its
 CC portion, an antibody or its portion, or a reporter

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3277 CACCAATGCCCTCGACG 3294
 DB 21 CACCAATGCCCTCGACG 4
 CC
 RESULT 1599
 ID AAS11768/C
 XX AAS11768 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS11768;
 XX
 DT 07-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE VLDR gene, single nucleotide polymorphism #13.
 XX
 KW Very Low Density Lipoprotein Receptor; VLDR; cardiovascular disease;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; coronary heart disease; forensic;
 KW paternity testing; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT variation replace(11, T)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX
 PN WO200166801-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-SEP-2001.
 XX
 PF 08-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US007444.
 XX
 PR 08-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187787P.
 XX
 PA (COMP-) COMPLEXE HOSPITALIER SAGAMIE.
 PA (UMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
 XX
 PI Engert J, Vohl M, Brewer C, Morgan K, Gaudet D, Hudson TJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-522953/57.
 XX
 PT Polymorphic nucleic acid sequences encoding the very low density
 PT lipoprotein receptor, useful for predicting the presence, absence or
 PT severity of a particular phenotype or disorder, e.g. cardiovascular
 PT disease such as coronary heart disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 34; 44pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to polymorphic nucleic acid sequences encoding the
 CC very low density lipoprotein receptor (VLDR) and methods of analysing a
 CC nucleic acid sample for polymorphisms. This method comprises obtaining a
 CC nucleic acid sample from one or more individuals, and determining the
 CC nucleotide occupying one or more of the polymorphic sites of one or more
 CC nucleic acid molecules. The method is useful for predicting the presence,
 CC absence or severity of a particular phenotype or disorder (e.g.
 CC cardiovascular disease such as coronary heart disease associated with a
 CC particular genotype. The nucleic acids containing the polymorphic sites
 CC may also be useful in forensics and paternity testing. Wild-type or
 CC variant nucleic acid molecules encoding VLDR or wild-type or variant
 CC VLDR gene products can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of
 CC cardiovascular diseases and other diseases associated with VLDR. The
 CC present sequence represents the coding sequence of VLDR single
 CC nucleotide polymorphism #13
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
 PF 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 XX
 PA (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JJ;
 DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensic, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 148; 242pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4893 CCCCTCGAGCTGGCA 4910
 DB 18 CCCCTCGAGCTGGCA 1

RESULT 1596

AAH91419/C
 ID AAH91419 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAH91419;

DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

DE Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #494.

XX Human inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;

KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;

XX chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Key

FT misc_feature 11 Location/Qualifiers

PN MO200142511-A2.

PD 14-JUN-2001.

PF 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.

XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
 PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.

XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (ELLI-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PI Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
 DR WPI; 2001-367874/38.
 XX
 PT Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
 PT bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 59; 463pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
 CC polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
 CC ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
 CC the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
 CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
 CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity
 CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
 CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

OY 2151 AAGAACTCGGCAACC 2169
 DB 21 AAGAACTCANTCAAAACC 3

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AAH25543/C

DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to assay for SVI particles.

XX SVI; viral replication; viral infection; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

PN WO200142299-A2.

PD 14-JUN-2001.

PF 08-DEC-2000; 2000WO-IB002011.

XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0172696P.

PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.

PI Liu J, Bohenzky RA, Lin Y, Chen BP;

DR WPI; 2001-381643/40.

PT Novel virus, designated gentinel virus I, associated with cryptogenic,

PT non-A-E hepatitis, and polynucleotides and polypeptides of virus useful

PS Example 2; Page 28; 65pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAH25543-44 were used to assay for gentinel virus I (SVI).

CC The primers and SVI polynucleotides are useful for detecting SVI virus.

CC Probes and primers derived from SVI polynucleotide sequences are useful

CC for identifying and isolating new variants of SVI. SVI polynucleotides

CC are useful for detecting SVI virus, producing SVI polypeptides.

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,T)
FT /tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JU;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX DR Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX PS Example; Page 152; 242pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4319 CCAGCTGCTTGTGATC 4336
XX |||||
XX 18 CCAGCTGGCCCTTGTATC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1594
XX AAF96841/C
XX ID AAF96841 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF96841;
XX
XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1602.
XX
XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT Variation replace(11,C)
XX /tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX

```

```

XX
XX XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JU;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX DR Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX PS Example; Page 156; 242pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3485 GCCCAGTGCCTGGGAA 3502
XX |||||
XX 19 GCCCATTCACCTGGGAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1595
XX AAF96714/C
XX ID AAF96714 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF96714;
XX
XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1475.
XX
XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT Variation replace(11,T)
XX /tag= a
XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX

```

Db 1 TTCTGTCACANTTCGTGGC 20

RESULT 1591

AAFB3028/c

ID AAFB3028 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAFB3028;

XX 29-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human MBSP6 amplifying gene-specific primer 3207791 S3.

XX MBSPX; cancer; preclampsia; immune system; neurological; cytostatic;

XX gynecological; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; inotropic; relaxant;

XX cardiac; dermatological; gene therapy; human; MBSP6; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200127277-A2.

XX 19-APR-2001.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028480.

XX 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.

XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175670P.

XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-00159231.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Shimkets RA, Lichenstein H, Boldog FL;

XX WPI; 2001-282030/29.

XX Novel human polynucleotide sequences and the membrane bound or secreted

XX polypeptides encoded by these sequences, designated MBSPX.

XX Example 7; Page 138; 157pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel polypeptides, termed MBSPX and

XX polynucleotides encoding the MBSPX polypeptides. The MBSPX polypeptide,

XX nucleic acid and an MBSPX antibody are useful for treating or preventing

XX a pathology associated with the protein especially in humans. The MBSPX

XX nucleic acid can be used to express MBSPX protein (e.g. via a recombinant

XX expression vector in a host cell in gene therapy applications), an to

XX detect MBSPX mRNA in a biological sample or a genetic lesion in a MBSPX

XX gene. Disorders associated with insufficient or excessive production of

XX MBSPX protein include cancer, preclampsia, immune system disorders and

XX inflammation, neurological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, and skin

XX and muscle abnormalities. The anti-MBSPX antibodies can be used to detect

XX CC and isolate MBSPX proteins and modulate MBSPX activity. Sequences

XX AAFB3026-033 represent gene specific PCR primers for amplifying the MBSP6

XX cDNA

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 1293 GTGTCCAGCTCAGCCAA 1310

XX Db 21 GTGCCCCAGCTCAGCCAA 4

XX RESULT 1592

XX AAFB3029

XX ID AAFB3029 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX XX AAFB3029;

XX AC AAFB3029;

XX XX 29-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human MBSP6 amplifying gene-specific primer 3207791 S4.

XX MBSPX; cancer; preclampsia; immune system; neurological; cytostatic;

XX gynecological; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; inotropic; relaxant;

XX cardiac; dermatological; gene therapy; human; MBSP6; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200127277-A2.

XX 19-APR-2001.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028480.

XX 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159231P.

XX 12-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175670P.

XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-00159231.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Shimkets RA, Lichenstein H, Boldog FL;

XX WPI; 2001-282030/29.

XX Novel human polynucleotide sequences and the membrane bound or secreted

XX polypeptides encoded by these sequences, designated MBSPX.

XX Example 7; Page 138; 157pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel polypeptides, termed MBSPX and

XX polynucleotides encoding the MBSPX polypeptides. The MBSPX polypeptide,

XX nucleic acid and an MBSPX antibody are useful for treating or preventing

XX a pathology associated with the protein especially in humans. The MBSPX

XX nucleic acid can be used to express MBSPX protein (e.g. via a recombinant

XX expression vector in a host cell in gene therapy applications), an to

XX detect MBSPX mRNA in a biological sample or a genetic lesion in a MBSPX

XX gene. Disorders associated with insufficient or excessive production of

XX MBSPX protein include cancer, preclampsia, immune system disorders and

XX inflammation, neurological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, and skin

XX and muscle abnormalities. The anti-MBSPX antibodies can be used to detect

XX CC and isolate MBSPX proteins and modulate MBSPX activity. Sequences

XX AAFB3026-033 represent gene specific PCR primers for amplifying the MBSP6

XX cDNA

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 1293 GTGTCCAGCTCAGCCAA 1310

XX Db 1 GTGCCCCAGCTCAGCCAA 18

XX RESULT 1593

XX AAFB6782/c

XX ID AAFB6782 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAFB6782;

XX XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1543.

XX XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;

XX KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;

XX KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;

XX KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; de.

XX XX Homo sapiens.

XX OS

XX XX

CC subject with hypercholesterolemia or at risk of developing it and engaging
CC the subject in exercise training. The present sequence is an upstream
CC primer used to detect substitutions in IRS-1. Different IRS-1 genotypes
CC have variations in the improvement of cholesterol levels after extensive
CC exercise

Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5000 GCTCTCAGCTGCTGC 5017
18 GCTCTCCTGCTGCTGC 1

RESULT 1589

AAA65408
ID AAA65408 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAA65408;

DT 09-NOV-2000 (first entry)

DE Human lactoferrin mutagenic oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:8.

KM Human; lactoferrin; hLF; Aspergillus; food; therapeutic additive;
KM iron transport; delivery; virucidal; bacteriocidal; additive; eye drop;
KM contact lens; eye care solution; topical skin care product; ear drop;
KM mouthwash; chewing gum; toothpaste; preservative; anti-infection;
KM nutrition supplement; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.

PN US6080559-A.

PD 27-JUN-2000.

PF 29-JUN-1998; 98US-00107075.

PR 05-MAY-1989; 89US-00348270.

PR 24-APR-1992; 92US-00873304.

PR 27-OCT-1992; 92US-00967947.

PR 28-OCT-1993; 93US-00145681.

PR 02-MAY-1994; 94US-00250308.

PR 01-AUG-1994; 94US-00303009.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

PR 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.

CC be used as a nutrition supplement and as a source of amino acids and
CC metals. The present sequence represents a mutagenic oligonucleotide for
CC human lactoferrin, which is used in an example from the present invention

Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 29 AGCAGCGCGCAGAGAA 46
1 AGCAGCGCGCAGAGAA 18

RESULT 1590

AACT3616
ID AACT3616 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AACT3616;

DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE SNP flanking sequence #137 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.

KM Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
KM polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
KM Unidentified.

PN WO200058516-A2.

PD 05-OCT-2000.

PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.

PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

CC be used as a nutrition supplement and as a source of amino acids and
CC metals. The present sequence represents a mutagenic oligonucleotide for
CC human lactoferrin, which is used in an example from the present invention

Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 29 AGCAGCGCGCAGAGAA 46
1 AGCAGCGCGCAGAGAA 18

RESULT 1590

AACT3616
ID AACT3616 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AACT3616;

DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE SNP flanking sequence #137 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.

KM Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
KM polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
KM Unidentified.

PN WO200058516-A2.

PD 05-OCT-2000.

PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.

PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.

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XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (BEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 2619; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. the SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1588 TGGTGAACAGAGAGG 1605
DB 4 TGGAGGAGAGGAGAGG 21
RESULT 1587
AAA56811/c
ID AAA56811 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA56811;
XX
DT 18-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Upstream primer for detection of Gly972Arg substitution in IRS-1.
XX
KM Human; peroxisome proliferator activator receptor gamma; PPAR-gamma;
KM insulin receptor substrate-1; IRS-1; beta-2 adrenergic system receptor;
KM beta-2 ASR; beta-3 ASR; fatty acid binding protein-2; FABP-2; diabetes;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200031297-A1.
XX
PD 02-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 23-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026019.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109432P.
XX
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE.
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE.
PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
XX
PI Shuldiner A, Ferrell RE, Hagberg JM, Brown MD;
XX
```

```
DR WPI; 2000-400098/34.
XX
PT Improving diabetes status comprises identifying a subject having an
PT allele at a gene locus which positively correlates with greater success
PT in improving diabetes status and engaging the subject in an exercise
PT regime.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 10; 19pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to detect a Gly972Arg
CC substitution in the insulin receptor substrate-1 (IRS-1) gene. DNA was
CC taken from men with diabetes or at risk of developing diabetes. The
CC subjects underwent 9 months of endurance exercise training and their
CC improvement in diabetes status was quantified. A number of gene loci were
CC analyzed and certain genotypes and/or alleles were found to positively
CC correlate with greater success in improving diabetes status in diabetic
CC individuals as compared with other alleles and/or genotypes at the same
CC locus. Individuals with an 11 or 12 genotype for a beta-2 adrenergic
CC receptor gene, a 11 genotype for a beta-3 adrenergic receptor gene, a 11
CC genotype for a peroxisome proliferator activator receptor gamma gene, a
CC 12 genotype for a fatty acid binding protein-2 gene or a 12 genotype for
CC an insulin receptor substrate-1 gene had decreased insulin and glucose
CC areas after exercise training
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5000 GCTCTCCAGCCTGCTGC 5017
DB 18 GCTCTCTCTGCCAGGCTGC 1
RESULT 1588
ABL54383/c
ID ABL54383 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABL54383;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Upstream primer used to detect substitutions in IRS-1.
XX
KM Hypercholesterolemia; cholesterol; PCR; primer; ss; human; IRS-1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200034520-A1.
XX
PD 15-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 08-DEC-1999; 99WO-US027919.
XX
PR 08-DEC-1998; 98US-0111494P.
PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-0112604P.
XX
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE.
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MARYLAND BALTIMORE.
PA (UYPI-) UNIV PITTSBURGH.
XX
PI Hagberg JM, Ferrell RE, Shuldiner A;
XX
PD WPI; 2000-423448/36.
XX
PT Improving cholesterol levels in individuals with hypercholesterolemia or
PT diabetes involves identifying genetic markers such as glucose transport
PT and myosatin gene that positively correlate with cholesterol levels.
XX
PS Example; Page 7; 16pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to improving cholesterol levels by identifying a
```

XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9365.
XX DE Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO954500-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX XX
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX XX
XX PA (GENSET) GENSET.
XX XX
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX PT map of the human genome.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 2227; 2745pp; English.
XX XX
CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX QY 1588 TGGTGGAACAGAGAGG 1605
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 4 TGGTGAAGAAAAAGAGG 21
XX DB
XX XX
XX RESULT 1585
XX AA274292
XX ID AA274292 strand; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AA274292;
XX XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8648.
XX XX
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO954500-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX XX
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX XX
XX PA (GENSET) GENSET.
XX XX
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX PT map of the human genome.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 2074; 2745pp; English.
XX XX
CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX QY 1140 AACTGACCACTGCTC 1157
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 4 AACTCACAACACTGCTC 21
XX DB
XX XX
XX RESULT 1586
XX AA276850
XX ID AA276850 strand; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AA276850;
XX XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11206.
XX XX
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO954500-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1588 TGGTGAACAGAGAGG 1605

DB 4 TGGTGAACAGAGAGG 21

RESULT 1582

AAA09762/c

AAA09762 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAA09762;

DT 23-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE PCR primer #10 used for sequencing cytochrome P450 nucleotide sequence.

XX PCR primer; cytochrome P450; drug metabolism; omeprazole; pentaprazole;

KW phenytoin; verapamil; propafenone; tolbutamide; S-warfarin; imipramin;

XX anti-malarial prodrug; proguanil; tricyclic anti-depressant; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200012757-A1.

PD 09-MAR-2000.

PF 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-SE001449.

PR 28-AUG-1998; 98SE-00002897.

XX (SANG-) SANGTEC MEDICAL AB.

XX Haugenberger D;

DR WPI; 2000-282939/24.

PT Determining the ability of cells to metabolize a drug using a primer

XX complementary to a target sequence immediately adjacent and 5' in

PT relation to a defined point mutation of single-stranded DNA encoding a

XX cytochrome P450 isoform.

XX Disclosure; Page 21; 28pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer which used in the sequencing of the

CC DNA encoding cytochrome P450. The PCR product is used in a method for

CC determining the ability of cells to metabolize a drug. The method

CC comprises using a detection primer complementary to a sequence 5' in

CC relation to a point mutation of single-stranded DNA encoding a cytochrome

CC P450 isoform, and detecting the hybridization. Cytochrome P450 is a group

CC of enzymes located in the endoplasmic reticulum primarily in the liver.

CC Cytochrome P450 (CYP) is involved in the major route of phase I drug

CC metabolism. The polymorphism of these enzymes results in the appearance

CC of different phenotypes with differential capacities to metabolize drugs.

CC The method allows for the detection of a mutation in a CYP nucleotide

CC sequence, where the mutation is known to affect the isoform's ability to

CC metabolize a drug, specifically drugs which are metabolized by

CC cytochrome P450 such as omeprazole, pentaprazole, phenytoin, verapamil,

CC propafenone, tolbutamide, S-warfarin, tricyclic antidepressants such as

CC imipramin and anti-malarial prodrugs such as proguanil

XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2141 AGAAGTGAAGAACT 2158

DB 21 AGAAGTGAAGAACT 4

RESULT 1583

AAZ73762

ID AAZ73762 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ73762;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8118.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;

KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;

KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;

XX diagnosis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9954500-A2.

PD 28-OCT-1999.

PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.

PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium

XX map of the human genome.

XX Claim 8; Page 1961; 2745pp; English.

CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present

CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their

CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification

CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention

CC have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density mapping of the

CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies

CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.

CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the

CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical

CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the

CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from

CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.

CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and

CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the

XX present invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2696 ACAGATTGAGTTCTCAG 2713

DB 4 ACAGATTGAGTTCTCAG 21

RESULT 1584

AAZ75009

ID AAZ75009 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ75009;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

PS Example 1; Page 22; 69pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the KanM4 gene. The invention
 CC relates to a method for the production of ethanol by growing respiration-
 CC deficient yeast (A) in which at least one nuclear gene (I), or its
 CC product, required for respiration is non-functional and/or inhibited. The
 CC method is specifically used to produce fuel alcohol, but may also be used
 CC to produce beverages (A) are less sensitive to the Pasteur effect
 CC (reduction in ethanol yield in presence of oxygen) than normal strains
 CC but have comparable ethanol tolerance (better than that of strains with
 CC non-functional mitochondrial genes). They thus provide more rapid
 CC production of ethanol and higher yields than known respiration-defective
 CC strains, and they can not metabolise ethanol as a secondary source of
 CC carbon, allowing higher final ethanol concentrations to be reached and
 CC eliminating the need for a rapid arrest of cell culture. Also maintenance
 CC of strictly anaerobic conditions is not necessary

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 302 GTTCTGTATGAGAG 319
 |||||
 19 GTTCTGTATGAGAG 2

DB

RESULT 1580
 AAX61051
 ID AAX61051 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAX61051;

DT 22-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for KanM4 gene.

XX Ethanol production; respiration-deficient yeast; ethanol tolerance;
 KW fuel alcohol; Beverage production; ethanol metabolism; nuclear gene;
 KW PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX
 PN WO911804-A2.

XX 11-MAR-1999.

PD 04-SEP-1998; 98WO-GB002632.

PF 04-SEP-1997; 97GB-00018711.

PR (SACH-) SACHETPACK LTD.

PI Oliver SG, Hutter A;

XX WPI; 1999-326526/27.

DR Production of ethanol using respiration defective yeast.

PT Example 1; Page 22; 69pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the KanM4 gene. The invention
 CC relates to a method for the production of ethanol by growing respiration-
 CC deficient yeast (A) in which at least one nuclear gene (I), or its
 CC product, required for respiration is non-functional and/or inhibited. The
 CC method is specifically used to produce fuel alcohol, but may also be used
 CC to produce beverages (A) are less sensitive to the Pasteur effect
 CC (reduction in ethanol yield in presence of oxygen) than normal strains
 CC but have comparable ethanol tolerance (better than that of strains with
 CC non-functional mitochondrial genes). They thus provide more rapid
 CC production of ethanol and higher yields than known respiration-defective

CC strains, and they can not metabolise ethanol as a secondary source of
 CC carbon, allowing higher final ethanol concentrations to be reached and
 CC eliminating the need for a rapid arrest of cell culture. Also maintenance
 CC of strictly anaerobic conditions is not necessary

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 302 GTTCTGTATGAGAG 319
 |||||
 3 GTTCTGTATGAGAG 20

DB

RESULT 1581
 AAX52718
 ID AAX52718 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAX52718;

DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)

DE Human genome biallelic marker primer 86.

XX Biallelic marker; human, high density, disequilibrium map, disease; trait;
 KW identification; Alzheimer's disease; drug response; drug efficacy;
 KW drug toxicity; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 PN WO9904038-A2.

PD 28-JAN-1999.

PF 17-JUL-1998; 98WO-1B001193.

PR 18-JUL-1997; 97EP-00401740.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchounakov I;

XX WPI; 1999-132278/11.

DR Production of biallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,
 PT determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying
 PT nucleotides which vary between individuals.

XX Example 7; Page 222; 288pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic
 CC markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in
 CC constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The
 CC method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic
 CC DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the
 CC sequence of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the
 CC sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)
 CC identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between
 CC individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can
 CC be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's
 CC disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be
 CC used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The
 CC method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the
 CC human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-
 CC X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

PN WO9829536-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 29-DEC-1997; 97WO-IB001658.
 XX
 PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00775842.
 XX
 PA (NEXI-) NEXIA BIOTECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Karatzas CN, Turner JD, Eino M, Kabel JJ, Amanea GF;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-388118/33.
 XX
 PT Synthetic beta-galactosidase inactive in milk but active in vivo - can be
 PT chemically activated and used to treat lactose intolerance, also useful
 PT in cheese production.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 13; 38pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primers 1 and 2 (AAV32917) were used in a PCR reaction to amplify the the
 CC 3' end sequence of the Aspergillus niger beta-galactosidase genomic DNA.
 CC The PCR product was used in the method of the invention. The invention
 CC provides a synthetic beta-galactosidase which differs from the natural
 CC occurring enzyme in being inactive in milk but capable of being activated
 CC by a chemical or condition naturally present in the gastrointestinal tract
 CC of humans. The design of this synthetic enzyme comprises of a tail domain
 CC fused to the beta-galactosidase through a cleavage site. The presence of
 CC the tail domain renders the enzyme inactive and it can also be used as a
 CC purification handle. The synthetic beta-galactosidase is claimed to be
 CC able to hydrolyse lactose in vivo to overcome lactase intolerance and
 CC thereby reduce associated gastrointestinal disorders. The synthetic beta-
 CC galactosidase is also claimed to be useful in cheese making whereby it is
 CC activated by chymosin when added to milk
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4101 GAGTCGGAGCCCGACAGG 4118
 Db |||||
 20 GAGTCGAGAGCCCGACAGG 3
 XX
 RESULT 1576
 AAV21601
 ID AAV21601 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV21601;
 XX
 DT 25-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human patched (ptc) gene amplifying primer 8P.
 XX
 KM Patched protein; ptc; cancer; tumour suppressor; cell adhesion promoter;
 KM wound healing; ageing; human; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9745541-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 02-JUN-1997; 97WO-US009553.
 XX
 PR 31-MAY-1996; 96US-00656055.
 XX
 PA (STRD) UNIV IELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX

PI Scott MP, Goodrich LV, Johnson RL, Epstein E, Oro A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-032648/03.
 XX
 PT Patched protein other than Drosophila melanogaster patched protein - used
 PT for characterising the phenotype of a tumour.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 42; 86pp; English.
 XX
 CC This primer is used for the PCR amplification of the human patched (ptc)
 CC gene. This is used for determining the intronic boundaries of the various
 CC exons of human ptc. The invention provides a method for the construction
 CC of an expression cassette comprising a nucleic acid encoding a patched
 CC protein other than a Drosophila melanogaster patched protein, or fragment
 CC of at least 12 nucleotides in length, as other than an intact chromosome
 CC under transcriptional control of a transcriptional initiation region, and
 CC a transcriptional termination region, both functional in an expression
 CC host. A genetically engineered mammalian cell comprising this expression
 CC cassette as an extrachromosomal element or integrated into the genome of
 CC the cell can be predisposed to develop basal cell carcinoma as a result
 CC of the transfection. By analysing DNA, functional analysis of patched
 CC protein function, or by detecting antibody binding to abnormal patched
 CC protein, a genetic predisposition to developmental abnormalities and
 CC cancer can be diagnosed. This analysis can also be used for
 CC characterising the phenotype of a tumour, particularly a carcinoma,
 CC especially a basal cell carcinoma. The methods can also be used for
 CC characterising transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder, meningiomas
 CC medulloblastomas, etc. The modified cells comprising the expression
 CC cassette can be used to determine the role of different exons of the
 CC patched gene in oncogenesis, signal transduction, etc. Transgenic animal
 CC models created from these cells can be used as animal models for
 CC carcinomas of the skin. The patched protein of mosquito, butterfly or
 CC bee or alternatively, a mammalian patched protein of human or mouse
 CC can be used to identify ligands or substrates that bind to, modulate, or
 CC mimic the action of patched gene. These agents could be used as tumour
 CC suppressors, cell adhesion promoters (e.g. in wound healing and ageing)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4453 GAACACTCATGATGTGCC 4470
 Db |||||
 4 GAATACATGATGTGCC 21
 XX
 RESULT 1577
 AA207498
 ID AA207498 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA207498;
 XX
 DT 26-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human lactoferrin (hLF) mutagenic primer hLF NotI.
 XX
 KM Lactoferrin; human; hLF; Aspergillus; iron deficiency; viral infection;
 KM bacterial resistance; therapeutic; animal food; additive; eardrop;
 KM eye care solution; skin care product; toothpaste; bactericidal;
 KM nutrition supplement; mutagenic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US9595316-A.
 XX
 PD 21-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 01-AUG-1996; 96US-00691123.
 XX
 PR 05-MAY-1989; 89US-00348270.
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2154 AAAGTGGGGAACCA 2171
19 AAAGTGGGGAACCA 2

RESULT 1573
AAAT51590/c
ID AAAT51590 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAAT51590;
06-NOV-1997 (first entry)

XX KSHV DNA polymerase specific oligonucleotide QARQA.
XX Retropertoneal fibromatosis herpes virus; detection; infection;
KM Kaposi's sarcoma herpes virus; viral DNA; vaccine; antigen;
KM antibody; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9704105-A1.

XX 06-FEB-1997.

XX 12-JUL-1996; 96MO-US011688.

XX 14-JUL-1995; 95US-0001148P.

XX 11-JUL-1996; 96US-00680326.

XX (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.

XX Rose TM, Bosch ML, Strand K, Todaro GJ;

XX WPI; 1997-132644/12.

XX Herpes virus DNA polymerase and corresponding nucleotide sequence - used

XX PT in the detection and treatment of herpes virus infection.

XX PS Claim 26; Page 93; 132pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents oligonucleotide QARQA which is specific
CC for polynucleotides encoding DNA polymerases from Kaposi's sarcoma herpes
CC virus (KSHV). The oligonucleotide may be used for detecting viral DNA or
CC RNA in a sample of primate origin, especially in the diagnosis of herpes
CC viral infection. Herpes virus DNA polymerases of this invention, may be
CC used in vaccines for the protection against infection by a herpes virus
CC or the RHV/KSHV family. They may also be used in the design and
CC screening of anti-viral drugs. Antibodies raised against the polymerase
CC or fragments of it, may be used in the detection of herpes virus
CC infection and for drug targeting for the therapy of herpes virus
CC infection

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4162 GCTCTCTGCTGCTT 4179

18 GCTCTCTGCTGCTT 1

RESULT 1574

ID ADG77284 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADG77284;

XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 128.

XX genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;

XX copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;

XX DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Canis familiaris.

XX WO9731011-A1.

XX 28-AUG-1997.

XX 18-FEB-1997; 97MO-US002396.

XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012060P.

XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

XX (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.

XX Brewer GJ, Venta RJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;

XX WPI; 1997-435082/40.

XX New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits

XX PT in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing

XX PT microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and

XX PT carriers.

XX Claim 1; Page 12; 40pp; English.

XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
CC used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
CC dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
CC phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
CC specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
CC can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
CC generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
CC dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the
CC target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
CC at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1131 CACCTGAGAACTGACC 1148

4 CAACTGAGAACTGACC 21

RESULT 1575

ID AAV32916 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAV32916;

XX 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX Aspergillus niger beta-galactosidase genomic DNA primer 1.

XX PCR; amplification; pepsin; gastrointestinal tract; milk;

XX Aspergillus niger beta-galactosidase gene; lactase intolerance;

XX cheese making; chymosin; bovine lactoferrin cDNA; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Aspergillus niger.

PI Rautenskrauss B, Reis A, Leal A;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-469573/45.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding the human myosin heavy chain protein
PT MYH14, useful for identifying mutations or alterations in nucleic acid,
PT derived from chromosome 19q13.3.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 4; 21pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel non-muscle, human myosin-family heavy
CC chain protein, designated MYH14 which maps to chromosome 19q13.3, a
CC region associated with Charcot-Marie-Tooth syndrome. MYH14 is associated
CC with brain, peripheral nerves, ovary and intestines and has closest
CC homology with the myosin family proteins MYH0, MYH10 and MYH11. The
CC product of the invention is used to identify mutations and alteration in
CC nucleic acid, by hybridisation. Computer-based comparison of the human
CC chromosomal 19q region with the rat sequence AF139055 (encoding a non-
CC muscle myosin heavy chain B) indicated a potential human homologue. A set
CC of exonic primers was designed and used to amplify cDNA derived from mRNA
CC isolated from the sciatic nerve. The 13 amplicons were sequenced and
CC assembled to form an approximately 6kb sequence that included an open
CC reading frame for MYH14, but lacked the polyadenylation signal. The
CC corresponding gene contains 40 exons (about 100 kb), entirely present
CC within the bacterial artificial chromosomes AC020906, AC010515 and
CC AC008655. The MYH14 protein corresponds to the hypothetical protein FLJ
CC 13881. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the human
CC MYH14 gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2826 GAGGGGAGCTGTGCTG 2843
DB 19 GAGCTGGAGCTGTGCTG 2
RESULT 1569
ADP68874/C 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
ID ADP68874 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP68874;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DRAK2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS182431.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; DRAK2;
KM death-associated protein kinase-rel. apoptosis-inducing protein kinase;
KM serine/threonine kinase 17B; STK17B; apoptosis; degenerative disorder;
KM neurological disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KM Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; retinitis pigmentosa;
KM blood cell disorder; cancer; autoimmune disorder; viral infection;
KM gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; chromosome 2.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
FT -methylcytidines"
FT 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
FT 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
XX
XX US2004115645-A1.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00318819.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00318819.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00318819.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-449384/42.
XX
PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of DRAK2, useful
PT for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
PT e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 20; 87pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a new compound (e.g. an antisense
CC oligonucleotide), having a sequence comprising 8-80 bp targeted to a
CC nucleic acid encoding DRAK2 (death-associated protein kinase-related
CC apoptosis-inducing protein kinase 2, also known as serine/threonine
CC kinase 17B, STK17B), specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
CC encoding DRAK2 (appearing as ADP68859 and representing bases 58695-149492
CC of human chromosome 2) and inhibits expression of DRAK2. Also included
CC are inhibiting the expression of DRAK2 in cells or tissues, screening for
CC a modulator of DRAK2, a diagnostic method for identifying a disease
CC state, a kit or assay device comprising the compound and treating an
CC animal having a disease or condition associated with DRAK2. The
CC oligonucleotide compound is useful for preparing a composition for
CC treating hyperproliferative disorders, degenerative disorders,
CC neurological disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
CC Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), retinitis pigmentosa, blood cell
CC disorders, cancer, autoimmune disorders and viral infection. The present
CC sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide targeting DRAK2.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1928 CAGTGTACTTTTAAAC 1945
DB 19 CAGTGGACTTTGAAAC 2
RESULT 1570
AAQ20630 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
ID AAQ20630 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ20630;
XX
DT 10-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Capture probe #1 for detecting Chlamydia trachomatis WOMP gene DNA.
XX
KM Detection probe; sandwich hybridisation assay;
KM Major Outer Membrane protein; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9119812-A.
XX
XX 26-DEC-1991.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1990; 90FR-00007249.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1990; 90FR-00007249.
XX
PR 11-JUN-1990; 90FR-00007249.

KW cytosstatic; gene therapy; human; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004110151-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316638.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316638.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-440340/41.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of sentrin-2,
XX PT useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
XX disorder, e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 60; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is directed to antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX CC to sentrin-2 (also known as SMT3H2, SMT3A and SUMO-3) and which modulate
XX CC the expression of sentrin-2. The invention is useful for preparing a
XX CC composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer. The
XX CC invention acts as a cytosstatic agent. The invention is also useful in
XX CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human sentrin-2 target
XX CC oligonucleotide. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 930 AAGCAGTTCCTTTTCA 947
DB 19 AAGCAGTTCCTTTTCA 2
RESULT 1567
ADQ09450/C
ID ADQ09450 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADQ09450;
AC
XX
XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Angiopoietin-2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #63.
DE
XX
XX Human; Angiopoietin-2; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW Phosphorothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;
XX 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytosstatic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004115640-A1.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317803.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317803.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myers K, Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-449380/42.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Angiopoietin-2,
XX PT useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
XX disorder, e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 86; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX CC encoding the human Angiopoietin-2 polypeptide. The compound is an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic
XX CC acid and inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage
XX CC 1.e. a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety,
XX CC preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified
XX CC nucleobase comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are
XX CC useful for modulating the expression of the human Angiopoietin-2
XX CC polypeptide and in preparation of a composition for treating
XX CC hyperproliferative disorders, e.g., cancer. This sequence represents an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to DNA encoding a human Angiopoietin-2
XX CC polypeptide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3228 ATCTCTGAATATATCAAC 3245
DB 20 ATCTCTGAATATATCAAC 3
RESULT 1568
ADQ26959/C
ID ADQ26959 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADQ26959;
AC
XX
XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human myosin heavy chain MYH14 exon 21 PCR primer M21-R.
DE
XX
XX ss; human; non-muscle myosin-family heavy chain protein; MYH14;
KW chromosome 19q13.3; Charcot-Marie-Tooth syndrome; brain;
XX peripheral nerve; ovary; intestine; primer; PCR.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
OS
XX
XX DE10260633-A1.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 16-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060633.
XX
XX 16-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01060633.
XX
XX (RAUT/) RAUTENSTRAUSS B.
XX

QY 337 TCCTTCCCTCAGTACG 354
 |||||
 Db 3 TCCTTCCCTCAGTACG 20

RESULT 1564

ADO48104
 ID ADO48104 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO48104;

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human HIP-1 target sequence ISIS 168200.

XX ss; Huntingtin interacting protein 1; HIP-1; HIP-1 protein interactor;
 KW apoptosis dysregulation.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004096834-A1.

PD 20-MAY-2004.

PF 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300263.

PR 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300263.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Dobie KW;

WPI; 2004-389149/36.

PT New compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding HIP-1 protein
 PT interactor, useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
 PT associated with HIP-1 protein interactor, such as dysregulation of
 PT apoptosis.

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 114; 76bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding Huntingtin interacting protein 1 (HIP-1) protein interactor. The
 CC compound is useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
 CC associated with HIP-1 protein interactor, such as dysregulation of
 CC apoptosis. The compound may also be used for diagnostics, therapeutics,
 CC prophylaxis and as research agents and kits; or to elucidate the function
 CC of particular genes or to distinguish between functions of various
 CC members of a biological pathway. The present sequence represents a human
 CC HIP-1 antisense oligonucleotide target sequence.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1534 AGAAATCCTGCGACTCA 1551
 |||||
 Db 1 AGAATATCGTGCAGCTCA 18

RESULT 1565

ADP82069
 ID ADP82069 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADP82069;

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human sentrin-2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #156261.

KW Sentrin-2; SMT3H2; SMT3A; SUMO-3; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW cytoskeletal; gene therapy; human; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidines are
 FT 5-methyl cytidines"
 FT 1..5
 FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

PN US2004110151-A1.

PD 10-JUN-2004.

PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316638.

PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316638.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Ward DT, Dobie KW;

WPI; 2004-440340/41.

PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of sentrin-2,
 PT useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
 PT disorder, e.g. cancer.

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 26; 35pp; English.

XX The present invention is directed to antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to sentrin-2 (also known as SMT3H2, SMT3A and SUMO-3) and which modulate
 CC the expression of sentrin-2. The invention is useful for preparing a
 CC composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer. The
 CC invention acts as a cytostatic agent. The invention is also useful in
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human sentrin-2 antisense
 CC oligonucleotide. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 930 AAGGAGTTCCTTTTCA 947
 |||||
 Db 2 AAGCAGTTCCTTTTCA 19

RESULT 1566

ADP82103/C
 ID ADP82103 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADP82103;

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human sentrin-2 target oligonucleotide #13.

XX Sentrin-2; SMT3H2; SMT3A; SUMO-3; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;

XX	19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300263.
PR	
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA	
XX	
PI	Doble KW;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-389149/36.
XX	
PS	New compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding HIP-1 protein
PT	interactor, useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
PT	associated with HIP-1 protein interactor, such as dysregulation of
PT	apoptosis.
XX	
PS	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 39; 76pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC	encoding Huntingtin interacting protein 1 (HIP-1) protein interactor. The
CC	compound is useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC	associated with HIP-1 protein interactor, such as dysregulation of
CC	apoptosis. The compound may also be used for diagnostics, therapeutics,
CC	prophylaxis and as research agents and kits; or to elucidate the function
CC	of particular genes or to distinguish between functions of various
CC	members of a biological pathway. The present sequence represents a human
CC	HIP-1 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX	
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
OY	1534 AGAAATCTCTGCAGCTCA 1551
DB	20 AGAATATCTGCGAGCTCA 3
RESULT 1562	
ADO48105/C	
ID	ADO48105 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADO48105;
XX	
DT	12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human HIP-1 target sequence ISIS 168201.
XX	
KW	ss; Huntingtin interacting protein 1, HIP-1; HIP-1 protein interactor;
KM	apoptosis dysregulation.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2004096834-A1.
XX	
PD	20-MAY-2004.
XX	
PF	19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300263.
XX	
PR	19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300263.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Doble KW;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-389149/36.
XX	
PT	New compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding HIP-1 protein
PT	interactor, useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
PT	associated with HIP-1 protein interactor, such as dysregulation of
PT	apoptosis.
XX	
PS	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 115; 76pp; English.
XX	

	CC	The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Huntingtin interacting protein 1 (HIP-1) protein interactor. The compound is useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HIP-1 protein interactor, such as dysregulation of apoptosis. The compound may also be used for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research agents and kits; or to elucidate the function of particular genes or to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present sequence represents a human HIP-1 antisense oligonucleotide target sequence.
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query March	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;	
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0		
Oy	337 TCCTTTCCTCAGACG 354 18 TCCTTTGGCTCATCGAC 1	
Dn		
RESULT 1563		
ADO48030		
ID ADO48030 standard; DNA; 20 BP.		
XX ADO48030;		
AC		
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)		
DT		
XX Human HIP-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 251685.		
DE ss; Huntingtin interacting protein 1; HIP-1; HIP-1 protein interactor; apoptosis dysregulation; antisense. KW Homo sapiens. XM Synthetic. OS US2004096834-A1. FN 20-MAY-2004. PD 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300263. XX PF 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300263. FR PA 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00300263. XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC. PA PI XX Dobie KM; PI WPI; 2004-389149/36. DR XX XX New compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding HIP-1 protein interactor, useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HIP-1 protein interactor, such as dysregulation of apoptosis. PT Example 15; SEQ ID NO 40; 76pp; English. PS XX CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Huntingtin interacting protein 1 (HIP-1) protein interactor. The compound is useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with HIP-1 protein interactor, such as dysregulation of apoptosis. The compound may also be used for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research agents and kits; or to elucidate the function of particular genes or to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present sequence represents a human HIP-1 antisense oligonucleotide. CC SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query March	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;	
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0		


```

XX Ewald H, Kalst G, Mcquillin A, Gurling HMD, Degen B, Mors O;
PI Kruse T, Lunderf MD;
XX WPI; 2004-376206/35.
DR
XX
XX
PT Diagnosing, prognosing, or determining the susceptibility to, a
PT neuropsychiatric disorder using a C12 candidate gene region marker by
PT determining the structure, level of expression or activity of a
PT polypeptide encoded by the gene.
XX
XX Claim 19; Page 79; 96pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of primer 307CA2R which, with primer 307CA2F
XX ADO43251, can be used to amplify 307CA2, a novel microsatellite marker
XX associated with bipolar affective disorder and genetically related
XX CC bipolar affective disorder. 307CA2 comprises a dinucleotide repeat, 11
XX CC alleles (122-166 bp) have been detected. A locus for bipolar disorder and
XX CC related unipolar affective disorders has been fine mapped on chromosome
XX CC 12 (C12) for the first time and several genes that are carrying mutations
XX CC increasing susceptibility to bipolar disorder have been identified. The
XX CC region is approximately 2 million base pairs of DNA in the chromosomal
XX CC and D12S340. The inventors genotyped 21 newly described and previously
XX CC published microsatellite markers in a sample of 381 Danish and British
XX CC bipolar patients and compared the frequency of marker alleles to a
XX CC matched control group. Differences in allele frequencies, which were
XX CC highly statistically significant, were found for 10 of these markers.
XX CC Based on the results, the invention provides markers and methods of using
XX CC them in diagnosing, or determining the susceptibility of an individual
XX CC to, bipolar and genetically related unipolar affective disorders and
XX CC related neuropsychiatric disorders, and methods for identifying markers
XX CC and compounds for use as part of therapeutic and/or diagnostic methods. A
XX CC method of treatment comprises administering a substance that modulates
XX CC expression of a candidate gene or which modulates the level of activity
XX CC of a candidate gene product.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 934 AGGTCCTTTTCAACG 951
Db 2 AGGTCCTTTTCAACG 19
RESULT 1558
ADN71971
ID ADN71971 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADN71971;
AC
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human glucose transporter-4 antisense oligonucleotide #12.
DE
XX
XX ss; human; antisense therapy; glucose transporter-4;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= Other
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines are 5-
XX modified_base 1..5
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= Other
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

```

```

FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004101848-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Borchers AH, Dobie KM;
XX WPI; 2004-399677/37.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating glucose transporter-4
XX expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions
XX associated with the transporter's expression e.g. hyperproliferative
XX disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 24; 54pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding glucose transporter-4. The oligonucleotides
XX specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid molecule encoding glucose
XX transporter-4 and inhibit the expression of glucose transporter-4. The
XX antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX glucose transporter-4 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases
XX associated with their expression, such as a hyperproliferative disorder.
XX In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
XX research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human
XX glucose transporter-4 antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2803 AACGAGAAATGAGAG 2820
Db 1 AACGAGAGATGAGAG 18
RESULT 1559
ADN72048/C
ID ADN72048 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADN72048;
AC
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human glucose transporter-4 antisense oligonucleotide #89.
DE
XX
XX ss; human; antisense therapy; glucose transporter-4;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2004101848-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

```

KW	gene therapy; human; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone in which all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	modified_base
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases"
FT	16..20
FT	modified_base
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases"
XX	
PN	US2004092464-A1.
XX	
PD	13-MAY-2004.
XX	
PF	11-NOV-2002; 2002US-00293863.
XX	
PR	11-NOV-2002; 2002US-00293863.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW,
XX	
DR	WPI, 2004-374982/35.
XX	
PT	New compound that modulates mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase
PT	kinase 11 expression, useful in treating an animal having a disease or
PT	condition involving dysregulation of cellular apoptosis.
XX	
PS	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 15; 39pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to compounds, compositions and methods for
CC	modulating the expression of mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase
CC	kinase 11 (also called MAP3K11, mixed-lineage protein kinase 3, MLK-3,
CC	SH3-containing proline-rich protein kinase, SPRK). The composition
CC	comprise antisense oligonucleotides targeted to MAP3K11. The compound and
CC	the methods are useful in treating an animal having a disease or
CC	condition involving dysregulation of cellular apoptosis. The invention is
CC	also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC	oligonucleotide targeted to human MAP3K11 DNA. This sequence is used to
CC	illustrate the method of the invention.
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
DB	3732 GGCAGCAGGTGCGCG 3749
DB	3 GGCAGCAGGTGCGCG 20
XX	
XX	RESULT 1556
XX	ADO40167/C
XX	ID ADO40167 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ADO40167;
XX	AC
XX	29-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	DT
XX	Human MAP3K11 DNA target site #4.
DE	
XX	
KW	Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase 11; MAP3K11;

KW	SH-containing proline-rich protein kinase; SPRK; cellular apoptosis;
KW	gene therapy; human; ds.
XX	
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	US2004092464-A1.
PD	13-MAY-2004.
PF	11-NOV-2002; 2002US-00293863.
PR	11-NOV-2002; 2002US-00293863.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KM;
DR	WPI; 2004-374962/35.
XX	
PT	New compound that modulates mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase
PT	kinase II expression, useful in treating an animal having a disease or
PT	condition involving dysregulation of cellular apoptosis.
XX	
PS	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 51; 39pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to compounds, compositions and methods for
CC	modulating the expression of mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase
CC	kinase II (also called MAP3K11, mixed-lineage protein kinase 3, MLK-3,
CC	SH-containing proline-rich protein kinase, SPRK). The composition
CC	comprise antisense oligonucleotides targeted to MAP3K11. The compound and
CC	the methods are useful in treating an animal having a disease or
CC	condition involving dysregulation of cellular apoptosis. The invention is
CC	also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is human MAP3K11 DNA
CC	target site. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the
CC	invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	3732 GGCACGACGAGTGCCTCGCG 3749
DB	18 GGCACGACGAGTGCCTCGCG 1
RESULT 1557	
ADO43252	
ID	ADO43252 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADO43252;
XX	
DT	29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Bipolar and unipolar affective disorder marker 307CA2 PCR primer 307CA2R.
XX	
KW	Bipolar affective disorder; Unipolar affective disorder; diagnosis;
KW	marker; neurolaptic; gene therapy; PCR; primer; human; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
WO	WO2004040016-A2.
XX	
PN	13-MAY-2004.
XX	
PF	31-OCT-2003; 2003WO-GB004684.
XX	
PR	31-OCT-2002; 2002GB-00025360.
XX	
PA	(UCLB-) UCL BIOMEDICA.
PA	(EWALD) EWALD M V.

XX Single multiplex PCR primer #1382.

XX
DE
XX
XX
KW bs; primer; simultaneous amplification;
RV single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
KV genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
XX gene expression profiling.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004033649-A2.
XX
PD 22-APR-2004.
XX
PP 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX
PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
PA (UNNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
PL Li H, Li J;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
PT Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
XX multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 39; 120pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
CC of sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
XX This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Dd 670 ACAGAAATTCGCCAATG 687
| | | | | | | | | |
18 AAAGTAATTCGGCCAATG 1

RESULT 1554
ADP18277
ADP18277 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADP18277;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Condensin H sense primer seqid 19.

XX	Cyostatic; senescence; cell proliferation; neoplastic cell growth;
KM	cellular gene expression; reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss;
KM	doxorubicin-induced senescence; HCT 116 cell; human.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	US2004058320-A1.
PD	25-MAR-2004.
XX	
PF	21-DEC-2001; 2001US-00032264.
XX	
PR	21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257907P.
XX	17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341425F.
XX	
PA	(RONI/) RONINSON I B.
XX	(CHAN/) CHANG B.
PI	Rominson IB, Chang B;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-294237/27.
XX	
PT	Identifying a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian cell,
PT	useful for treating abnormal cell proliferation, comprises assaying
PT	expression of a cellular gene in the cell in the presence and in the
XX	absence of a compound.
XX	
PS	Example 2; SEQ ID NO 19; 29pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes a method of identifying a compound that induces
CC	senescence in a mammalian cell. The method comprises: culturing the
CC	mammalian cell in the presence and absence of the compound; assaying
CC	expression of at least one cellular gene selected from 73 genes given in
CC	the specification, in the cell in the presence and in the absence of the
CC	compound; and identifying compounds that induce senescence when
CC	expression of at least one of the cellular gene is higher in the presence
CC	of the compound than in the absence of the compound. Also described are:
CC	a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian cell identified from
CC	the method above; assessing efficacy of a treatment of a disease or
CC	condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or neoplastic cell
CC	growth; and identifying a compound that inhibits senescence-associated
CC	induction of cellular gene expression. Compounds that induce senescence
CC	in abnormally proliferating or neoplastic cells are useful for treating a
CC	disease or condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or
CC	neoplastic cell growth. This sequence represents a reverse transcriptase
CC	PCR primer used to identify genes induced and repressed following
CC	doxorubicin-induced senescence of HCT 116 cells.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	1451 GCAGCTCAAGTCGACGT 1468
DB	1 GCAGCTCAAGTCGCACAT 18
RESULT 1555	
ADO40131	
ID	ADO40131 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADO40131;
XX	
DT	29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Human MAP3K11 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 176607.
KM	Mitogen-activated protein kinase, kinase kinase 11; MAP3K11;
KM	mixed-lineage protein kinase 3; MLK-3;
KM	SH3-containing proline-rich protein kinase; SPRK; cellular apoptosis;

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRL,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1383; 174bp; English.
 XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRL, CCRL, CCRL, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRL, CCRL, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 900 ATCCCGCTGACTGCCAGC 917
 DB 2 ATCTCTGCTGACTGCCAGC 19
 RESULT 1552
 ADML6274/C
 ID ADML6274 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ADML6274;
 AC
 XX
 XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Murine SACL DNA PCR primer #487.
 DE
 XX Mouse; SACL; PCR; ss; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; obesity;
 KM diabetes; alcoholism; antidiabetic; alcohol; anorectic; antialcoholic;
 KM primer.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS

XX US2004081964-A1.
 XX 29-APR-2004.
 PD
 XX 25-OCT-2002; 2002US-00280183.
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-2002; 2002US-00280183.
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-2002; 2002US-00280183.
 XX
 XX (BACH/) BACHMANOV A A.
 PA (BEAU/) BEAUCHAMP G K.
 PA (LISS/) LI S.
 PA (LIXX/) LI X.
 PA (REED/) REED D R.
 PA (TORD/) TORDOFF M G.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS D A.
 PA (OHMA/) OHMAN U D.
 PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
 PA (DJON/) DE JONG P J.
 XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Li S, Li X, Reed DR, Tordoff MG;
 PI Ross DA, Ohman UD, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ;
 DR WPI; 2004-340133/31.
 XX New isolated polynucleotides for sensing carbohydrates, other sweeteners,
 PT or ethanol, useful for screening drugs for inhibition or restoration of
 PT gene function as antidiabetic, antioesity or antialcohol consumption
 PT therapies.
 XX
 XX Example 12; SEQ ID NO 544; 148bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to SACL polypeptides and the polynucleotides
 CC encoding them. The polynucleotides contain a variation associated with
 CC sensing carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol. The invention also
 CC relates to a method for analysing a biomolecule in a biological sample,
 CC comprising altering SACL activity in the sample and measuring the
 CC activity, a method for analysing a polynucleotide in a biological sample,
 CC comprising contacting a polynucleotide in a biological sample with a
 CC probe where the probe hybridises to a SACL polynucleotide to form a
 CC hybridisation complex and detecting the hybridisation complex, a method
 CC of identifying susceptibility to obesity or diabetes comprising comparing
 CC the nucleotide sequence of the suspected SACL allele with a wild type
 CC nucleotide sequence, where the difference between the suspected allele
 CC and the wild-type sequence identifies a sequence variation of the SACL
 CC nucleotide sequence, and a method of treating or preventing obesity,
 CC diabetes or alcoholism associated with expression of SACL, comprising
 CC administering to a subject a pharmaceutical composition and a transgenic
 CC animal that carries an altered SACL allele. The methods and compositions
 CC of the invention are useful for screening drugs for inhibition or
 CC restoration of gene function as antidiabetic, antioesity or antialcohol
 CC consumption therapies and for identifying sweeteners and alcohol. This
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify murine SACL DNA of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4247 GTGAGGCTTAGCACCAAG 4264
 DB 20 GTGAGGCTTAGCACCAAG 3
 RESULT 1553
 ADO12010/C
 ID ADO12010 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ADO12010;
 AC
 XX
 XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DT

CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 611 CGAGTCATCTCCGGGC 628
|||||
18 CGAGTCATCTCCGGAC 1

Db 18 CGAGTCATCTCCGGAC 1

RESULT 1550
ADO46981/C
ID ADO46981 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO46981;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #2347.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX (LUHH/) LU H.
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI, 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
PT asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2447; 174bp; English.

XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
XX one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
XX prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
XX gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
XX CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
XX tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
XX respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
XX and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
XX receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
XX inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
XX is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
XX cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
XX hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
XX bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3223 CGAGTCATCTGAATCA 3240
|||||
18 CGAGTCATCTGAAGCA 1

Db 18 CGAGTCATCTGAAGCA 1

RESULT 1551
ADO46016
ID ADO46016 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO46016;
XX
XX
XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide #1382.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004049022-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX

ID ADO46234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46234;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1600.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5; CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a; tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease; lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor; asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis; acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PN 11-MAR-2004.
 PD
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 PF
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/J) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g. asthma.
 PT
 PS Claim 2, SEQ ID NO 1601; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1174 GAGAGTCATCCGAGCC 1191
 Db 2 GAGACTCATCCGAGCC 19
 RESULT 1549
 ADO46584/c
 ID ADO46584 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO46584;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #1950.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5; CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a; tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease; lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor; asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis; acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PN 11-MAR-2004.
 PD
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 PF
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/J) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g. initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g. asthma.
 PT
 PS Claim 2, SEQ ID NO 2050; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 FH Key
 FT modified_base
 FT 1.20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone in which all cytidines
 FT are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base
 FT 1.5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"
 FT modified_base
 FT 15.20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"
 PN US2004077083-A1.
 XX 22-APR-2004.
 XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.
 XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Wait AT;
 XX WPI; 2004-340008/31.
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating Histone deacetylase 4
 PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or
 PT conditions associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer (i.e.
 PT myeloid leukemia).
 XX
 XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 39; 45pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of histone deacetylase 4 (HDAC4). HDAC4 is
 CC also known as HDAC-A. The composition comprises antisense compounds that
 CC can be targeted towards HDAC4. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful
 CC for inhibiting the expression of HDAC4 in cells or tissues. It is also
 CC useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
 CC with HDAC4, such as a hyperproliferative disorder, particularly cancer
 CC (i.e. myeloid leukemia). The compound is used for diagnostic,
 CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. It is also useful in
 CC antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted towards human HDAC4 DNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 544 CCCGCTCCAAAGCGGAGG 561
 3 CCCGCTCCAAAGCGGAGG 20
 RESULT 1547
 ADM10451
 ID ADM10451 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM10451;
 XX
 DT 15-UTR-2004 (first entry)
 XX Human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 39.
 DE cytostatic; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; antisense therapy;
 XX
 KM

KM antisense compound; histone deacetylase 4; cancer; infection;
 KM inflammation; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KM ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX Key
 FH modified_base
 FT 1.20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
 FT are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base
 FT 1.5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base
 FT 15.20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 PN US2004077084-A1.
 XX 22-APR-2004.
 XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
 XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX Wait AT; Daviden S, Li J, Glaser K;
 XX WPI; 2004-340009/31.
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating human Histone deacetylase 4
 PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
 PT associated with Histone deacetylase 4, e.g. cancer, infection or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 39; 46pp; English.
 PS The invention describes an antisense compound that is 8-50 nucleobases in
 CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human Histone
 CC deacetylase 4 (which comprises a sequence of 8459 bp fully defined in the
 CC specification). The compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
 CC the expression of human Histone deacetylase 4. Also described are: a
 CC composition comprising the new antisense compound and a pharmaceutical
 CC carrier or diluent; and a method of inhibiting the expression of Histone
 CC deacetylase 4 in human cells or tissues, comprising contacting the cells
 CC or tissues with the new compound so that the expression of Histone
 CC deacetylase 4 is inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
 CC modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 4 in cells or tissues.
 CC It is also useful for treating humans having a disease or condition
 CC associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer, infection or
 CC inflammation. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
 CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a
 CC human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 544 CCCGCTCCAAAGCGGAGG 561
 3 CCCGCTCCAAAGCGGAGG 20
 RESULT 1548
 ADO46234

PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Gliese JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1275; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
 CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiatherosclerotic, vasotropic,
 CC optthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC optthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1534 AGAAATCTCTGACGCTCA 1551
 DB 19 AGAAATCTCTGACGCTCA 2
 RESULT 1545
 ADM15290/c
 ID ADM15290 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ADM15290;
 AC
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human mpGS-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1477.
 XX
 KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpGS-1; mpGS-1 inhibitor;
 KW microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclooxygenase; antidiabetic;
 KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiatherosclerotic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
 KW reperfusion injury; optthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base
 FT 1..5

FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT modified_base
 FT 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT
 PN W02004028458-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
 PF
 XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
 PR
 XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 PA
 PI Gliese JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
 PT encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
 PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
 PT ischemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1477; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
 CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The
 CC human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
 CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
 CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 CC mpGS-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and
 CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
 CC mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric
 CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
 CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiatherosclerotic, vasotropic,
 CC optthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
 CC be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
 CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
 CC optthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1534 AGAAATCTCTGACGCTCA 1551
 DB 20 AGAAATCTCTGACGCTCA 3
 RESULT 1546
 ADM49278
 ID ADM49278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ADM49278;
 AC
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HDAC4 specific antisense oligo, ISIS 130869.
 XX
 KW Histone deacetylase 4; HDAC4; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW antisense therapy; human; myeloid leukaemia; phosphorothioate backbone;
 KW antisense; ss; HDAC-A.
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2261 GTTTGGGATCTTAACCTA 2278
1 GTTTGGGATCTTAATA 18
Db
RESULT 1543
ADM13872
ID ADM13872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM13872;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:59.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Gierse JK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
PT New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
PT ischemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 59; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to

CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2260 GGTGGGATCTTAACCT 2277
3 GGTGGGATCTTAAT 20
Db
RESULT 1544
ADM15088/C
ID ADM15088 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM15088;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1275.
XX
KW chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004028458-A2.
XX
PD 08-APR-2004.
XX
PF 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
PR 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX

```

OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1460; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.38; Score 14.0; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1534 AGAATTCCTGCGCTCA 1551
XX |||||
XX 18 AGAATTCCTGCTCA 1

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XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:80.
XX
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;
XX antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; antiarthritic; vasotropic;
XX ophthalmological; immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Glaxo JK;
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGEs-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 80; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGEs-1). The
XX human mPGEs-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGEs-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGEs-1 and
XX inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGEs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGEs-1. mPGEs-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX ophthalmological; immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX be used as mPGEs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX condition associated with mPGEs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX

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RESULT 1542
ADM13893
ID ADM13893 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM13893;

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OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003226688-A1.
 XX
 XX 11-DEC-2003.
 XX
 XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
 XX
 XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Doible KW;
 XX
 XX MPI; 2004-081071/08.
 XX
 XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 PT nucleic acid encoding isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase,
 PT useful for treating cancer, hypertension, or cardiovascular or
 PT inflammatory disease.
 XX
 XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 96; 62pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
 CC expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (also known as
 CC ICMT, PCMTF, PCMTase, PMPT, PMTase, HSTB14, MSTR098 and MSTRP098) and
 CC located on chromosome 1p36. Specifically, it refers to compositions
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl
 CC methyltransferase, which normally participates in cellular events such as
 CC growth factor signal transduction, cell replication, vesicular transport
 CC and the post-translational modification of the Ras family of GTPases. The
 CC present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that comprise at
 CC least one modified sugar moiety, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at
 CC least one modified nucleobase, a 5-methylcytosine. Accordingly, these
 CC compounds are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
 CC isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase such as a hyperproliferative
 CC disorder (e.g. cancer), an inflammatory condition, hypertension or
 CC cardiovascular disease. As such, they exhibit cytostatic,
 CC antiinflammatory, hypotensive and cardiac activities and are useful for
 CC research reagents and in diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
 CC DNA oligo representing a preferred target site for antisense therapy in
 CC human isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase, given in an
 CC exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 3362 CCGGCTGGGGCCCTGCGAG 3379
 XX
 XX DB 18 CCGGCTGGGGCCCTGCGAG 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 1540
 XX ADN89289
 XX ID ADN89289 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ADN89289;
 XX
 XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE P16DF PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX P16DF; primer; ss; nucleic acid label; hybridization assay;
 XX primer extension; terminal transferase addition; ligation; end labelling;
 XX PCR; nick translation labelling; reverse transcription;
 XX Southern blotting; Northern blotting; enzyme linked immunosorbant assay;
 XX ELISA; arrays; SKIE; cloning; transcription; abortive transcription;
 XX sequencing.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX OS

XX US2004054162-A1.
 XX
 XX 18-MAR-2004.
 XX
 XX 29-APR-2003; 2003US-00425037.
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001US-00984664.
 XX
 XX 29-OCT-2002; 2002MO-US034419.
 XX
 XX (HANN/) HANNA M M.
 XX
 XX Hanna MM;
 XX
 XX MPI; 2004-281628/26.
 XX
 XX Labeling nucleic acid which is used in hybridization assays, primer
 PT extension, terminal transferase additions, involves incorporating 8-S-
 PT substituted purine or 5-S-substituted pyrimidine analog into nucleic
 PT acid.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1; 104pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a method of labelling a nucleic acid which
 CC involves incorporating at least one nucleotide analogue into a nucleic
 CC acid, where the analogue comprises an 8-S-substituted purine or 5-S-
 CC substituted pyrimidine analogue. The method is useful for labelling a
 CC nucleic acid. The method is useful for detecting a second nucleic acid of
 CC interest. The method is useful for labelling a nucleic acid which is used
 CC in hybridization assays, primer extension, terminal transferase
 CC additions, ligation, end labelling, PCR, nick translation labelling,
 CC reverse transcription, Southern blotting, Northern blotting, enzyme
 CC linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA), arrays, SKIE, cloning, transcription,
 CC abortive transcription, sequencing, diagnostic techniques, therapeutic
 CC applications, and treatment and prevention of diseases and conditions.
 CC The labelled nucleic acids are useful in assessing methylation state of
 CC specific genes, detecting presence of known genetic mutations, detecting
 CC mRNA expression levels, detecting presence of pathogenic organisms, and
 CC detecting and amplifying proteins. The present sequence represents a
 CC P16DF PCR primer.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 2951 CTATGCGGAGGCGCTGCAT 2968
 XX
 XX DB 2 CTCTGGCGAGGCGCTGCTT 19
 XX
 XX RESULT 1541
 XX ADM15273/C
 XX ID ADM15273 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ADM15273;
 XX
 XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1460.
 XX
 XX XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorochiote; human;
 XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;
 XX microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cyclostatic; antidiabetic;
 XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
 XX neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
 XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
 XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
 XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
 XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX OS

```

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002FR-00011525.
XX
XX (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
XX Gauthier RC, Charrasse PS, Comunale F;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-319466/30.
XX
XX Diagnosis of rhabdomyosarcoma, by detecting expression of R-cadherin,
XX also treatment with conjugates targeted to R-cadherin or muscle cells.
XX
XX Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 1; 24pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for diagnosing a rhabdomyosarcoma
XX by in vitro detection, in a patient sample, of the expression of R-
XX cadherin (I). The method of the invention has cytostatic activity. The
XX method is used to diagnose embryonal and/or alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma.
XX Also conjugates of antibodies (directed against the extracellular domain
XX of R-cadherin or against membrane proteins of skeletal muscle cells) with
XX anticancer agents or R-cadherin-suppressing RNA are used for treatment or
XX prevention of embryonal and/or alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma. Labelled
XX antibody conjugates directed against the extracellular domain of R-
XX cadherin can also be used for in vivo detection of R-cadherin-expressing
XX tumour foci. R-cadherin is the first specific marker for rhabdomyosarcoma
XX identified and allows differentiation between rhabdomyosarcoma and other
XX diseases such as osteosarcoma and Ewing tumour. The present sequence
XX represents a RT-PCR primer used in the invention to amplify R-cadherin.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3341 CGACCAGCGCCGCAAGCA 3358
XX |||||
XX 2 CGACCAGCGCCGCAATGCA 19
XX
XX RESULT 1538
XX ADJ10496
XX ID ADJ10496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ10496;
XX
XX DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo to modulate human ICMT SegID 23.
XX
XX human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcMTase;
XX PMT; PMTase; HSTB14; MST098; MSTP098;
XX growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;
XX cardiovascular; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiant;
XX ICMT; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; 2' MOB wing.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT 1..20 /*tag= b
XX FT modified_base /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone"
XX FT 1..5
XX FT modified_base /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
XX FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX FT 16..20
XX FT modified_base /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER

```

```

FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
FT
FT US2003226688-A1.
FT
FT 11-DEC-2003.
FT
FT 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
FT
FT 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
FT
FT 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-00159834.
FT
FT (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
FT
FT Dobie KW;
FT
FT WPI; 2004-081071/08.
FT
FT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
FT nucleic acid encoding isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase,
FT useful for treating cancer, hypertension, or cardiovascular or
FT inflammatory disease.
FT
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 23; 62pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel antisense compounds that modulate the
XX expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase (also known as
XX ICMT, PCMT, pcMTase, PMT, PMTase, HSTB14, MST098 and MSTP098) and
XX located on chromosome 1p36. Specifically, it refers to compositions
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of isoprenylcysteine carboxyl
XX methyltransferase, which normally participates in cellular events such as
XX growth factor signal transduction, cell replication, vesicular transport
XX and the post-translational modification of the Ras family of GTPases. The
XX present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that comprise at
XX least one modified sugar moiety, a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at
XX least one modified nucleobase, a 5-methylcytosine. Accordingly, these
XX compounds are useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
XX isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase such as a hyperproliferative
XX disorder (e.g. cancer), an inflammatory condition, hypertension or
XX cardiovascular disease. As such, they exhibit cytostatic,
XX antiinflammatory, hypotensive and cardiant activities and are useful for
XX research reagents and in diagnostics. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
XX phosphorothioate antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human
XX isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase expression in an
XX exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3362 CCGCGTGGGGCCCTGCAG 3379
XX |||||
XX 3 CCGGTGGGGCCCTGCAG 20
XX
XX RESULT 1539
XX ADJ10569/c
XX ID ADJ10569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ10569;
XX
XX DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Target DNA oligo for antisense therapy of human ICMT SegID 96.
XX
XX human; isoprenylcysteine carboxyl methyltransferase; ss; PCMT; pcMTase;
XX PMT; PMTase; HSTB14; MST098; MSTP098;
XX growth factor signal transduction; cell replication; vesicular transport;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; inflammatory; hypertension;
XX cardiovascular; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; hypotensive; cardiant;
XX ICMT.
XX

```

Db
2 CGACGAGCCCCCATGGA 19

RESULT 1535

ADL97944

ID ADL97944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADL97944;

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE R-cadherin sense RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID 1.

KM Cytostatic; diagnosis; embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma; R-cadherin; RT-PCR;
primer; ss.

OS Unidentified.

PN FR2844597-A1.

PD 19-MAR-2004.

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002PR-00011525.

PR 17-SEP-2002; 2002PR-00011525.

XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.

PI Gauthier RC, Charraisse S, Commune F;

DR WPI; 2004-319465/30.

PT Diagnosis of embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, by detecting expression of R-
cadherin, also treatment with conjugates targeted to R-cadherin or muscle
cells.

PS Claim 8; Page 22; 24pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to a method for diagnosing embryonal
CC rhabdomyosarcoma by in vitro detection, in a patient sample, of the
CC expression of R-cadherin (1). The test sample, optionally treated,
CC comprises a cell, collection of cells or tissue, and (i) expression is
CC detected by measuring mRNA for (i), especially by reverse transcription
CC (RT)-PCR or with an mRNA-specific probe, or (i) protein, using specific
CC antibodies, e.g. by Western blotting. Primers for RT-PCR of (i) mRNA are
CC ADL97944 and ADL97946 (sense); and ADL97945 (antisense). Note: The
CC present sequence is the SEQ ID 1 as shown in the Sequence Listing. This
CC sequence differs from the SEQ ID 1 shown in the disclosure (see
CC ADL97946).

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3341 CGACGAGCCCCCATGGA 3358

DB 2 CGACGAGCCCCCATGGA 19

RESULT 1536

ADM69177

ID ADM69177 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM69177;

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Plant gene polymorphism marker related primer, SEQ ID 56.

XX Primer; variation mapping; mutation mapping; plant;
XX

KW gene polymorphism marker; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.

PN JP2003289885-A.

PD 14-OCT-2003.

PF 31-JAN-2003; 2003JP-00024620.

PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00025338.

PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

PA (SAIM-) SAI MEDIA KK.

PA (MATS-) MATSUI M.

PA (MACA/) MAKAZAMA M.

DR WPI; 2004-126231/13.

PT A primer set and method useful for mapping at least the
variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene polymorphism marker.

PS Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 56; 120pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a primer set and method for mapping at
CC least the variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene
CC polymorphism marker. A mutation site of the plant gene is mapped by
CC utilizing a genetic polymorphism marker as follows: (a) genomic DNA is
CC prepared from a plant homozygously having a mutation to be an object of
CC the mapping; (b) A forward primer 1 containing a base corresponding to
CC the gene polymorphic marker of one ecotype plant, a forward primer 2
CC containing a base corresponding to the genetic polymorphism of the other
CC ecotype plant and a reverse primer 3 based on the base sequence common
CC with both the ecotype plants are prepared; (c) two kinds of
CC oligonucleotides emitting fluorescence of different colors when the
CC genetic polymorphism marker is detected are prepared; (d) an
CC amplification reaction of the genomic DNA is carried out in the presence
CC of the primers 1, 2 and 3 and the two kinds of the oligonucleotides; (e)
CC the fluorescence intensity emitted from the resultant reaction product
CC is detected and (f) the position on the genome of the mutation site is
CC determined from the results of detection. The present sequence is a
CC primer, used to illustrate the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1173 GGAGAGTCATCGGACC 1190

DB 3 GGAGAGTCATCGGACC 20

RESULT 1537

ADM80139

ID ADM80139 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADM80139;

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human R-cadherin sense RT-PCR primer SEQ ID NO.1.

KW ss; primer; RT-PCR; rhabdomyosarcoma; R-cadherin; cytostatic.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

PN FR2844598-A1.

PD 19-MAR-2004.

PF 15-JUL-2003; 2003PR-00008623.
XX

PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 9; 499p; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to new antisense oligonucleotide compounds, RX-
CC 0194, TX-0201, RX-0616, RX-0627, RX-0628, RX-0632, and RX-0638, targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human Akt-1, where the Akt-1, targeted
CC oligonucleotide compounds inhibit the expression of human Akt-1. Also
CC disclosed is a method of inducing cytotoxicity in a cancer cell,
CC comprising introducing into the cell an oligonucleotide that hybridizes
CC to a human Akt-1 sequence comprising RX-0194, TX-0201, RX-0616, RX-0627,
CC RX-0628, RX-0632, or RX-0638. The new compounds may be used in
CC pharmaceutical compositions to, e.g., prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumor formation. These are useful for research and
CC diagnostics. The backbone of each oligonucleotide was modified during
CC synthesis to introduce phosphorothioate linkages between nucleotides,
CC except at the 3' and 5' ends, to obtain an antisense oligonucleotide. The
CC current sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide for the
CC inhibition of expression of Akt-1 mRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1986 CTGGCCAGCCTGAGCAC 2003
DB 19 CTGGCCAGCCTGAGCAC 2
RESULT 1533
ADK73800
ID ADK73800 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK73800;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1134.
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Noctropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; se.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS
PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
PF
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
PR
XX
XX (PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Robert's SL;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
DR
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1134; 417p; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and compositions are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,

CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 1 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5065 TTTTCTTCTATCTCTGT 5082
DB 3 TTTTCTTCTTCTCTGT 20
RESULT 1534
ADL97946
ID ADL97946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADL97946;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE R-cadherin sense RT-PCR primer.
XX
XX Cytostatic; diagnosis; embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma; R-cadherin; RT-PCR;
KM primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
OS
PN FR2844597-A1.
XX
XX 19-MAR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002FR-00011525.
PF
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002FR-00011525.
PR
XX
XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
XX
XX Gauthier RC, Charasse S, Komunale F;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-319465/30.
DR
XX
XX
XX Diagnosis of embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma, by detecting expression of R-
PT cadherin, also treatment with conjugates targeted to R-cadherin or muscle
PT cells.
XX
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 16; 24p; French.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for diagnosing embryonal
CC rhabdomyosarcoma by in vitro detection, in a patient sample, of the
CC expression of R-cadherin (I). The test sample, optionally treated,
CC comprises a cell, collection of cells or tissue, and (i) expression is
CC detected by measuring mRNA for (I), especially by reverse transcription
CC (RT)-PCR or with an mRNA-specific probe, or (i) protein, using specific
CC antibodies, e.g. by Western blotting. Primers for RT-PCR of (I) mRNA are
CC ADL97944 and ADL97946 (sense); and ADL97945 (antisense). Note: The
CC present sequence is the SEQ ID 1 as shown in the disclosure. This
CC sequence differs from the SEQ ID 1 shown in the Sequence Listing (see
CC ADL97944).
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3341 CGACGACGCCGCCAGGA 3358


```

XX 29-JAN-2004.
PD 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Bhat BG;
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2731; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3241 TCACCCCACTACATGG 3258
XX 3 TCACCCCACTACATGG 20
XX
XX RESULT 1531
XX ADJ24531
XX ID ADJ24531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ24531;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2929.
XX
XX Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
XX Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "this oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
XX backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5',
XX and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
XX cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX MO200400541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.

```

```

XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Bhat BG;
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2929; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1754 CGCCCCCTCCCAAGAA 1771
XX 1 CACACCCCTCCCAAGAA 18
XX
XX RESULT 1532
XX ADL93298/C
XX ID ADL93298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADL93298;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Akt-1 antisense oligonucleotide RX-0020, seq id 9.
XX
XX Antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; Akt-1 inhibitor;
XX antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; RX-0194; TX-0201; RX-0616;
XX RX-0627; RX-0628; RX-0632; RX-0638; human; Akt-1; cancer;
XX tumour formation; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004016215-A2.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 13-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025250.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404010P.
XX
XX (REXA-) REXAHN CORP.
XX (YOON/) YOON H.
XX (MAOL/) MAO L.
XX (LEBY/) LEE Y B.
XX (AHNC/) AHN C H.
XX
XX Yoon H, Mao L, Lee YB, Ahn CH;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-192062/18.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide compounds, e.g. RX-0194, TX-0201, RX-0616 and RX-0627
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human Akt-1, useful for
XX preventing or delaying, e.g. infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX

```

OS Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5' and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Bhat BG;
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 1621; 1007bp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1754 CGCCCCCTCCCAAGAA 1771
DB 3 CACACCCCTCCCAAGAA 20
RESULT 1529
ADJ24292
ID ADJ24292 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ24292;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2690.
XX Antihypertensive; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy; Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL; Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5' and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX Bhat BG;
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2690; 1007bp; English.
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 11 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1754 CGCCCCCTCCCAAGAA 1771
DB 2 CACACCCCTCCCAAGAA 19
RESULT 1530
ADJ24333
ID ADJ24333 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ24333;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2731.
XX Antihypertensive; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy; Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL; Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5' and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX WO2004009541-A2.

QY 2129 CCACTTGACTTCAGGAAG 2146
 |||||
 ID ADJ61194/c
 DB 18 CCACTTGCTGCAGGAAG 1

RESULT 1524

ADJ61194/c
 ID ADJ61194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ61194;
 XX

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Oligonucleotide associated to PDE4C #260.
 XX

interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KM ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO2004011613-A2.
 XX

PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX

PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX

PI (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX

PI NYce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2050; 85bp; English.
 XX

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide, and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 611 CGAGTCATCTCCCGGCG 628
 |||||
 DB 18 CGAGTCATCTCTCCGAC 1

RESULT 1525
 ADJ61591/c
 ID ADJ61591 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

AC ADJ61591;
 XX

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX

DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #283.
 XX

interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KM ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO2004011613-A2.
 XX

PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX

PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX

PI (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX

PI NYce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2447; 85bp; English.
 XX

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide, and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3223 CCAAGTCACTGAATCA 3240
 |||||
 DB 18 CCAAGTCACTGAAGCA 1

RESULT 1526
 ADJ60527
 ID ADJ60527 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ60527;

Db 1 CCTGCACGTCAGAGAC 18

RESULT 1521

ADK95690/C

ID ADK95690 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK95690;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Primer of the invention #1410.

KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP2003259875-A.

PD 16-SEP-2003.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.

PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 4719; 2627bp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5075 ATCTCTGTGCTTCAGC 5092

DB 19 ATCTCTGTGCTTCAGC 2

RESULT 1522

ADK97312

ID ADK97312 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK97312;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Primer of the invention #3032.

KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP2003259875-A.

PD 16-SEP-2003.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.

PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 6341; 2627bp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3171 GACCCCATGAGCAGTGG 3188

DB 3 GACCCCATGAGCAGTGG 20

RESULT 1523

ADK98115/C

ID ADK98115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK98115;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Primer of the invention #3835.

KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP2003259875-A.

PD 16-SEP-2003.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.

PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 7144; 2627bp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PT disorders, e.g., cancer.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 59; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound comprising a sequence comprising 8-80
CC base pairs (bp) targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine
CC phosphatase type IVA member 3 (PRL-3), that specifically hybridizes with
CC the nucleic acid encoding PRL-3 and inhibits expression of PRL-3, i.e., is
CC an antisense oligonucleotide (AO). Also included are a composition
CC comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent, inhibiting the
CC expression of PRL-3 in cells or tissues, treating an animal having or
CC suspected of having a disease or condition associated with PRL-3 and
CC screening for an antisense compound. The antisense oligonucleotide is
CC useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
CC disorder, particularly cancer (e.g., colorectal cancer), diabetes,
CC reduced glucose tolerance, insulin resistance and obesity. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting human PRL3.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2987 CACAGAAACGACGCTGCC 3004
DB 3 CACAGCACGACGCTGCC 20
RESULT 1519
ADH80295
ID ADH80295 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH80295;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX KIAA0166 (rod) PCR primer, SEQ ID 19.
XX
XX
XX Cytoseric; human; senescence; tumour; PCR; primer; ss; KIAA0166; rod.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004005462-A2.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US020425.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0394121P.
XX
XX (UNIT I) UNIT ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
XX Roninson IB, Chang B;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-091347/09.
XX
XX
XX Identifying compounds that induce senescence in mammalian cells, useful
XX for treating e.g. cancer, comprises assaying the expression of cellular
XX genes in the cell in the presence and absence of the compound.
XX
XX Example 4; SEQ ID NO 19; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying a compound that
XX induces senescence in a mammalian cell. The method comprises assaying the
XX expression of cellular genes in the cell in the presence and absence of
XX the compound. The method is useful for identifying and modulating
XX expression of tumour senescence genes. These may be used in treating
XX diseases or conditions related to abnormal cell proliferation or
XX neoplastic cell growth, in assessing the efficacy of the treatment of the
XX disease or condition, or in identifying compounds that induce senescence
XX in mammalian cells or that inhibit senescence-associated induction of
XX cellular gene expression. PCR primers ADH80277-ADH80400 were used to

CC amplify genes that are up- or downregulated in doxorubicin-induced
CC accelerated senescence to identify senescence-inducing compounds.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1451 GCAGCTCAAGTCGACGT 1468
DB 1 GCAGCTCAAGTCGACGT 18
RESULT 1520
ADJ86528
ID ADJ86528 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ86528;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Nucleic acid analysis-related Tag probe SeqID1596.
XX
XX restriction endonuclease site; T3 promoter site; Tag gene; Poly A site;
XX T7 Promoter; nucleic acid analysis; synthetic Tag gene; assay control;
XX assay development; product development; product validation;
XX quality control; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2004007684-A2.
XX
XX 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 14-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US021990.
XX
XX 12-JUL-2002; 2002US-0395530P.
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Christians FC;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-122923/12.
XX
XX
XX New DNA molecules made by annealing and extending overlapping 60mer
XX oligonucleotides, useful in producing synthetic Tag genes useful as assay
XX controls, in assay development, product development and for quality
XX control.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1596; 91pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel DNA molecule which comprises a DNA
XX molecule made up of the following elements in a 5' to 3' direction: a
XX first restriction endonuclease site; a T3 promoter site; at least one Tag
XX CG comprising at least 5 20mer Tag sequences; a Poly A site having at
XX least 21 consecutive A residues; a second restriction endonuclease site
XX which may be the same or different than the first restriction
XX endonuclease site; or a T7 Promoter on the opposite strand as the T3
XX promoter. The invention may be useful in nucleic acid analysis, in
XX particular to synthetic Tag genes useful as assay controls, in assay
XX development, product development and validation and for quality control.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a Tag oligonucleotide probe which may be
XX used during the creation of the novel DNA molecule of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3287 CCTGACGTGACGACGAC 3304

PA (KOLL/) KOLLER E.
XX
XX Freier SM, Dobie KM, Koller E;
XX WPI; 2004-042171/04.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT encoding Notch1, useful for preparing a composition for treating a
PT disease associated with Notch1 e.g. autoimmune or hyperproliferative
PT disorders, such as cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 20; 91pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an antisense compound, having a sequence
CC comprising 8-50 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding Notch1. The
CC compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid encoding Notch1
CC and inhibits its expression. The compound has cytostatic and
CC immunosuppressive properties and is suitable for used in gene therapy.
CC The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating a disease
CC or condition associated with Notch1 e.g., developmental, autoimmune or
CC hyperproliferative disorders, such as cancer. This sequence represents an
CC antisense oligonucleotide specific to human Notch1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2289 CTGCTACTCTGGAGGCA 2306
Db 3 CTGCTACTCTGGAGGCA 20
XX
RESULT 1517
AD12828/C
ID AD128288 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD128288;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRL3 antisense target region #32.
XX
XX Human; antisense gene therapy; ss; PRL3;
KM protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3; colorectal cancer;
KM diabetes; glucose tolerance; insulin resistance; obesity;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003235911-A1.
XX
PD 25-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dobie KM, Zhang H;
XX WPI; 2004-070585/07.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide, comprising a sequence targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3 (PRL
PT -3), useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
PT disorders, e.g., cancer.
XX
PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 195; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound comprising a sequence comprising 8-80

CC base pairs (bp) targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine
CC phosphatase type IVA member 3 (PRL-3), that specifically hybridizes with
CC the nucleic acid encoding PRL-3 and inhibits expression of PRL-3, i.e. is
CC an antisense oligonucleotide (AO). Also included are a composition
CC comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent, inhibiting the
CC expression of PRL-3 in cells or tissues, treating an animal having or
CC suspected of having a disease or condition associated with PRL-3 and
CC screening for an antisense compound. The antisense oligonucleotide is
CC useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
CC disorder, particularly cancer (e.g. colorectal cancer), diabetes,
CC reduced glucose tolerance, insulin resistance and obesity. The present
CC sequence is a Human PRL3 cDNA AO target region.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2987 CACGAAACGCGCTGCC 3004
Db 18 CACGCAACGCGCTGCC 1
XX
RESULT 1518
AD128152
ID AD128152 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD128152;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human PRL3 ISIS 217479.
XX
XX Human; antisense gene therapy; ss; PRL3;
KM protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3; colorectal cancer;
KM diabetes; glucose tolerance; insulin resistance; obesity;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
FT -methyl cytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
PN US2003235911-A1.
XX
PD 25-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dobie KM, Zhang H;
XX WPI; 2004-070585/07.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide, comprising a sequence targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3 (PRL
PT -3), useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative

CC lung cancer. The polynucleotides and polypeptides defined in the
CC specification, antisense polynucleotides targeting the polynucleotides,
CC antibodies targeting either one of the polynucleotides or polypeptides,
CC and compounds identified by the screening methods are useful for
CC preventing or treating malignant neoplasia. The disease treated is
CC preferably breast cancer. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer
CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3814 GCCAAGGAGGCCAAGA 3831

Db 19 GCTACGGAGGCCAAGA 2

RESULT 1515

AD14094/c ID AD14094 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AD14094;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Antisense DNA oligo to target rat PTP1B DNA seqID 347.

XX rat; 88; antisense; PTP1B; protein phosphatase 1B; PTPN1;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; hyperproliferative condition; cancer;

KM cytosstatic; antidiabetic; anorectic; type 2 diabetes; obesity.

XX Rattus norvegicus.

OS Synthetic.

XX Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidine

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidine

FT nucleobases are 5' methylcytidine."

PN US2003220282-A1.

XX 27-NOV-2003.

PF 07-FEB-2003; 2003US-00360510.

PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.

PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.

PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bhanot S, Cowbert LM, Wyatt JR, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;

PI Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2004-051719/05.

XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a

PT nucleic acid encoding PTP1B, useful for treating a disease/condition

PT associated with PTP1B, such as cancer, diabetes or obesity.

PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 347; 143bp; English.

XX

CC This invention relates to novel compositions and methods for modulating

CC the expression of PTP1B (also known as protein phosphatase 1B and PTPN1).

CC Specifically, it refers to antisense compounds that can target and

CC hybridize with a nucleic acid molecule encoding PTP1B, as well as splice

CC variants thereof and inhibit expression accordingly. PTP1B is a tyrosine

CC phosphatase that plays an essential regulatory role in signalling

CC mediated by the insulin receptor and as such is useful for treating

CC diseases such as type 2 diabetes and obesity. Furthermore, PTP1B can

CC suppress transformation of oncogenic genes, such that compositions of

CC this invention can also be used to treat hyperproliferative conditions

CC including cancer. Accordingly, these compounds can be described as having

CC cytosstatic, antidiabetic and anorectic activities. This oligonucleotide

CC sequence is an antisense DNA oligo that targets rat PTP1B DNA, and which

CC has a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-O-methoxyethyl wings, used in an

XX exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1264 TTCCTGCTGAGGCCAATC 1281

Db 18 TTCCTGCTGAGGCCCAGC 1

RESULT 1516

ADH74841 ID ADH74841 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADH74841;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Notch1 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 20.

XX antisense compound; antisense technology; Notch1; cytosstatic;

KW immunosuppressive; gene therapy; developmental disorder; cancer; human; notch1;

KM autoimmune disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; human; notch1;

KM 88.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone, all cytidine

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl substituted nucleoside

FT modified_base 15..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methoxyethyl substituted nucleoside

FT amides"

PN US2003225019-A1.

XX 04-DEC-2003.

PF 21-JAN-2003; 2003US-00348750.

PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160497.

XX (FREI/) FREIER S M.

XX (DOBI/) DOBIE K W.

PA

XX The present invention describes a GAD65 polypeptide comprising an E517P
 CC mutation. The polypeptide is characterized by decreased specific binding
 CC to an antibody selected from GAD6, MICA-1, MICA-3, MICA-4 and MICA-6,
 CC where the decreased binding is relative to a corresponding GAD65
 CC polypeptide not having the E517P mutation. Also described: (1) methods
 CC for detecting the presence of or risk of type 1 diabetes in a subject;
 CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid selected from: (a) nucleic acids which
 CC encode the rat Ians(+) polypeptide; (b) nucleic acids which encode the
 CC rat Ians(lyp) polypeptide; or (c) full length complements of the nucleic
 CC acids of (a) or (b); (3) an antibody that: (a) specifically binds to rat
 CC Ians(+) polypeptide, where the antibody is not immunologically cross-
 CC reactive with human Ians or mouse Ians polypeptide; or (b) specifically
 CC binds to rat Ians(lyp) polypeptide, where the antibody is not
 CC immunologically cross-reactive with rat Ians(+), human Ians or mouse Ians
 CC polypeptide; (4) an expression construct comprising the following
 CC elements linked in operable combination: a transcriptional promoter; a
 CC nucleic acid described above, and a transcriptional terminator; (5) a
 CC prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell transformed or transfected with the
 CC expression construct described above; (6) a vector comprising the
 CC expression construct described above; (7) an isolated host cell
 CC comprising the vector; (8) a method for producing an Ians polypeptide;
 CC (9) an in vitro method of identifying agonists or antagonists of an Ians
 CC pathway to identify candidates for type 1 diabetes drug development; (10)
 CC methods for developing gene therapy for type 1 diabetes; and (11) a
 CC method for identifying a genetic mutation that correlates with type 1
 CC diabetes. GAD65 has antidiabetic activity, and can be used in gene
 CC therapy. The composition and methods of the present invention are useful
 CC in diagnosing, preventing or treating diabetes. The methods may also be
 CC used in screening for agonists or antagonists of Ians pathways to
 CC identify candidate agents for diabetes drug development, or in developing
 CC gene therapy for type 1 diabetes or a related disorder. The present
 CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2377 AGAGAGGAGCAGAGAAG 2394
 DB 19 AGAGAGGAGCAGAGAAG 2

RESULT 1513

ADG88864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADG88864;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Notch1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 226824.

XX ss; human; Notch1; autoimmune disorder; aberrant apoptosis;

KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; antisense.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003224513-A1.

PD 04-DEC-2003.

PF 30-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160497.

PR 30-MAY-2002; 2002US-00160497.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Freier SM, Dobie KW, Koller E;

DR WPI; 2004-022077/02.

PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 PT nucleic acid encoding Notch1, useful for treating an autoimmune disease,
 PT aberrant apoptosis or cancer.

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 20; 91pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding Notch1 and which inhibits the expression of Notch1. The
 CC compound, composition and methods are useful for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with Notch1, such as an autoimmune disorder,
 CC aberrant apoptosis or a hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer. They
 CC are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression
 CC of Notch1. The present sequence represents a human Notch1 antisense
 CC oligonucleotide.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2289 CTGCCTACTGAGAGACA 2306
 DB 3 CTGCCTACTGAGAGACA 20

RESULT 1514

ADH13454/C standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADH13454;

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human malignant neoplasia-related PCR primer SeqID303.

XX malignant neoplasia; cytostatic; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;

KW gastric cancer; colon cancer; oesophageal cancer; mesenchymal cancer;

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EPI365034-A2.

PD 26-NOV-2003.

PF 09-MAY-2003; 2003EP-00010447.

PR 21-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00010291.

PR 13-FEB-2003; 2003EP-00003112.

PA (FARB) BAYER AG.

PI Wirtz R, Munnes M, Kallabis H;

DR WPI; 2004-073279/08.

PT Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing malignant neoplasia by detecting at
 PT least two markers, where the markers are genes from one or more
 PT chromosomal regions altered in malignant neoplasia.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 303; 267pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the prediction, diagnosis,
 CC or prognosis of malignant neoplasia by the detection of at least two
 CC markers. The invention may also be useful for the development of
 CC cytostatic compounds through the regulation of the expression of a gene
 CC or activity of a protein associated with malignant neoplasia. The method
 CC is useful for prediction, diagnosis or prognosis of malignant neoplasia
 CC such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer,
 CC oesophageal cancer, mesenchymal cancer, bladder cancer or non-small cell

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 1174 GAGAGTCATCCGAGCC 1191
2 GAGACTCATCCGAGCC 19
Db
RESULT 1511
ABD21672/c
ID ABD21672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21672;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human stemnocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 684.
XX
KW Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosratic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 684; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosratic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 4406 AGATATAGATATATATTA 4423
18 AGATATAAATATATATTA 1
Db
RESULT 1512
ADF66213/c
ID ADF66213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF66213;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Ians gene related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:32.
XX
XX
KW GAD65; type 1 diabetes; rat; Ians(+); Ians(1yp); Ians; antidiabetic;
KW gene therapy; diabetes; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Rattus sp.
XX
XX WO2003102147-A2.
XX
PN 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PD 29-MAY-2003; 2003MO-US017206.
XX
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383913P.
XX
PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
PI Lermark A, Luo D, Macmurray A, Etlinger RA, Moralejo D;
PI Rutledge EA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-053464/05.
XX
PT New GAD65 polypeptide comprising an E517P mutation, useful for detecting
PT the presence of or risk of developing type 1 diabetes or a related
PT disorder in human subjects.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 32; 87pp; English.

RESULT 1509
ABD21288/c
ID ABD21288 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD21288;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human transglutaminase-derived oligo SEQ ID 300.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 300; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1131 CACCTGAAGAAACTGACC 1148
DB 20 CACCTGAACAACTGACC 3
RESULT 1510
ABD31893
ID ABD31893 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD31893;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PDE4A-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14104.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 14104; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytotstatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP, 2 A, 9 C, 6 G, 3 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1226 CCAGCAGCTCTCCCGGG 1243
DB 3 CCGGAGCTCTCCCGGG 20

XX RESULT 1506

XX ABD31679 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABD31679;

XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human Trypsinase a-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13890.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotstatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,

XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,

XX MPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13890; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytotstatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP, 4 A, 6 C, 6 G, 4 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 900 ATCCGCTGACTGCCAGC 917
DB 2 ATCTGCTGACTGCCAGC 19

XX RESULT 1507

XX ABD32340/C

XX ID ABD32340 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABD32340;

XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PDE4C-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 14551.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotstatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4757 AGGCTGAGACGAGGATC 4774
Db 1 AGGCTGGAGCGAGGCTC 18
RESULT 1504
ABD21187/c
ID ABD21187 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21187;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human transglutaminase-derived oligo SEQ ID 199.
XX
KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 199; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2833 AGCTGGTGTGAAGTTTG 2850
Db 19 AGCTGGTGTGAAGTTTG 2
RESULT 1505
ABD24404
ID ABD24404 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24404;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE A1652901-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3416.
XX
KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3416; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC

KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4183; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4082 CCCTCAGTGTGAGTCCAC 4099
Db 19 CCCACAGTGTGAGCCAC 2

RESULT 1503
ABD21174
ID ABD21174 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD21174;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human transglutaminase-derived oligo SEQ ID 186.
XX
KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 186; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
PS
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1958; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1199 CCTGGACTCTCTGAGAG 1216
DB 2 CCTGGACTCTCTGAGAG 19
RESULT 1501
ABD24117/c
ID ABD24117 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24117;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3129.
XX
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.

XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX MYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
PS
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3129; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4141 CTCTCCCGGAGACTCTG 4158
DB 20 CTCTCCCGGAGACTCTG 3
RESULT 1502
ABD25171/c
ID ABD25171 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD25171;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE A1051839-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4183.
XX

XX Calculating a rate factor that is proportional to initial rate, for
PT predicting nucleation sites and selecting target sites for antisense
PT attack of RNA, comprises calculating the melting energy and energy gain
PT of regions of the RNA.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 39; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of calculating a rate factor, which is
CC proportional to initial rate, for hybridisation to an RNA molecule by a
CC given antisense nucleic acid. The method involves calculating the melting
CC energy required to convert specific regions of the RNA molecule to a
CC single-stranded state; the energy gain resulting from hybridisation of
CC the specific regions of the RNA molecule to an oligonucleotide; and the
CC rate factor. The method is useful for calculating a rate factor that is
CC proportional to a rate constant for hybridisation between complementary
CC nucleic acids. The method is particularly useful for estimating initial
CC rates, predicting nucleation sites and selecting target sites for
CC antisense attack of RNA. The invention is useful in antisense gene
CC therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted
CC to human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) tat gene. This
CC oligonucleotide is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 288
Db 3 TCTGTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
XX
RESULT 1499
ACC82907
ID ACC82907 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC82907;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TRIP6 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #198779.
XX
XX Human; antisense; thyroid hormone receptor interactor 6; TRIP6; tumour;
KW OPA-interacting protein-1; OIP-1; zyxin-related protein-1; propylaxis;
KW inflammation; therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; infection; cancer;
KW chromosome 7q22; ZRP-1; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20 /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN WO2003040328-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035479.
XX

PR 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00008789.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Dobie K;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-430662/40.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding thyroid
PT hormone receptor interactor 6, useful for diagnosing or treating
PT hyperproliferative disorders, such as cancer.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 76; 11pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
CC encoding thyroid hormone receptor interactor 6 (TRIP6) to inhibit its
CC expression. TRIP6 is also known as OPA-interacting protein-1 (OIP-1) and
CC zyxin-related protein-1 (ZRP-1). TRIP6 DNA is located on chromosome 7q22.
CC Antisense compounds of the invention are useful for modulating the
CC expression of TRIP6 and for treating diseases or conditions associated
CC with the expression of TRIP6 such as hyperproliferative disorders (e.g.
CC cancer). They are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis e.g.
CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, as
CC research reagents and kits and in distinguishing between functions of
CC various members of a biological pathway. The are also useful in antisense
CC therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligo targeted to human
CC TRIP6 DNA. This oligo is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 3350 GCCCAAGACTCCCGCT 3367
Db 3 GCCAAGTACTCCCGCT 20
XX
RESULT 1500
ABD22946
ID ABD22946 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD22946;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1958.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraesgra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX

```

XX DE Human von Willebrand factor (vWF)-cleaving enzyme-related DNA #7.
XX XX
XX KM Human; db; protease inhibitor; gene therapy; vWF-cleaving enzyme;
XX KM von Willebrand factor-cleaving enzyme; thrombocytopenic purpura;
XX KM myocardial infarction; cerebral infarction; arteriosclerosis;
XX KM platelet thrombosis; stenosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200289366-A1.
XX PD 07-NOV-2002.
XX PF 25-APR-2002; 2002WO-JP004141.
XX PR 25-APR-2001; 2001JP-00128342.
XX PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00227510.
XX PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00302977.
XX PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00017596.
XX PA (KAGA ) CHEMO-SERO-THERAPEUTIC RES INST.
XX PI Soejima K, Mimura N, Maeda H, Nozaki C, Hamamoto T, Nakagaki T;
XX DR WPI; 2003-120479/11.
XX XX
XX PT von Willebrand factor-cleaving enzyme, applicable in diagnosis of, and
XX PT supplementary therapy for, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, and for
XX PT developing drugs for e.g. myocardial infarction and cerebral infarction.
XX PS Example 5; Fig 11; 144pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of a von
XX CC Willebrand factor (vWF)-cleaving enzyme. The DNA and protein sequences of
XX CC the invention are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
XX CC thrombocytopenic purpura, and in developing drugs for myocardial
XX CC infarction, cerebral infarction, arteriosclerosis, platelet thrombosis,
XX CC and stenosis. The present DNA sequence represents a human von Willebrand
XX CC factor (vWF)-cleaving enzyme-related nucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 842 CGACCTGAGAGAGAC 859
DB 18 CAACCTGAGAGAGAC 1

RESULT 1497
ABT32616
ID ABT32616 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABT32616;
XX DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human von Willebrand factor (vWF)-cleaving enzyme-related DNA #32.
XX KM Human; db; protease inhibitor; gene therapy; vWF-cleaving enzyme;
XX KM von Willebrand factor-cleaving enzyme; thrombocytopenic purpura;
XX KM myocardial infarction; cerebral infarction; arteriosclerosis;
XX KM platelet thrombosis; stenosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200289366-A1.
XX PD 07-NOV-2002.
XX

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PF 25-APR-2002; 2002WO-JP004141.
XX XX
XX PR 25-APR-2001; 2001JP-00128342.
XX PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00227510.
XX PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00302977.
XX PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00017596.
XX PA (KAGA ) CHEMO-SERO-THERAPEUTIC RES INST.
XX PI Soejima K, Mimura N, Maeda H, Nozaki C, Hamamoto T, Nakagaki T;
XX DR WPI; 2003-120479/11.
XX XX
XX PT von Willebrand factor-cleaving enzyme, applicable in diagnosis of, and
XX PT supplementary therapy for, thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, and for
XX PT developing drugs for e.g. myocardial infarction and cerebral infarction.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 11; 144pp; Japanese.
XX CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of a von
XX CC Willebrand factor (vWF)-cleaving enzyme. The DNA and protein sequences of
XX CC the invention are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
XX CC thrombocytopenic purpura, and in developing drugs for myocardial
XX CC infarction, cerebral infarction, arteriosclerosis, platelet thrombosis,
XX CC and stenosis. The present DNA sequence represents a human von Willebrand
XX CC factor (vWF)-cleaving enzyme-related nucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 842 CGACCTGAGAGAGAC 859
DB 3 CAACCTGAGAGAGAC 20

RESULT 1498
AAD54002
ID AAD54002 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD54002;
XX DT 17-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE HIV-1 tat antisense oligonucleotide #11.
XX KM Nucleation site; rate factor; gene therapy; antisense; phosphorothioate;
XX KM human immunodeficiency virus; HIV-1; tat; ss.
XX OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX PN WO200295059-A2.
XX PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US018532.
XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291737P.
XX PA (PUBL-) PUBLIC HEALTH RES INST NEW YORK.
XX PI Drlica K, Wang J;
XX DR WPI; 2003-140378/13.

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XX 19-FEB-2004.
 PD 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.
 PF 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.
 PR (MUNA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.
 XX
 PA Murray JAH, Tisi LC, White PJ, Lowe CR, Price RL, Murphy MJ;
 PI Squirell DJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-526119/51.
 PT New luciferase enzyme having increased thermostability and which is a
 PT mutant form of the wild-type enzyme, useful for bioluminescent assays.
 PS Disclosure; Fig 8; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a luciferase (thermostable mutant) having 60%
 CC similarity to luciferase of Photinus pyralis, Luciola mingrelica,
 CC L. cruciata, L. lateralis, Heteria parvula, Pyrophorus plagiophthalmus,
 CC Lampyris noctiluca, Pyrococelia nayako or Photinus pennsylvanicus, where
 CC in the luciferase, an amino acid is different from a corresponding
 CC residue in wild-type and has increased thermostability. Also included are
 CC a nucleic acid which encodes the thermostable luciferase, a vector
 CC comprising the nucleic acid, a cell transformed with the vector, a plant
 CC comprising the cell, producing the thermostable luciferase and a kit
 CC comprising the thermostable luciferase. The thermostable luciferase is
 CC useful in any bioluminescent assay which utilizes luciferase/luciferin
 CC reaction as signaling mode. The present sequence is probably a mutagenic
 CC PCR primer used to construct a DNA encoding a mutant luciferase from
 CC Photinus pyralis, however it is displayed in figure 8, a figure not
 CC referred to anywhere in the specification.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 12 CATCCACGCTGGGTGTCAGCA 32
 1 CATCCCCCTGGGTGTCATCA 21
 RESULT 1920
 ADQ8683/c
 ID ADQ8683 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADQ8683;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Firefly luciferase mutant-associated primer E354K-SENSE/7792.
 XX
 KW luciferase; thermostable mutant; ss; PCR; primer; bioluminescent assay;
 KW luciferin.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN AU2004200277-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.
 XX
 PA (MUNA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.
 XX
 PI Murray JAH, Tisi LC, White PJ, Lowe CR, Price RL, Murphy MJ;
 PI Squirell DJ;

XX
 DR WPI; 2004-526119/51.
 XX
 PT New luciferase enzyme having increased thermostability and which is a
 PT mutant form of the wild-type enzyme, useful for bioluminescent assays.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 8; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a luciferase (thermostable mutant) having 60%
 CC similarity to luciferase of Photinus pyralis, Luciola mingrelica,
 CC L. cruciata, L. lateralis, Heteria parvula, Pyrophorus plagiophthalmus,
 CC Lampyris noctiluca, Pyrococelia nayako or Photinus pennsylvanicus, where
 CC in the luciferase, an amino acid is different from a corresponding
 CC residue in wild-type and has increased thermostability. Also included are
 CC a nucleic acid which encodes the thermostable luciferase, a vector
 CC comprising the nucleic acid, a cell transformed with the vector, a plant
 CC comprising the cell, producing the thermostable luciferase and a kit
 CC comprising the thermostable luciferase. The thermostable luciferase is
 CC useful in any bioluminescent assay which utilizes luciferase/luciferin
 CC reaction as signaling mode. The present sequence is probably a mutagenic
 CC PCR primer used to construct a DNA encoding a mutant luciferase from
 CC Photinus pyralis, however it is displayed in figure 8, a figure not
 CC referred to anywhere in the specification.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 12 CATCCACGCTGGGTGTCAGCA 32
 22 CATCCCCCTGGGTGTCATCA 2
 RESULT 1921
 ADQ76475
 ID ADQ76475 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADQ76475;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Lower PCR primer used to quantify human 5HT2B receptor (5HT2B) mRNA.
 XX
 KW human; 5HT2B receptor; 5HT2B; G protein coupled receptor; GPCR;
 KW receptor; solid epithelial tumour; cell proliferation; cell invasion;
 KW urological tumour; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; kidney cancer;
 KW cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; colon cancer; PCR; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2849382-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-JUL-2004.
 XX
 PF 26-DEC-2002; 2002FR-00016699.
 XX
 PR 26-DEC-2002; 2002FR-00016699.
 XX
 PA (UROG-) UROGENE SA.
 XX
 PI Latil A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-509353/49.
 XX
 PT Using specific inhibitor of the 5HT2B receptor for treating solid
 PT epithelial tumors, particularly of the prostate, also in vitro detection
 PT of cancerous cells from overexpression of this receptor.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; SEQ ID NO 6; 35pp; French.
 XX
 PI PCR primers ADQ76472-ADQ76473 and ADQ76474-ADQ76475 were used to quantify

QY 4555 CCAAAACCACGTTTAAAC 4575
 |||||
 DB 2 CCAAAACCACGATTAATC 22

RESULT 1917
 ADQ88648/c
 ID ADQ88648 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADQ88648;

DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

DE Firefly luciferase T214A/1232A/E354K mutant, PCR primer E354-sense.

KM Firefly; luciferase; thermostable mutant; ss; PCR; primer;

KW bioluminescent assay; luciferin.

OS Photinus pyralis.

OS Synthetic.

PN AU2004200277-A1.

PD 19-FEB-2004.

PF 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.

PR 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.

PA (MINA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.

PI Murray JAH, Tisel LC, White PJ, Lowe CR, Price RL, Murphy MJ;

PI Squirell DJ;

DR WPI; 2004-526119/51.

PT New luciferase enzyme having increased thermostability and which is a
 mutant form of the wild-type enzyme, useful for bioluminescent assays.

PS Example 3; Page 19; 40pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a luciferase (thermostable mutant) having 60%
 CC similarity to luciferase of Photinus pyralis, Luciola mangrovealis,
 CC L. cruciata, L. lateralis, Hotaria paroula, Pyrophorus plagiophthalmus,
 CC Lampyris noctiluca, Pyrocoelia nayako or Photinus pennsylvanicus, where
 CC in the luciferase, an amino acid is different from a corresponding
 CC residue in wild-type and has increased thermostability. Also included are
 CC a nucleic acid which encodes the thermostable luciferase, a vector
 CC comprising the nucleic acid, a cell transformed with the vector, a plant
 CC comprising the cell, producing the thermostable luciferase and a kit
 CC comprising the thermostable luciferase. The thermostable luciferase is
 CC useful in any bioluminescent assay which utilizes luciferase/luciferin
 CC reaction as signaling mode. The present sequence is a mutagenic PCR
 CC primer used to construct a DNA encoding a mutant luciferase from Photinus
 CC pyralis.

SO Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CATCCACGCTGGGTGCAGCA 32
 |||||
 DB 22 CATCCCTTGGGTATCA 2

RESULT 1918
 ADQ88649
 ID ADQ88649 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADQ88649;

XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

DT Firefly luciferase T214A/1232A/E354K mutant, PCR primer E354-antisense.

DE Firefly; luciferase; thermostable mutant; ss; PCR; primer;

KM bioluminescent assay; luciferin.

OS Photinus pyralis.

OS Synthetic.

PN AU2004200277-A1.

PD 19-FEB-2004.

PF 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.

PR 23-JAN-2004; 2004AU-00200277.

PA (MINA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.

PI Murray JAH, Tisel LC, White PJ, Lowe CR, Price RL, Murphy MJ;

PI Squirell DJ;

DR WPI; 2004-526119/51.

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 mutant form of the wild-type enzyme, useful for bioluminescent assays.

PS Example 3; Page 19; 40pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a luciferase (thermostable mutant) having 60%
 CC similarity to luciferase of Photinus pyralis, Luciola mangrovealis,
 CC L. cruciata, L. lateralis, Hotaria paroula, Pyrophorus plagiophthalmus,
 CC Lampyris noctiluca, Pyrocoelia nayako or Photinus pennsylvanicus, where
 CC in the luciferase, an amino acid is different from a corresponding
 CC residue in wild-type and has increased thermostability. Also included are
 CC a nucleic acid which encodes the thermostable luciferase, a vector
 CC comprising the nucleic acid, a cell transformed with the vector, a plant
 CC comprising the cell, producing the thermostable luciferase and a kit
 CC comprising the thermostable luciferase. The thermostable luciferase is
 CC useful in any bioluminescent assay which utilizes luciferase/luciferin
 CC reaction as signaling mode. The present sequence is a mutagenic PCR
 CC primer used to construct a DNA encoding a mutant luciferase from Photinus
 CC pyralis.

SO Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 12 CATCCACGCTGGGTGCAGCA 32
 |||||
 DB 1 CATCCCTTGGGTATCA 21

RESULT 1919
 ADQ88649
 ID ADQ88649 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADQ88649;
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 DE Thermostable firefly luciferase mutant-associated primer E354K-ANTI/7793.
 XX
 KM luciferase; thermostable mutant; ss; PCR; primer; bioluminescent assay;
 XX luciferin.
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN AU2004200277-A1.

rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
 CC comprises detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
 CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
 CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
 CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,
 CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
 CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
 CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
 CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
 CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
 CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
 CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1604 GGAGAGATCTCCGGAGCA 1624

DB 1 GGAGAGATCTTTGGATGCA 21

RESULT 1915

ID ADO33960 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADO33960;

XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human beta-4-galactosyltransferase 7 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:52.

XX detection; bone Paget's disease; Paget's disease;

XX chondroitin/chondroitin sulphate synthase;

XX beta-4-galactosyltransferase 7; beta4galT7; enzyme; human; PCR; primer;

XX 88.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004042055-A1.

XX 21-MAY-2004.

XX 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-JP014211.

XX 07-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00323438.

XX (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.

XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES KK.

XX Narimatsu H, Sato T, Gotoh M;

XX WPI; 2004-400679/37.

XX Method for detecting bone Paget's disease based on mutation or expression

XX dose of chondroitin/chondroitin sulfate synthase gene, also knockout

XX PT animals for presenting pathological conditions for various applications:

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 52; 109pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method for detecting bone Paget's

XX disease. The method comprises measuring the mutation or expression dose

XX of chondroitin/chondroitin sulphate synthase gene. Also described are

XX knockout animals obtained by partially or completely inhibiting

XX expression of the chondroitin/chondroitin sulphate synthase genes

XX encoding the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID No's 2, 4, 6, 66, 68, or 70,

XX of 882, 775, 327, 884, 774 or 327 amino acids, respectively, or their

XX homologues. The method can be used for detecting bone Paget's disease.

XX The knockout animals can also be constructed for presenting the

CC pathological conditions for various applications. The present sequence

CC represents a PCR primer for a human beta-4-galactosyltransferase 7

CC (beta4galT7), which is used in the exemplification of the present

CC invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1697 AGAGCAGCCGAGCCGACAT 1717

DB 2 AGGCAAGCCTGACCCGACTT 22

RESULT 1916

ID ADP46221 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADP46221;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Extend primer 2 used to genotype human KIAA0861 polymorphism.

XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; ss; primer; PCR; SNP;

XX single nucleotide polymorphism;

XX Rho family guanine-nucleotide exchange factor; KIAA0861;

XX chromosome 3q27.3; probe.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004047623-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.

XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037948.

XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

XX 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

XX (SEQ-) SEQUENOM INC.

XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

XX WPI; 2004-441051/41.

XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence

XX of polymorphic variations in the ICM, MAPK10, KIAA0861, NDM1 or GALE

XX PT regions which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample

XX from a subject.

XX Example 6; Page 98; 289pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk

XX of breast cancer comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or

XX more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic

XX acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic

XX CC applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of

XX breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast

XX cancer, possibly via gene therapy, as well as to analyse and predict a

XX response to a breast cancer treatment and in clinical drug trials. The

XX current sequence is that of an extend primer (also described as probe) of

XX CC the invention which was used to genotype human Rho family guanine-

XX CC nucleotide exchange factor KIAA0861 gDNA which has been mapped to

XX CC chromosomal position 3q27.3.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 421 GGCAGGTTGCAGTGGAGGGC 441
DB 1 GGGAGGTTGGAGGGCAGGGC 21
RESULT 1913
ADN75141/c
ID ADN75141 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADN75141;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PFU DNA polymerase D92-P94 deletion mutagenic primer.
XX
KM DNA polymerase; ss; PCR; primer; pfu; vent; Deep vent; KOD; Tgo; JDF-3;
KM base analogue detection activity; DNA synthesis; DNA cloning;
KM DNA sequencing; DNA amplification.
XX
OS Pyrococcus furiosus.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004038007-A2.
PN
XX 06-MAY-2004.
PD
XX 24-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US033997.
PF
XX 25-OCT-2002; 2002US-00280962.
PR 18-NOV-2002; 2002US-00298680.
PR 07-APR-2003; 2003US-00408601.
XX
XX (STRA-) STRATAGEME.
PA
XX Sogre JA, Hogrefe HH, Ghosh M;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-365514/34.
DR
XX
XX New mutant archaeal or Pfu DNA polymerase with a reduced base analog
PT detection activity containing mutations that modulate other DNA
PT polymerase activities including DNA polymerization or 3'-5' exonuclease
PT activity.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 74; 192pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a mutant archaeal DNA polymerase with a reduced
CC base analogue detection activity (especially du detection), where the
CC mutant archaeal DNA polymerase comprises a mutation at position V93,
CC where the mutation is a valine to arginine, valine to glutamic acid,
CC valine to lysine, valine to aspartic acid, valine to glutamine or valine
CC to asparagine substitution. The archaeal DNA polymerase are Pfu, Tgo,

CC Vent, Deep Vent, UDF-3 and KOD. Also included are an isolated
CC polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a mutant
CC archaeal DNA polymerase comprising any of the mutant Tgo,
CC archaeal or Pfu DNA polymerases cited above, a composition comprising a
CC mutant archaeal DNA polymerase having a reduced base analogue detection
CC activity (where the mutant DNA polymerase is a chimera that comprises a
CC polynucleotide that increases processivity and/or salt resistance, or an
CC insertion or deletion), a composition comprising a Pfu D141A/E143A
CC mutant also mutated at V93 as above, a kit comprising any of the mutant
CC Tgo, archaeal or Pfu DNA polymerases cited above, a method for DNA
CC synthesis (comprising providing any of the mutant DNA polymerases cited
CC above and contacting the enzyme with a nucleic acid template, where the
CC enzyme permits DNA synthesis), a method for cloning of a DNA synthesis
CC product, a method for sequencing DNA, and a method of linear or
CC exponential PCR amplification for site-directed or random mutagenesis.
CC The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for
CC isolating and characterizing archaeal or Pfu DNA polymerases with reduced
CC base analogue detection activities. Mutations were introduced into the
CC DNA polymerases that were likely to reduce uracil detection, while having
CC minimal effects on polymerase or proofreading activity. The present
CC sequence is a mutagenic PCR primer used to create the mutants of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2253 CTCTTCTGTTGGGAGTCTT 2273
DB 22 CTCATATAGTTGGGAGTGT 2
RESULT 1914
ADP11747
ID ADP11747 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADP11747;
AC
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Set 2 left PCR primer for marker probe #99.
DE
XX
XX transplamt rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
KM inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; primer.
KM
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004042346-A2.
PN
XX 21-MAY-2004.
PD
XX 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
PF
XX 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325699.
PR
XX (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
PA
XX
XX Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
PI Rosenberg S;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-400724/37.
DR
XX
XX Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
PT the genes.
XX
XX Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 1756; 1762pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant

PT comprises determining presence or absence of disease-predisposing
PT haplotype comprising JMI variant allele and/or 268S allele at NOD2/CARD15
PT locus.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 15; 35pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of diagnosing or predicting
CC susceptibility to Crohn's disease, comprising determining the presence or
CC absence of a disease-predisposing haplotype of a JMI variant allele
CC and/or 268S allele at the NOD2/CARD15 locus, in an individual. The
CC disease-predisposing haplotype further comprises a variant allele or an
CC allele chosen from JMI5, JMI6, JMI7 and JMI8 variant allele. The disease-
CC predisposing haplotype further comprises an allele at a single nucleotide
CC polymorphism (SNP) chosen from SNP8, SNP12, and SNP13. The method is
CC useful for diagnosing or predicting susceptibility to a variety of
CC autoimmune diseases such as Crohn's disease, psoriasis, ulcerative
CC colitis, myasthenia gravis, autoimmune gastritis and Type I diabetes. The
CC present sequence represents a primer used to sequence the nucleotide
CC sequence of NOD2/CARD15.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 5235 GAAGTCTGCTACCAATAA 5255
DB 22 GAAGTGAAGTACCAATAA 2
RESULT 1911
AD010914/C
ID AD010914 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AD010914;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Single multiplex PCR primer #286.
XX
XX ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
XX single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
XX genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
XX gene expression profiling.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004033649-A2.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
XX LI H, LI J;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
XX
XX Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
XX in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
XX multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 34; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
XX amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
XX comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
XX selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not

CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1146 ACCACACTGCTCTGCAGAG 1166
DB 21 ACCCTAGTCTCTGCAGAG 1
RESULT 1912
AD011085
ID AD011085 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AD011085;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Single multiplex PCR primer #457.
XX
XX ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
XX single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
XX genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
XX gene expression profiling.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004033649-A2.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
XX LI H, LI J;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
XX
XX Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
XX in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
XX multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 35; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
XX amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
XX comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
XX selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
XX contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
XX sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its

KM 2310038H17RIK membrane protein-like protein;
 KM 573045109RIK cyclin-like protein; cMOB5 cancer specific protein;
 KM LRP16 protein-like protein;
 KM phosphatidylincholanamine-binding protein-like protein;
 KM immunoglobulin-like LRR-domain containing protein;
 KM NUMB binding protein LNXp80-like protein;
 KM zinc finger protein-like protein;
 KM actin-binding protein alpha-like protein;
 KM actin-binding protein frabin-alpha-like protein;
 KM actin related protein 2/3 complex subunit 1A-like protein;
 KM hepatocellular carcinoma autoantigen-like protein;
 KM haematopoietic stem/progenitor cells protein MDS029-like protein;
 KM TRAP-delta-like protein;
 KM INTS1G-5-like WD-40 repeats containing protein-like protein;
 KM ferritin light chain-like protein; leucine-rich protein 130-like protein;
 KM tumour protein p53-binding protein 2-like protein; human; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US2004014058-A1.
 PD 22-JAN-2004.
 PF 01-OCT-2002; 2002US-00262445.
 XX
 PR 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327454P.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327917P.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328029P.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328056P.
 PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328849P.
 PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329414P.
 PR 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330142P.
 PR 22-OCT-2001; 2001US-0341058P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0343629P.
 PR 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0349575P.
 PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0346357P.
 PR 25-JUN-2002; 2002US-0391342P.
 XX
 PA (ALSO/) ALSOBROOK J P.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
 PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
 PA (CHAN/) CHANT J S.
 PA (CHAU/) CHAUDHURI A.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (GIOT/) GIOT L.
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
 PA (GUOX/) GUO X.
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (MEZE/) MEZES P S.
 PA (MILL/) MILLET I.
 PA (OOIC/) OOI C E.
 PA (PATU/) PATTURAJAN M.
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (ZERR/) ZERHUSEN B D.
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG H.
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
 XX
 PI Alsobrook JP, Burgess CE, Catterton E, Chant JS, Chaudhuri A,
 PI Edinger S, Gerlach V, Giot L, Gorman L, Guo X, Kekuda R, Mezes PS,
 PI Millet I, Ooi CE, Patturajan M, Rieger DK, Spytke KA, Taupier RJ,
 PI Zerhuseen BD, Zhong H, Zhong M;
 WPI; 2004-108207/11.
 XX
 DR New isolated NOXV polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
 XX treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOXV-
 PT associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
 PT or CNS diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 20C; SEQ ID NO 75; 164pp; English.
 PS

XX The invention describes a new isolated polypeptide (I) comprises a fully
 CC defined sequence of, a mature form, one or more conservative
 CC substitutions or at least 95% identity to 158 amino acids SEQ ID NO: 2n
 CC as given in the specification, where n is an integer between 1-33. The
 CC novel proteins of the invention are members of the following families:
 CC intracellular protein-like proteins; sorting nexin 6-like proteins;
 CC 2310038H17RIK membrane (TMSP) protein-like proteins; 573045109RIK cyclin-
 CC like proteins; cMOB5 cancer specific proteins; LRP16 protein-like
 CC proteins; phosphatidylincholanamine-binding protein-like proteins;
 CC immunoglobulin-like LRR-domain containing proteins; NUMB binding protein
 CC LNXp80-like proteins; zinc finger protein-like proteins; actin-binding
 CC protein alpha-like proteins; actin-binding protein frabin-alpha-like
 CC proteins; actin related protein 2/3 complex subunit 1A-like proteins;
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma autoantigen-like proteins; haematopoietic
 CC stem/progenitor cells protein MDS029-like proteins; TRAP-delta-like
 CC proteins; INTS1G-5-like WD-40 repeats containing protein-like proteins;
 CC ferritin light chain-like proteins; leucine-rich protein 130-like
 CC proteins; and tumour protein p53-binding protein 2-like proteins. The
 CC methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the
 CC diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with aberrant expression
 CC or activity of the NOXV polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity,
 CC and endocrine, CNS and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
 CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
 CC and predictive medicine. This sequence represents a probe used in the
 CC detection of DNA encoding a novel human polypeptide of the invention.
 CC
 SO Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 5030 GCCCTCGTTCAGGCTCTT 5050
 Db 2 GCCTCTAGTTCGTGCTCTT 22
 RESULT 1910
 ADO21213/c
 ID ADO21213 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO21213;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NOD2/CARD15 sequencing primer #23.
 XX
 KM Crohn's disease; NOD2/CARD15 locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KM autoimmune disease; peoriastis; ulcerative colitis; myasthenia gravis;
 KM autoimmune gastritis; Type I diabetes; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004076960-A1.
 PD 22-APR-2004.
 PF 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274300.
 XX
 PR 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274300.
 XX
 PA (TAYL/) TAYLOR K D.
 PA (ROTT/) ROTTER J I.
 PA (YANG/) YANG H.
 PA (SUGI/) SUGIMURA K.
 PA (TARG/) TARGAN S R.
 XX
 PI Taylor KD, Rotter JI, Yang H, Sugimura K, Targan SR;
 WPI; 2004-339995/31.
 DR Diagnosing or predicting susceptibility to Crohn's disease in individual.
 XX
 PT

CC primers labelled with dyes or fluorophores or by mass spectrometry. A
CC genomic library of 0.5-1.5 kb fragments from the rose variety
CC 'Lichtblick' was constructed in pUC18 and used to transform *Escherichia*
CC coli and the cells tested against a high-density array of synthetic
CC microsatellites. Inserts in plasmids that hybridised were sequenced and
CC the identified sequences selected for ability to differentiate between a
CC set of 30 rose varieties. The oligonucleotides are used for genetic
CC analysis of cultivated and wild types of roses, particularly for genetic
CC mapping and labelling of mono- or poly-genic traits, selection, analysis
CC of relatedness, identification of varieties and evaluation of varietal
CC purity, identification of hybrids and plant breeding. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful in automated processes, do not require
CC radioactive detection methods and can differentiate between almost all
CC commercial rose varieties. ADH68375-ADH68674 represent the PCR primers
CC used to amplify the rose microsatellite regions described in the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2320 AAAAAATCAAGCAGCAGCT 2340
DB 22 AAAAAATCAAGCAGCAGCGT 2
XX
RESULT 1907
ADJ92892
ID ADJ92892 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADJ92892;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
PT PCR primer P1 SEQ ID NO:7.
XX
DE
XX
KW ss; primer; PCR; transgenic; manganese superoxide dismutase; MnSOD;
KW mouse model; ageing; Parkinson's disease; arteriosclerosis.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN MO2004014131-A1.
XX
PD 19-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 08-AUG-2003; 2003MO-JP010118.
XX
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00232625.
XX
PA (SHIR/) SHIRASAWA T.
XX
PA (KOSE/) KOSEKI H.
XX
PI Shirasawa T, Koseki H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-191619/18.
XX
PT Non human knock-in (transgenic) animal comprising manganese superoxide
XX dismutase exon, is useful in researching ageing.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 7; 28bp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel non human knock-in (transgenic) animal
XX carrying DNA with at least one manganese superoxide dismutase (MnSOD)
XX exon flanked by two recombinase recognition sequences. The invention is
XX useful for creating mouse models for use in researching ageing, including
XX specific diseases such as Parkinson's disease and arteriosclerosis. The
XX present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2826 GAGGGGAGCTGCTGTGAG 2846
DB 2 GAGGGGAGCTGCTGTGAGAG 22
XX
RESULT 1908
ADK96870/C
ID ADK96870 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADK96870;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer of the invention #2590.
XX
KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2003259875-A.
XX
PD 16-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
XX fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
XX nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 5899; 2627bp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
XX gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
XX human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
XX detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
XX present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 286 CTCTCTCTCTCTGTTTC 306
DB 21 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTC 1
XX
RESULT 1909
AD009381
ID AD009381 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AD009381;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
PT Novel human protein Nov4 probe seqid 75.
XX
KW cytosolic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective; neuroprotective;
KW antiinflammatory; thyromimetic; gene therapy; antisense therapy;
KW NOVX polypeptide related disorder; cancer; diabetes; obesity;
KW endocrine disorder; CNS disorder; inflammatory disorder;
KW chromosome mapping; tissue typing; predictive medicine;
KW intracellular protein-like protein; sorting nexin 6-like protein;

CC of EBV1A2 expression or activity; and a screening assay to identify new
 CC anticancer agents. The methods of the invention are useful for
 CC diagnosing, prognosing or treating cancer, especially ovarian cancer,
 CC breast cancer or colorectal cancer. Sequences ADH02696-ADH02697 represent
 CC human EBV1A2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides used to inhibit
 CC EBV1A2 expression.

XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1897 AGATCTCTCAACACTCTCTGC 1917
 DB 21 AGCCCTCAGACACTCCAGC 1

RESULT 1905
 ADH70880/C
 ID ADH70880 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX
 AC ADH70880;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human Vbeta PCR primer #24.

XX
 human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KM breast cancer; ss; primer; PCR.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.

XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.

XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.

XX
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.

XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L.E.

XX
 PA (ROME/) ROME L.

XX
 PI Hood LE, Rowen L;

XX
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.

XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.

XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1074; 164bp; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC Vbetas or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases

CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
 CC I hypersensitivity diseases such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivity diseases such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivity diseases such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta PCR primer.

XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
 DB 22 TCTATCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 2

RESULT 1906
 ADH68407/C
 ID ADH68407 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX
 AC ADH68407;

XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX
 DE Rosa sp reverse PCR primer for microsatellite marker RMS016.

XX
 KM microsatellite marker; rose genome; PCR; hypervariable region;
 KM genetic mapping; relatedness analysis; hybrid identification; plant;
 KM breeding; primer; ss.

XX
 OS Rosa sp.

XX
 FN WO2003097869-A2.

XX
 PD 27-NOV-2003.

XX
 PF 16-MAY-2003; 2003WO-DE001572.

XX
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002DE-0102632.

XX
 PA (CONC-) CON CIPRO GMBH.

XX
 PI Suesse K;

XX
 DR WPI; 2004-012541/01.

XX
 PT New oligonucleotides from rose microsatellite markers, useful for genomic
 PT analysis, including identification of varieties and hybrids.

XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 5; 52pp; German.

XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides derived from
 CC microsatellite markers and used for the amplification of the rose genome.
 CC The invention also describes a test kit for genetic analysis of cultured
 CC or wild forms of the genus Rosa sp. that contains at least one of the new
 CC oligonucleotide primers and preparing microsatellite markers of Rosa sp.
 CC by PCR amplification of hypervariable genomic regions, using at least one
 CC primer pair, to produce polymorphic fragments which are separated and
 CC detected. The primer pairs flank the microsatellite locus being
 CC amplified. The amplified markers are separated by electrophoresis,
 CC especially on high-resolution agarose or native or denatured
 CC polyacrylamide gels, or by mass spectrometry. After separation, the
 CC amplicons are detected by staining (ethidium bromide or silver),
 CC radioactive labelling and autoradiography, automated sequencing using

OS Dunaliella salina.
 XX CN1408852-A.
 XX 09-APR-2003.
 PD 29-SEP-2001; 2001CN-00126926.
 XX 29-SEP-2001; 2001CN-00126926.
 PR 29-SEP-2001; 2001CN-00126926.
 XX (UNGU-) UNIV GUANGYAO BIOLOGICAL ENG CO LTD SICH.
 PA Cao Y, Jiang Y, Tang K;
 PI WPI; 2003-524228/50.
 DR WPI; 2003-524228/50.
 XX Halobiotic dufour algal enolase and its coding sequence.
 PT Example 1; SEQ ID NO 4; 25bp; Chinese.
 PS The present invention provides one new salt tolerance relative protein,
 CC halobiotic dufour algal enolase, and polynucleotides encoding the enolase
 CC and recombinant technological process of producing the enolase. The
 CC present invention also discloses the use of the polynucleotides encoding
 CC the enolase. The present invention also discloses the method of using the
 CC enolase in improving plant's salt tolerance. The present sequence
 CC represents an RT-PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4465 TGTGCTGAGTGTCTGTCTGAG 4485
 DB 22 TGTGCTGAGTGTCTGTCTGAG 2
 RESULT 1901
 ABD19693/c
 ID ABD19693 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX ABD19693;
 AC 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DT Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase fragment 1407.
 DE Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; asthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200285309-A2.
 PN 31-OCT-2002.
 PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 DR Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 10785; 763bp; English.
 PS This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyclostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3911 GCCCACCACGCGCGCGGCC 3931
 DB 21 GACCACACGCGCGCGGCC 1
 RESULT 1902
 ADG44920/c
 ID ADG44920 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX ADG44920;
 AC 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 DT Human R10 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:21.
 DE Human R10 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:21.
 XX saccharide metabolism; lipid metabolism; antidiabetic; anorectic;
 KW hypolipemic; gene therapy; diabetes; obesity; hyperlipidaemia;
 KW hypercholesterolaemia; insulin resistance; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003093470-A1.
 PN 13-NOV-2003.
 PD

PA (PRES/) PRESNELL S R.
 PA (WITT/) WHITMORE T E.
 PA (HAMM/) HAMMOND A K.
 PA (NOVA/) NOVAK J E.
 PA (GROSS/) GROSS J A.
 PA (DILL/) DILLON S R.
 PI Sprecher CA, Gao Z, Kujiper JL, Dasovich MM, Grant FJ;
 PI Presnell SR, Whitmore TE, Hammond AK, Novak JE, Gross JA, Dillon SR;
 XX WPI; 2003-876545/81.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel multimeric or heterodimeric cytokine receptors useful for treating
 PT chronic inflammatory disease such as inflammatory bowel disease,
 PT ulcerative colitis, acute inflammatory disease such as endotoxemia,
 PT septicemia.
 PS Example 29; SEQ ID NO 65; 205pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated multimeric or heterodimeric cytokine
 CC receptor (I) having at least one polypeptide having 90 percent sequence
 CC identity with a 732 (S1) or 649 (S2) amino acid sequence given in
 CC specification, and where (I) binds a ligand comprising a 164 (S3) amino
 CC acid sequence, given in specification, or at least one polypeptide
 CC comprising residue 20-227 of (S1). (I) is useful for killing cancer cells
 CC and producing an antibody to (I) and a cytokine-binding domain of a class
 CC I cytokine receptor. A composition (C1) comprising (I) and a cytokine-
 CC binding domain of a class I cytokine receptor and a vehicle is useful
 CC for: reducing haematopoietic cells and hematopoietic progenitor cells in
 CC a mammal; inhibiting zcytor11g-induced proliferation or differentiation
 CC of hematopoietic cells and hematopoietic progenitor cells; reducing
 CC zcytor11g-induced inflammation; treating a mammal afflicted with an
 CC inflammatory disease in which zcytor11g plays a role. The disease is a
 CC chronic inflammatory disease such as inflammatory bowel disease, and
 CC ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, atopic dermatitis, eczema and
 CC psoriasis. The disease is acute inflammatory disease such as
 CC endotoxemia, septicemia, toxic shock syndrome and infectious disease.
 CC An immune response inhibiting composition is useful for inhibiting an
 CC immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or pathogen. An
 CC inflammatory response inhibiting composition is useful for suppressing an
 CC inflammatory response in a mammal with inflammation. An antibody that
 CC specifically binds to (I) is useful for detecting the presence of a
 CC multimeric or heterodimeric cytokine receptor in a biological sample.
 CC This sequence represents a primer used in the creation of multimeric or
 CC heterodimeric cytokine receptors of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 2289 GTGCTTACCTGGAGGACAGAA 2309
 2 CTGCTTACCTGAAACACAGAA 22
 RESULT 1899
 ADM29528/c
 ID ADM29528 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM29528;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human novel protein (NOV) coding sequence-specific PCR primer #68.
 XX
 KM human; novel protein; NOV; cancer; immune associated disorder; PCR; ss;
 XX primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO2003064628-AZ.

XX
 PD 07-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 03-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003401.
 XX
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353287P.
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353301P.
 PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356371P.
 PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356424P.
 PR 13-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356531P.
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358239P.
 PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359603P.
 PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359848P.
 PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359860P.
 PR 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365049P.
 PR 22-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366802P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381666P.
 PR 18-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389531P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389910P.
 PR 25-JUN-2002; 2002US-0391516P.
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393265P.
 PR 07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401825P.
 PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402395P.
 PR 12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402867P.
 PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405401P.
 PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405820P.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Alsobrook JP, Bader JS, Bergins C, Burgess CE, Caeman SJ;
 PI Catterton E, Chaudhuri A, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Gerlach VR,
 PI Gorman L, Guo X, Herrmann JL, Ji W, Khramtsov NV, Li L, Miller CE;
 PI Ort T, Patturajan M, Raselli L, Rieger DK, Shenoy SG, Shinkets RA;
 PI Spyrek KA, Vernet CM, Zhong H, Zhong M;
 XX WPI; 2003-646149/61.
 DR
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptide, useful for the manufacture of a medicament for
 PT treating e.g., cancer or immune associated disorders.
 PS Example; SEQ ID NO 261; 606pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of novel
 CC human proteins (NOV proteins). The DNA and protein sequences of the
 CC invention are useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a
 CC syndrome associated with a human disease comprising a pathology
 CC associated with the protein, such as: cancer or immune associated
 CC disorders. The present DNA sequence was used as a PCR primer for a NOV
 CC protein coding sequence in an example of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1769 GAAGATCACGCTCTGTTCT 1789
 22 GTACATCACAGCTGTGTTCT 2
 RESULT 1900
 ADM67654/c
 ID ADM67654 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM67654;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE D. salina enolase RT-PCR primer SEQ ID NO:4.
 XX
 KM ss; RT-PCR; salt tolerance; balobiotic dufour algal enolase; enolase;
 XX enzyme; primer.

XX JP2003174883-A.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
PT human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1632; 529pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
CC sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
CC existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1420 AGGAGAGTCTCTGGGATTC 1440
Db 21 AGGAGAGTCTCTTAGGAGTC 1

RESULT 1897
AB295543/C
ID AB295543 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AB295543;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense fragment no.1407.
DE
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antileukemic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAse, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiqlinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10785; 872pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense, to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antileukemic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3911 GCCCACCACCGCGCGGCGCC 3931
Db 21 GACCACACGCGCGCGCGCGCC 1

RESULT 1898
ADL26628
ID ADL26628 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ADL26628;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Multimeric/heterodimeric cytokine receptor related primer seqid 65.
DE
XX
XX antiinflammatory; antitumor; dermatological; antiallergic; antiproliferative;
KM antibacterial; immunosuppressive; cell proliferation inhibitor;
KM immune response inhibitor; inflammatory response inhibitor;
KM multimeric cytokine receptor; heterodimeric cytokine receptor; cancer;
KM cytokine-binding domain; class I cytokine receptor; haematopoietic cell;
KM zcytor17lig-induced proliferation; zcytor17lig-induced differentiation;
KM hematopoietic progenitor cell; zcytor17lig-induced inflammation;
KM inflammatory disease; inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis;
KM Crohn's disease; atopic dermatitis; eczema; psoriasis; endotoxaemia;
KM septicemia; toxic shock syndrome; zcytor17lig; zcytor17; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003215838-A1.
PN
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003.
PD
XX
XX 21-JAN-2003; 2003US-00351157.
PF
XX
XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350325P.
PR
XX
XX 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389108P.
PR
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002US-0435361P.
XX
XX (SPRE/) SPRECHER C A.
PA
XX
XX (GAOZ/) GAO Z.
PA
XX
XX (KUI/) KUIPER J L.
PA
XX
XX (DASO/) DASOVICH M M.
PA
XX
XX (GRANT/) GRANT F J.

target nucleic acid, involving hybridising a primer bearing a first fluorophore to a segment of the target nucleic acid to form a labelled hybrid, where the 3'-end of the primer hybridises to the target nucleic acid immediately adjacent to the variant site, conducting template-dependent extension of the primer in the presence of a polymerase and at least one non-extendible nucleotide bearing a second fluorophore, where a double-labelled extension product is formed if the non-extendible nucleotide is complementary to the nucleotide at the variant site and the first and second fluorophore borne by the extension product are brought into an energy transfer relationship while the primer is hybridised to the target nucleic acid, where the first and second fluorophore comprise a donor and an acceptor fluorophore which have a donor-acceptor spacing in the extension product of less than 18 nucleotides, the donor fluorophore having a high extinction coefficient and a low fluorescence quantum yield, and detecting the presence or absence of the double-labelled extension product, the presence or absence of the double-labelled extension product indicating the identity of the nucleotide at the variant site. The methods are useful for a variety of applications such as analysing point mutations and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). The methods are also useful for other applications in which specific sequence information is of value, including detection of pathogens, paternity disputes, prenatal testing and forensic analysis, for developing correlations between certain genotypes and patient prognosis, for formulating optimal treatment protocols for a particular disease, for assessing the actual risk of an individual known to be susceptible to acquiring a disease and for identifying point mutations in microorganisms that could potentially result in altered pathogenicity or resistance to certain therapeutics. The methods are further useful for identifying carriers of mutant alleles, for tissue classification or in blood typing. This sequence represents a cyanine (CYA) dye-labelled primer used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 77.3%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

3873 ATCAGCCTTCAGATCGGAA 3894
1 ATCCAGCCATCTGAGNGGAAA 22

RESULT 1895

AD139002
ID AD139002 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AD139002;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Cyanine (CYA) dye-labelled primer #6.

KM Cyanine; CYA; dye-labelled primer; ss; fluorophore;

template-dependent extension; point mutation;

KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; paternity dispute; prenatal testing;

KM forensic analysis; tissue classification; blood typing; primer.

OS Synthetic.

PN US6573047-B1.

PD 03-JUN-2003.

PF 11-APR-2000; 2000US-00547292.

PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129129P.

XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.

XX Hung S, Glazer AN, Mathies RA;

XX WPI, 2003-874210/81.

XX Analyzing variant site of target nucleic acid, involves hybridizing
PT primer to target nucleic acid, conducting template-dependent extension of
PT primer, detecting presence or absence of double-labelled extension
PT product.

PS Disclosure; Fig 3C; 24p; English.

The invention relates to a method of analysing a variant site of a target nucleic acid, involving hybridising a primer bearing a fluorophore to the target nucleic acid to form a labelled hybrid, conducting template-dependent extension of the primer in the presence of a polymerase and non-extendible nucleotide and detecting the presence or absence of the double-labelled extension product indicating the identity of the nucleotide at the variant site. The invention also relates to a method for determining the identity of a nucleotide at a variant site of a target nucleic acid, involving hybridising a primer bearing a first fluorophore to a segment of the target nucleic acid to form a labelled hybrid, where the 3'-end of the primer hybridises to the target nucleic acid immediately adjacent to the variant site, conducting template-dependent extension of the primer in the presence of a polymerase and at least one non-extendible nucleotide bearing a second fluorophore, where a double-labelled extension product is formed if the non-extendible nucleotide is complementary to the nucleotide at the variant site and the first and second fluorophore borne by the extension product are brought into an energy transfer relationship while the primer is hybridised to the target nucleic acid, where the first and second fluorophore comprise a donor and an acceptor fluorophore which have a donor-acceptor spacing in the extension product of less than 18 nucleotides, the donor fluorophore having a high extinction coefficient and a low fluorescence quantum yield, and detecting the presence or absence of the double-labelled extension product, the presence or absence of the double-labelled extension product indicating the identity of the nucleotide at the variant site. The methods are useful for a variety of applications such as analysing point mutations and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). The methods are also useful for other applications in which specific sequence information is of value, including detection of pathogens, paternity disputes, prenatal testing and forensic analysis, for developing correlations between certain genotypes and patient prognosis, for formulating optimal treatment protocols for a particular disease, for assessing the actual risk of an individual known to be susceptible to acquiring a disease and for identifying point mutations in microorganisms that could potentially result in altered pathogenicity or resistance to certain therapeutics. The methods are further useful for identifying carriers of mutant alleles, for tissue classification or in blood typing. This sequence represents a cyanine (CYA) dye-labelled primer used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 77.3%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

3873 ATCAGCCTTCAGATCGGAA 3894
1 ATCCAGCCATCTGAGNGGAAA 22

RESULT 1896

ADH93795/C
ID ADH93795 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADH93795;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human gene PCR primer #640.

XX human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KM disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 1332 ATTGAAGCAAGCTCAGGCC 1352
22 AGTAAAGCAAGCTCAGGCC 2
RESULT 1893
AD138998
ID AD138998 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC AD138998;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DE Cyanine (CYA) dye-labelled primer #2.
XX
KM Cyanine; CYA; dye-labelled primer; ss; fluorophore;
KM template-dependent extension; point mutation;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; paternity dispute; prenatal testing;
KM forensic analysis; tissue classification; blood typing; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN U65573047-B1.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000US-00547292.
XX
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129129P.
XX
PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
XX
PI Hung S, Glazer AN, Mathies RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874210/81.
XX
PT Analyzing variant site of target nucleic acid, involves hybridizing
PT primer to target nucleic acid, conducting template-dependent extension of
PT primer, detecting presence or absence of double-labeled extension
product.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 3A; 24pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of analysing a variant site of a target
CC nucleic acid, involving hybridising a primer bearing a fluorophore to the
CC target nucleic acid to form a labelled hybrid, conducting template-
CC dependent extension of the primer in the presence of a polymerase and non
CC -extendible nucleotide and detecting the presence or absence of the
CC double-labelled extension product indicating the identity of the
CC nucleotide at the variant site. The invention also relates to a method
CC for determining the identity of a nucleotide at a variant site of a
CC target nucleic acid, involving hybridising a primer bearing a first
CC fluorophore to a segment of the target nucleic acid to form a labelled
CC hybrid, where the 3'-end of the primer hybridises to the target nucleic
CC acid immediately adjacent to the variant site, conducting template-
CC dependent extension of the primer in the presence of a polymerase and at
CC least one non-extendible nucleotide bearing a second fluorophore, where a
CC double-labelled extension product is formed if the non-extendible
CC nucleotide is complementary to the nucleotide at the variant site and the
CC first and second fluorophore borne by the extension product are brought
CC into an energy transfer relationship while the primer is hybridised to
CC the target nucleic acid, where the first and second fluorophore comprise
CC a donor and an acceptor fluorophore which have a donor-acceptor spacing
CC in the extension product of less than 18 nucleotides; the donor
CC fluorophore having a high extinction coefficient and a low fluorescence
CC quantum yield, and detecting the presence or absence of the double-
CC labelled extension product, the presence or absence of the double-

CC labelled extension product indicating the identity of the nucleotide at
CC the variant site. The methods are useful for a variety of applications
CC such as analysing point mutations and single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNPs). The methods are also useful for other applications in which
CC specific sequence information is of value, including detection of
CC pathogens, paternity disputes, prenatal testing and forensic analysis,
CC for developing correlations between certain genotypes and patient
CC prognosis, for formulating optimal treatment protocols for a particular
CC disease, for assessing the actual risk of an individual known to be
CC susceptible of acquiring a disease and for identifying point mutations in
CC microorganisms that could potentially result in altered pathogenicity or
CC resistance to certain therapeutics. The methods are further useful for
CC identifying carriers of mutant alleles, for tissue classification or in
CC blood typing. This sequence represents a cyanine (CYA) dye-labelled
CC primer used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 77.3%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 3873 ATCAGGCTTCGATCGGAA 3894
1 ATCAGGCTTCGATCGGAA 22
RESULT 1894
AD139001
ID AD139001 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC AD139001;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DE Cyanine (CYA) dye-labelled primer #5.
XX
KM Cyanine; CYA; dye-labelled primer; ss; fluorophore;
KM template-dependent extension; point mutation;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; paternity dispute; prenatal testing;
KM forensic analysis; tissue classification; blood typing; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN U65573047-B1.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000US-00547292.
XX
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129129P.
XX
PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
XX
PI Hung S, Glazer AN, Mathies RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874210/81.
XX
PT Analyzing variant site of target nucleic acid, involves hybridizing
PT primer to target nucleic acid, conducting template-dependent extension of
PT primer, detecting presence or absence of double-labeled extension
product.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 3C; 24pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of analysing a variant site of a target
CC nucleic acid, involving hybridising a primer bearing a fluorophore to the
CC target nucleic acid to form a labelled hybrid, conducting template-
CC dependent extension of the primer in the presence of a polymerase and non
CC -extendible nucleotide and detecting the presence or absence of the
CC double-labelled extension product indicating the identity of the
CC nucleotide at the variant site. The invention also relates to a method
CC for determining the identity of a nucleotide at a variant site of a

CC some bacterial and protozoa infections. Recombinant heparanase can also
CC be used to neutralise plasma heparin, as a potential replacement of
CC protamine. Sequences of the invention are used in protein therapy. The
CC present sequence is human heparanase DNA amplifying PCR primer used in
CC the exemplification of the invention

SO Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4448 GGATCGAACATCATCATGATG 4468
DB 22 GGATCATCTCTCTGATG 2

RESULT 1891

ADG17583/C
ID ADG17583 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADG17583;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human MCR-1C protein-related oligonucleotide probe SeqID33.

KW neuroprotective; ophthalmological; cyostatic; cardiant; antiarrhythmic;
KW gene therapy; molecular marker; drug target; detecting; diagnosing;
KW staging; monitoring; prognosticating; preventing; treating;
KW disease predisposition; abnormal gene expression; human;
KW neurological disorder; visual disorder; myopathy; heart failure;
KW arrhythmia; cancer; MCR-1C; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003085095-A2.

PD 16-OCT-2003.

PF 01-APR-2003; 2003WO-US009921.

PR 01-APR-2002; 2002US-00113372.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002US-0382614P.

PR 10-JUN-2002; 2002US-00164717.

PR 13-JUN-2002; 2002US-00167631.

PR 24-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177917.

PR 30-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399125P.

XX (ORIG-) ORIGENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

PI Jay G, Kovacs KF, Li X, Fan W, Shu Y, Yee A;

DR WPI; 2003-812725/76.

XX New expressed polynucleotides and polypeptides (e.g. OTB0949) useful as
PT molecular markers or as drug targets, for research, or for diagnosing,
PT preventing or treating diseases associated with abnormal gene expression
PT (e.g. cancer).

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 33; 193pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated DNA sequence and the proteins
CC encoded by them. The sequences disclosed may be useful during the
CC development of compounds with a neuroprotective, ophthalmological,
CC cyostatic, cardiant or antiarrhythmic activity. In addition the
CC sequences may be useful for gene therapy. Specifically claimed is an
CC isolated DNA comprising any of the 11 fully defined sequences of 1006-
CC 7062 bp given in the specification. The polynucleotide encodes a
CC polypeptide comprising any of the 11 fully defined sequences of 89-1707
CC amino acids given in the specification. The DNA and protein are useful as
CC molecular markers, as drug targets, and for detecting, diagnosing,
CC staging, monitoring, prognosticating, preventing, treating or determining

CC predisposition to, various diseases and conditions associated with
CC abnormal expression of a gene in a subject (for example neurological or
CC visual disorders, myopathy, heart failure, arrhythmias or cancer). These
CC may also be used in research, drug discovery, clinical medicine or
CC forensic science. The present sequence is that of an oligonucleotide
CC probe which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

SO Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4107 GGAGCCGAGAGGAGCGCTG 4127
DB 22 GGAGCTTAGAGGAGAGCGAG 2

RESULT 1892

ADP95014/C
ID ADP95014 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADP95014;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human interferon alpha 2 quantitative PCR primer, SEQ ID:50.

XX Human keratinocyte derived interferon; human KDI; agonist; antagonist;
KW inducing partner identification; immune-related disorder; cancer;
KW viral infection; viral exposure; immunomodulator; virolytic; cyostatic;
KW gene therapy; interferon alpha 2; expression analysis; quantitative PCR;
KW primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003031566-A2.

PD 17-APR-2003.

PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US023214.

PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908594.

PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336165P.

XX (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCT INC.

PI Lafleur DW, Moore PA, Ruben SM;

DR WPI; 2003-381702/36.

XX New isolated keratinocyte derived interferon (KDI) polypeptide, useful
PT for preventing, treating or ameliorating a medical condition, such as an
PT immune-related disorder, a viral infection, a viral exposure or cancer.

PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 50; 398pp; English.

XX The invention relates to human keratinocyte derived interferon (KDI;
CC ADP94966) and nucleic acids encoding it (ADP94965). The KDI gene is
CC located on chromosome 9q22. The invention also relates to sequences at
CC least 70% identical to the KDI nucleic acid and protein sequences; a
CC polypeptide comprising an epitope-bearing portion of KDI; recombinant
CC vectors and host cells comprising a KDI nucleic acid sequence; a method
CC for the recombinant expression of KDI proteins; a KDI-specific antibody;
CC KDI agonists and antagonists; use of KDI nucleic acids or proteins for
CC treating medical conditions; a method for the diagnosis of a pathological
CC condition or susceptibility to a pathological condition; and methods of
CC screening for KDI binding partners. The KDI polypeptides and
CC polynucleotides, and methods of the invention are useful for preventing,
CC treating or ameliorating a medical condition, such as an immune-related
CC disorder, cancer, or a viral infection or viral exposure. The present
CC sequence is related to the invention.

XX 21-JAN-2003; 2003MO-US001984.
 PF
 XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350325P.
 PR 25-APR-2002; 2002US-0355323P.
 PR 19-DEC-2002; 2002US-0435315P.
 XX
 XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 XX Sprecher CA, Kujipler JL, Dasovitch MM, Grant FT, Hammond AK;
 PI Novak JE, Gross JA, Dillon SR;
 DR WPI; 2003-618179/58.
 XX
 XX New zcytor17 ligand polypeptides, useful for treating inflammatory
 PT diseases, such as inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's
 PT disease, atopic dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis, endotoxemia, septicemia.
 XX
 XX Example 29; SEQ ID NO 65; 372pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated zcytor17 ligand polypeptide. A
 CC immunosuppressive, and antimicrobial activity, and may have a use in a
 CC vaccine. The polypeptide is useful for treating inflammatory diseases,
 CC such as inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease,
 CC atopic dermatitis, eczema, psoriasis, endotoxemia, septicemia, toxic
 CC shock syndrome or infectious diseases. The present sequence is used in
 CC the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2289 CTGCTTACTGAGAGCGAGAA 2309
 Db 2 CTGCTTACTGAGAAACGAGAA 22
 RESULT 1889
 ADF47473/c
 ID ADF47473 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF47473;
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX C. efficiens capD PCR primer SEQ ID NO.9.
 DE
 XX
 KM polyaccharide synthetase; polyaccharide; ss; primer; PCR.
 OS
 XX Corynebacterium efficiens.
 XX
 XX JP2003250573-A.
 PN
 XX 09-SEP-2003.
 PD
 XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00057862.
 PF
 XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00057862.
 PR
 XX (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSEI HOJIN SEIHIN HYOKA GIJU.
 PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-868990/81.
 XX
 XX Manufacturing target substance involves cultivating Corynebacterium
 PT thermotolerans strain modified to reduce accumulation of polyaccharide
 PT in liquid medium and collecting target substance accumulated in medium.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 9; 30pp; Japanese.
 XX

CC The invention relates to a novel method for manufacturing a target
 CC substance involving cultivating a strain of Corynebacterium efficiens,
 CC C.thermaminogenes which was modified such that the ability to accumulate
 CC polyaccharide which raises the viscosity of the liquid medium was
 CC reduced or lost, in a liquid medium, and collecting the target substance
 CC accumulated in the culture medium or microbial cells. The method of the
 CC invention is useful for manufacturing a target substance such as L-amino
 CC acid preferably L-glutamic acid. The method enables manufacture of L-
 CC glutamic acid at high temperatures and reduces the viscosity of culture
 CC medium. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1362 GAGGCTCTGAGTCTCCGAC 1382
 Db 21 GAGCTTCTGAGTCTCTTAC 1
 RESULT 1890
 AAD63531/c
 ID AAD63531 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD63531;
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human heparanase DNA amplifying PCR primer, H/BHL.
 DE
 XX
 KM Human; heparanase; tumour cell metastasis; inflammation; autoimmunity;
 KM wound healing; angiogenesis; restenosis; Genstman-Straussler Syndrome;
 KM neurodegenerative disease; atherosclerosis; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease;
 KM infection; Scrapie; Alzheimer's disease; protein therapy; cytostatic;
 KM immunosuppressive; vulnery; bactericide; anti-angiogenic; virulide;
 KM antisclerotic; neuroprotective; protozoacide; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2003180788-A1.
 PN
 XX 25-SEP-2003.
 PD
 XX 08-MAY-2003; 2003US-00431438.
 PF
 XX 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-00666390.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00930218.
 XX
 PA (INSI-) INSIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD.
 PA (HADA-) HADASTIT MEDICAL RES SERVICES & DEV.
 XX
 PI Goldsmith O, Pecker I, Vlodavsky I, Michal I, Zcharia E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-843931/78.
 XX
 XX Recombinant jungle red fowl (Gallus gallus) heparanase protein, useful
 PT for treating cancers, microbial infections and aiding wound healing.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example; Page 13; 0pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel jungle red fowl heparanase protein
 CC and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Heparanase sequences can be
 CC used to develop treatments for various diseases, to develop diagnostic
 CC assays for these diseases and to provide new tools for basic and directed
 CC research especially in the fields of medicine and biology. They can be
 CC used to develop new drugs to inhibit tumour cell metastasis, inflammation
 CC and autoimmunity. Recombinant heparanase offers a potential treatment for
 CC wound healing, angiogenesis, restenosis, atherosclerosis, inflammation,
 CC neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. Genstman-Straussler Syndrome, Scrapie,
 CC Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and Alzheimer's disease) and certain viral and

XX Sequence 22 BP; 16 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2309 AACCATCATCCAAAAATCAA 2329
DB 2 AACCAATATCAAAAAA 22

RESULT 1886
ADC38588
ID ADC38588 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADC38588;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Translocation SBE primer SEQ ID 65.

XX Chromosome translocation; cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; SBE; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003044486-A2.

XX 30-MAY-2003.

PF 20-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US037507.

XX 20-NOV-2001; 2001US-0335716P.

XX (REBC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

PI Nolan JP, Zhou F;

DR WPI; 2003-468806/44.

XX Detecting chromosome translocations in a target nucleic acid sequence for
PT diagnosing cancers associated with chromosome translocations, by using
PT microsphere arrays.

PS Claim 52; Fig 10; 57pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method (M) for detecting chromosome
CC translocation. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic acid
CC sequence from a sample, hybridizing oligonucleotides (ONTs) specific for
CC regions of the translocation to the amplified target, where the ONTs
CC comprise capture tags, extending the ONTs to produce labelled extended
CC ONTs, hybridizing the ONTs to address tags on solid support and detecting
CC the presence of labelled extended ONTs on the solid support. (M) is
CC useful for detecting a chromosomal translocation in a target nucleic acid
CC sequence, preferably a CDNA from a biological sample from a human. The
CC chromosome translocation is associated with cancer (e.g. leukaemia) and
CC this method is especially useful for diagnosing cancer, especially
CC leukaemia, and also lymphoma. The present sequence is a primer for single
CC base extension (SBE) of the translocation oligonucleotides.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2297 CTGGGAGCAGAAACCATCAT 2317
DB 1 CGGGAGACAGAACCATCAT 21

RESULT 1887
ADD69449/c

ID ADD69449 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADD69449;

AC 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DT 5' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer - SEQ ID 7.

DE Inter-simple sequence repeat; ISSR; SSR; PCR; primer; genotyping; plant;
XX animal; Basmati rice; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003085133-A2.

XX 16-OCT-2003.

PF 09-JAN-2003; 2003WO-1B000041.

XX 08-APR-2002; 2002IN-CH000260.

XX (DNAF-) CENT DNA FINGERPRINTING & DIAGNOSTICS.

PI Nagaraju JG;

DR WPI; 2003-804317/75.

XX New set of inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSR)-PCR primers for
PT genotyping eukaryotes, useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
PT animal systems.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 7; 60pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel set of inter-simple sequence repeats
CC (ISSR)-PCR primers for genotyping eukaryotes. The primers of the
CC invention may be useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
CC animal systems, in particular for distinguishing Basmati rice varieties
CC from non-Basmati rice varieties and traditional Basmati rice varieties
CC from evolved Basmati rice varieties. The current sequence is that of the
CC 5' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 283 TCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTGT 303
DB 22 TCTCTCTCTCTCTGATCGT 2

RESULT 1888

ADD68305
ID ADD68305 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADD68305;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer relating to the invention ZC39983 SEQ ID NO:65.

XX ss; PCR; primer; zcyto17; antiinflammatory; dermatological;
XX immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; vaccine; inflammatory disease;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;
XX atopic dermatitis; eczema; psoriasis; endotoxaemia; septicemia;
XX toxic shock syndrome; infectious disease.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003060090-A2.

XX 24-JUL-2003.

Db 2 CAGCCACATCTCTGAGATCC 22

RESULT 1884

ADA45279/c

ADA45279;

20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

Human MLH1 gene PCR primer #4.

Functional allele profile; genetic inheritance; haplotype; population; disease; pharmacogenetic application; selective pressure; human; MSH2; MLH1; BRCA1; BRCA2; PTEN; BAP1; BARD1; p53; PCR; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

US2003096236-A1.

22-MAY-2003.

08-AUG-2001; 2001US-00923327.

12-FEB-1996; 96US-00598591.

12-FEB-1997; 97US-00798691.

04-AUG-1997; 97US-00905772.

22-MAY-1998; 98US-00084471.

04-AUG-1998; 98US-00129134.

14-MAR-2000; 2000US-00524794.

(ONCO-) ONCOMED INC.

Murphy PD;

WPI; 2003-576875/54.

Determining a functional allele profile of a gene in a population by identifying the nucleotide sequence of a gene of genomic DNA from each of the individuals with a family history of functional alleles of the gene of interest.

Example 2; Page 10; 28pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for determining a functional allele profile of a gene in a population. The method comprises identifying the nucleotide sequence of a gene of interest out of genomic DNA from each of a population of individuals identified as having a family history which indicates inheritance of functional alleles of the gene of interest, and rank ordering the frequency of occurrence of each haplotype, where the identity of the alleles containing each haplotype and the determination of their relative frequencies constitutes the functional allele profile of the gene of interest in the population. The method is useful for determining functional allele profiles which are useful in the treatment and diagnosis of diseases, for genetic and pharmacogenetic applications, and for evaluating the degree to which the gene(s) are under selective pressure. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4;

3231 ACTGAATCATCAACCCCAAC 3251

22 ACTGAAAAATTCAACCAAC 2

RESULT 1885

ADA26497.

ADA26497;

20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DNA nanolithography method example oligonucleotide G3.

ss; direct-write nanolithography; nanoscopic tip; nanoscale pattern; patterning; scanning probe microscopic tip; nanoparticle; nanoarray.

Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

modified_base 22

/tag= a /mod_base= OTHER /note= "contains a thiol group (CH2)3SH at the 5' end"

WO2003048314-A2.

12-JUN-2003.

02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038252.

30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0337598P.

07-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362924P.

(UNIV-) UNIV NORTHWESTERN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PR.

Mirkin CA, Demers ML, Ginger DS;

WPI; 2003-671287/63.

Depositing nucleic acid on substrate by direct-write nanolithography, by positioning nanoscopic tip relative to substrate, to transfer nucleic acid to substrate and generate stable nucleic acid nanoscale pattern.

Disclosure; Page 38; 76pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of depositing nucleic acid onto a substrate by direct-write nanolithography, by positioning at least one nanoscopic tip relative to a substrate so that the tip and substrate approach each other, and the nucleic acid is transferred from the tip to the substrate to generate a stable nucleic acid nanoscale pattern on the substrate which is hybridizable with complementary nucleic acid. The method is useful for generating nanoscale patterns of nucleic acid on a substrate, in which before transfer the tip is modified to allow the nucleic acid to wet the tip and the nucleic acid is modified to chemisorb or covalently bond to the substrate upon transfer. The method is also useful for direct patterning of modified nucleic acid onto a substrate, by linking a scanning probe microscopic tip with a modified nucleic acid and positioning the linked tip close enough to the substrate to effect transfer of the nucleic acid to the substrate to form a nanoscale pattern. Another use for the method is for assembling nanoparticles (e.g. gold nanoparticles) to form nanoscale patterns, by depositing from a nanoscopic tip a first nucleic acid onto a substrate to form a deposit with lateral nanoscale features of 100 nm or less by direct write nanolithography, hybridizing the nucleic acid deposit with the nanoparticle, where the nanoparticle is functionalized with the nucleic acid which is either complementary to the first or complementary to the nucleic acid of a linking strand which links the second nucleic acid to the first. Deposition of nucleic acid on the substrate is repeated to form a nanoarray of the nucleic acid and the hybridization is carried out with the nanoarray. The method is suitable for writing preconceived nanoscale features directly, without use of expensive and potentially destructive methods such as electron beam and photolithographic methods. The structures can be built up, if desired, without degrading existing structures. Complicated stamps and resist are not needed. Improvements in the consistency and stability of the nanolithography can be observed. This sequence represents an example of a nucleic acid that can be used in the method of the invention.

CC sequence encoding KDI are useful in the diagnosis, prevention and
CC treatment of disorders associated with the aberrant expression of the KDI
CC protein, such as disorders of the immune system, inflammation, cancer,
CC blood disorders, cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular diseases,
CC wounds, neurological diseases, bacterial or viral infections and blood
CC vessel growth inhibition. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in a quantitative PCR (QPCR) reaction in the examples of the present
CC invention

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1332 ATTGAAGACAGGTCAAGGCC 1352
DB 22 AGTAAAGCAAGGTCAAGGCC 2

RESULT 1882
ID ACA90198 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX ACA90198;
AC ACA90198;
XX 10-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Novel human protein identification related primer #4.
DE
XX Human; cytosolic; DAPK3-Agonist; DAPK3-Antagonist; cancer; NOV; PCR;
XX primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003031571-A2.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031357.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327454P.
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327917P.
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328029P.
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328056P.
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328849P.
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329414P.
XX 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330142P.
XX 22-OCT-2001; 2001US-0341058P.
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0343629P.
XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0349575P.
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0346357P.
XX 25-JUN-2002; 2002US-0391342P.
XX 01-OCT-2002; 2002US-0026244S.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Alsobrook JP, Burgess CE, Catterton E, Chant JS, Chaudhuri A;
XX Edinger SR, Gerlach VL, Giot L, Gorman L, Guo X, Kekuda R;
XX Mezes PS, Millet I, Ooi CE, Patcurajan M, Rieger DK, Spytek KA;
XX Taupier RJ, Zernhusen BD, Zhong H, Zhong M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-381704/36.
XX
XX New DAPK3 polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating or
XX preventing e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 20C; Page 183; 253pp; English.

CC The invention describes an isolated polypeptide comprising any of 33 90-
CC 1273 amino acid sequences (I) given in the specification or its mature
CC form, a sequence that is at least 95 % identical to (I), or a sequence
CC comprising one or more conservative substitutions in the amino acid

CC sequence of (I). The polypeptide is useful for preparing a composition
CC for treating or preventing e.g., cancer. This sequence represents a primer
CC used to isolate DNA encoding a novel human NOV protein

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5030 GCCTCTGTGCTGCAGCTCTT 5050
DB 2 GCCTCTGTGCTGTGCTCTT 22

RESULT 1883
ID ACC43827 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX ACC43827;
AC ACC43827;
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense PCR primer for human toll-1-like receptor 5 (TLR5) cDNA.
DE
XX Toll-1-like receptor; TLR; central nervous system; CNS;
XX neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
XX Pick's disease; multiple sclerosis; stroke; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1288226-A1.
XX
XX 05-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 03-SEP-2001; 2001EP-00203325.
XX
XX 03-SEP-2001; 2001EP-00203325.
XX
XX (NEDE) NEDERLANDSE ORG TOEGEPAST.
XX
XX Van Noort JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-344752/33.
XX
XX Modifying the expression of Toll-like receptors (TLR), useful for
XX influencing neurodegeneration or neuroprotection in the human CNS,
XX comprises contacting CNS cells with a TLR-expression modifying agent,
XX e.g. alpha B-crystallin.
XX
XX Disclosure, Page 7; 20pp; English.

CC The specification describes a method of modifying the expression of at a
CC toll-like receptor (TLR) in cells of the human central nervous system
CC (CNS). The method comprises contacting the cells with a TLR-expression
CC modifying agent, selected from substances that are endogenous to the
CC human CNS and its parts or variants, that is capable of altering the
CC expression of a TLR in the cells. The TLR-expression modifying agent is
CC useful for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for retarding or
CC inhibiting a neurodegenerative process and/or stimulating a
CC neuroprotective process in a human being afflicted by a neurodegenerative
CC disorder such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Pick's
CC disease, multiple sclerosis or stroke. The present PCR primer was used to
CC amplify cDNA encoding human TLR5. The primer was used to determine the
CC amount of TLR present in human glia cells in a semi-quantitative RT-PCR
XX

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3321 CAGCCACAGCTGAGGTAC 3341

PN WO200204636-A1.
XX
PD 17-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007392.
XX PF 12-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202472.
XX PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218309P.
XX
PA (VLAAM-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOC.
XX
PI Van Roy F, Goossens S, Janssens B, Vampoucke G,
XX WPI; 2002-171717/22.
DR
XX
PT New alpha catenin polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding them, useful
PT for predicting, diagnosing or treating cadherin-catenin related diseases,
PT particularly cardiovascular diseases, cancer and male infertility.
XX
XX Example; Page 15; 132pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides and
CC their associated polynucleotides. The polypeptides and related antibodies
CC are useful for modulating the cadherin-catenin related pathway in
CC selected organs, such as the heart and testis. The nucleic acids and the
CC antibodies are useful in the diagnosis and/or prediction of the
CC likelihood of developing cadherin-catenin related diseases. The nucleic
CC acids may also be used to predict the likelihood of developing cancer or
CC in diagnosing cancer, and in gene therapy. The polypeptide, the nucleic
CC acid or the antibody is useful in manufacturing a medicament for treating
CC cadherin-catenin related diseases, such as cancer, cardiomyopathy,
CC specifically dilated cardiomyopathy, and male infertility. Sequences
CC ABK41510-ABK41599 represent PCR primers used to amplify DNA encoding
CC human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides, including the CTNNA3 gene
CC which encodes human alpha 1-catenin
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2874 CCCATTATCTCTGACCCCTGAG 2894
DB 2 CCCTTCTCTCTATCTCTGAG 22
XX
RESULT 1878
ABLA0752/c
ID ABLA0752 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABLA0752;
XX
DT 03-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human hpa cDNA fragment amplifying primer H/BHL.
DE Heparanase; catalytic; cytosolic; antiviral; antibacterial; enzyme;
XX anti-hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatoma; hpa; chicken; chimeric; human;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002034810-A1.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00930218.
PF
XX 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-00666390.
PR
XX (INSI-) INSIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD.
XX

PI Goldsmith O, Pecker I, Vlodevsky I, Michal I, Zcharia E;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-338926/37.
DR
XX
XX Nucleic acid encoding avian and reptile heparanase polypeptide is useful
PT to treat various heparin-related disorders and the signal peptide is
PT useful in production of membrane-targeted or secreted recombinant
PT proteins.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 13; 39pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated avian and reptile nucleic acid,
CC encoding a polypeptide with heparanase catalytic activity. The signal
CC peptide of the nucleic acid can be used to express membrane-associated or
CC secreted proteins in heterologous expression systems. The encoded
CC polypeptides can be used to prevent tumour angiogenesis, metastasis and
CC invasion, and to intervene with pathologies associated with impaired
CC heparin-binding growth factors, cellular responses to heparin-binding
CC growth factors and cytokines, cell interaction with plasma lipoproteins,
CC cellular susceptibility to viral, protozoan and bacterial infections or
CC disintegration of neurodegenerative plaques. The present sequence
CC represents a human heparanase (hpa) cDNA fragment amplifying PCR primer.
CC This is used for generating a chimeric chicken-human heparanase gene
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4448 GGATCGAACAACCTCATGATG 4468
DB 22 GGATCATCTCTCTCTGATG 2
XX
RESULT 1879
ABBS5239
ID ABBS5239 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABBS5239;
XX
DT 17-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer, PRLR-1, used to amplify recombinant human PRLRP.
DE
XX
XX PCR; primer; ss; human; prolactin-binding protein; PRLRP;
XX prolactin receptor; PRLR; growth hormone receptor; GHR;
XX transmembrane protein; hormone; prolactin; PRL; growth hormone; GH;
XX homodimerisation; receptor-associated kinase; signalling cascade;
XX rhPRLRP; recombinant hPRLRP; extracellular domain; ECD; cancer; Nb2;
XX cellular proliferation; diagnosis; somatolactogenic; pituitary adenoma;
XX hyperprolactinemia; gigantism; acromegaly; osteopathic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002119154-A1.
XX
PD 29-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029079.
PF
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258285P.
PR
XX (CLEV/) CLEVENGER C V.
XX (KLIN/) KLINE J B.
XX
PI Clevenger CV, Kline JB;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-750044/81.
DR
XX
XX Novel human prolactin-binding protein, useful for modulating
PT somatolactogenic function and for inhibiting Nb2 cells in animals.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 2811 AATGAGAGGAGTGAAGGG 2831
 1 AGTACACAGGAGATTAGGG 21

RESULT 1875
 AAF74133
 ID AAF74133 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAF74133;
 DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DE Primer #67.

KW Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, section 4, SLC6A4;
 KM genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200109161-A1.

PD 08-FEB-2001.

PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.

PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.

PA (GENA-) GENA155ANCB PHARM INC.

PI Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;

DR WPI; 2001-123317/13.

XX New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
 PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member 4
 PT gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
 PT of the protein.

XX Example 1; Page 38; 152pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
 CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
 CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
 CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
 CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
 CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
 CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
 CC gene

XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1013 GCAGAGCATGACACCACTGG 1033
 2 GCAGAGCATGACACCACTGG 22

RESULT 1876
 ABR41524
 ID ABR41524 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ABR41524;

DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human CTNNA3 exon-specific upper PCR primer #8.

KW Human; mouse; alpha-catenin; primer; ss; cytosolic; anti-infectivity;
 KW cadherin-catenin related pathway; heart testis; cancer; gene therapy;
 KW cadherin-catenin related disease; specifically dilated cardiomyopathy;
 KW cardiomyopathy; male infertility; CTNNA3; PCR; alpha T-catenin.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200204636-A1.

PD 17-JAN-2002.

PF 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007392.

PR 12-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202472.

PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218309P.

PA (VLA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.

PI Van Roy F, Goossens S, Janssens B, Vanpoucke G;

DR WPI; 2002-171717/22.

XX New alpha catenin polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding them, useful
 PT for predicting, diagnosing or treating cadherin-catenin related diseases,
 PT particularly cardiomyopathies, cancer and male infertility.

XX Example; Page 35; 132pp; English.

CC The invention relates to human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides and
 CC their associated polynucleotides. The polypeptides and related antibodies
 CC are useful for modulating the cadherin-catenin related pathway in
 CC selected organs, such as the heart and testis. The nucleic acids and the
 CC antibodies are useful in the diagnosis and/or prediction of the
 CC likelihood of developing cadherin-catenin related diseases. The nucleic
 CC acids may also be used to predict the likelihood of developing cancer or
 CC in diagnosing cancer, and in gene therapy. The polypeptide, the nucleic
 CC acid or the antibody is useful in manufacturing a medicament for treating
 CC cadherin-catenin related diseases, such as cancer, cardiomyopathy,
 CC specifically dilated cardiomyopathy, and male infertility. Sequences
 CC ABR41510-ABR41599 represent PCR primers used to amplify DNA encoding
 CC human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides, including the CTNNA3 gene
 CC which encodes human alpha T-catenin

XX Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5132 CTTTCCTTATGCTTTTC 5152
 2 CATTGCTTATGCTTTTC 22

RESULT 1877
 ABR41594
 ID ABR41594 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ABR41594;

DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Mouse alpha-catenin DNA PCR primer #18.

KW Human; mouse; alpha-catenin; primer; ss; cytosolic; anti-infectivity;
 KW cadherin-catenin related pathway; heart testis; cancer; gene therapy;
 KW cadherin-catenin related disease; specifically dilated cardiomyopathy;
 KW cardiomyopathy; male infertility; CTNNA3; PCR; alpha T-catenin.

OS Mus musculus.

PT Human Osteoclastogenesis Inhibitory Factor nucleotides, comprising single
 PT nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for studying e.g. osteoporosis, Paget's
 PT disease and rheumatoid arthritis.
 XX
 XX Example 1A; Page 37; 114pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present sequence is a primer used to isolate polymorphic regions of
 CC the human osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor (TNFRSF11B).
 CC Polynucleotides comprising one or more of twenty four novel single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms in the TNFRSF11B gene have been identified.
 CC TNFRSF11B regulate osteoclast recruitment and function. An understanding
 CC of variations in the gene should thus be useful in developing new
 CC therapies for metabolic disorders caused by abnormal osteoclast
 CC recruitment and function such as osteoporosis, metastatic bone disease,
 CC Paget's disease, rheumatoid arthritis and periodontal bone disease.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 Db 1 TCTCCTCTCTCTCGCTGTCT 21
 RESULT 1873
 AAH39817
 ID AAH39817 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AAH39817;
 XX
 DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 2613.
 XX
 KM Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KM SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KM Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
 KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200129262-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
 XX
 PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 XX
 PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 XX
 PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.
 PS
 PS Claim 1; Page 63; 83pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by

CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leisch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4999 TGCTCTCCAGCTGCGTCCCA 5019
 Db 2 TGTTCTTAGCCTGGGTGACA 22
 RESULT 1874
 ABN93500
 ID ABN93500 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC ABN93500;
 XX
 DT 23-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human gene GS913839 PCR primer #2.
 XX
 KM Human; chromosome 9q31-34; lipoprotein metabolism disorder;
 KM cholesterol transport disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2000071710-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-FR001426.
 XX
 PR 25-MAY-1999; 99FR-00006587.
 XX
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139450P.
 XX
 PA (AVENTIS) PHARMA SA.
 XX
 PI Denefle P, Rosier-Montus M, Arnould-Reguigne I, Prades C;
 PI Clepet C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-025161/03.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid derived from human chromosome 9, used e.g. for diagnosis
 PT and drug screening, derived from genes implicated in disorders of
 PT lipoprotein metabolism.
 PS
 PS Claim 9; Page 226; 269pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to coding sequences for human genes from
 CC chromosome 9q31-34 (ABN93375-ABN93455). The genes are likely to be
 CC involved in diseases of plasmatic lipoprotein metabolism, e.g. the
 CC reverse transport of cholesterol. The present sequence is a PCR primer
 CC used to illustrate the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

ABA03658/C
ID ABA03658 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABA03658;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human A-C1 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; A-C1; cytostatic; cancer; cell growth inhibition;
KW H-ras inhibition; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001190283-A.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 02-NOV-2000; 2000JP-00336437.
XX
PR 04-NOV-1999; 99JP-00313955.
XX
PA (TANB) TT PHARM INC.
XX
DR WPI; 2001-605312/69.
XX
PT New mammalian peptide and its encoding polynucleotide, useful for
PT inhibiting cancerization of cells by H-ras.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 15; 18pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel mammalian protein, designated A-C1, and
CC the polynucleotide encoding it. The protein inhibits the growth of cells
CC transformed by H-ras, and so inhibits the development of cancer. The A-C1
CC gene is expressed specifically in chondrogenic cells. The present
CC sequence is a primer used in an example illustrating the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4469 CCAAGTCTGTCTGCTAAGTCT 4489
DB 22 CCAAGTACAGTCCCAAGTCT 2
XX
RESULT 1871
AAAF72366/C
ID AAF72366 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAF72366;
XX
DT 23-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer specific for IFN α 2 gene SEQ ID 50.
XX
KW Human; keratinocyte derived interferon; KDI; viral infection; lymphoma;
KW immune system related disorder; cancer; multiple sclerosis; AIDS;
KW hepatitis; Cryptosporidium parvum infection; leukaemia; arthritis;
KW diabetes; allergy; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200107608-A1.
XX
PD 01-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 20-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US001239.
XX
PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358587.
XX
DR 21-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016424.
XX

XX
PA "(HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.
XX
PI Ruben SM, Moore PA, Lafleur DW,
XX
DR WPI; 2001-138557/14.
XX
DE Isolated keratinocyte derived interferon protein and polynucleotide used
DE to prevent, treat or ameliorate an immune system-related disorder, viral
DE infection, viral exposure and cancer.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 187; 303pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to human polynucleotide sequence AAF72333 which
CC encodes keratinocyte derived interferon (KDI) protein AAB49774, which is
CC a member of the interferon family. AAF72338 represents the codon
CC optimised sequence of KDI. The human KDI gene is located on chromosome 9.
CC The specification includes KDI related protein sequences AAB49775 -
CC AAB49789. Also given in the specification are primer, probe and
CC polynucleotide sequences represented by AAF72334-AAF72370 (excluding
CC AAF72338) which are used in the isolation and characterisation of the KDI
CC sequence of the invention. The KDI polypeptide is used to treat viral
CC infections and the protein and polynucleotide may be used to prevent,
CC treat or ameliorate a medical condition such as immune system-related
CC disorder, viral infection, viral exposure and cancer in a mammal.
CC Specific disorders which can be treated by KDI include multiple
CC sclerosis, lymphoma, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, viral
CC hepatitis, Cryptosporidium parvum infection, chronic myelogenous
CC leukaemia, arthritis, diabetes and allergies
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1332 ATTGAAGACAAAGCTCAAGGCC 1352
DB 22 AGTAAAGCAAGCTCAAGGCC 2
XX
RESULT 1872
AAAF70162
ID AAF70162 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAF70162;
XX
DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFRSF1B gene fragment 3 reverse sequencing primer.
XX
KW Human; TNFRSF1B; osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; osteoclast recruitment;
KW osteoclast function; osteoporosis; metastatic bone disease;
KW Paget's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; periodontal bone disease;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200104137-A1.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018803.
XX
PR 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143020P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-147175/15.
XX

CC methylated pinosylvin (PSM plants) have higher resistance to stress
 CC factors such as ozone and pathogenic fungi. This sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer used to amplify the P. sylvestris PMT protein described in the
 CC invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 215 AAGCCGCGGACCGCGGAG 235
 DB 2 ATGTGCGGCGCGCGTGAAG 22
 RESULT 1868
 AA245138
 ID AA245138 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AA245138;
 AC
 XX 28-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) polymorphic sequence probe #2.
 DE
 XX Matrix metalloproteinase-9; MMP-9; polymorphism; endopeptidase; detect;
 KW inflammatory disease; diagnose; atherosclerosis; tumour; metastasis;
 KW neurological disease; multiple sclerosis; arthritis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO957315-A2.
 PN
 XX 11-NOV-1999.
 PD
 XX 07-MAY-1999; 99WO-GB001447.
 PF
 XX 07-MAY-1998; 98GB-00009764.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
 PA
 XX Zhang BP, Ye S, Henney A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-052977/04.
 DR
 XX
 XX Detection of matrix metalloproteinase 9 gene polymorphisms for diagnosis or
 PT prognosis of diseases characterized by metalloproteinase mediated
 PT remodelling.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 25; Page 19; 29pp; English.
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotides AA245137-245140 specifically hybridise under stringent
 CC conditions to one of the matrix metalloproteinase-9 MMP-9 polymorphisms.
 CC MMP-9 is a zinc-dependent endopeptidase, and is located on chromosome 20.
 CC MMP activity is associated with inflammatory diseases and MMP-9 is
 CC implicated in the pathology of multiple sclerosis. Certain polymorphic
 CC sequences in the MMP-9 promoter, coding sequence and 3' untranslated
 CC region of the human MMP-9 gene (see AA245145) can affect the severity of
 CC atherosclerosis. The invention relates to the presence or absence of one
 CC variant form of a MMP-9 gene polymorphism (-1562 Cytosine/Threonine),
 CC detection of this polymorphism can be used for disease prognosis. The
 CC methods and oligonucleotides are used to detect polymorphisms in the MMP-
 CC 9 gene. They are useful for the diagnosis and prognosis of diseases
 CC characterized by metalloproteinase mediated remodelling, such as
 CC atherosclerosis, tumour invasion and metastasis, inflammatory disease,
 CC and neurological diseases, particularly those involving demyelination
 CC such as multiple sclerosis, and arthritic disease. Proteins encoded by
 CC the MMP-9 gene variants may be used for screening compounds that bind
 CC specifically to a molecule encoded by one variant of a polymorphic
 CC sequence, thus identifying compounds which modulate the activity of the
 CC enzyme. Such compounds can then be used for rational drug design

XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 790 TGTGACCATCTGCAATACC 810
 DB 1 TGTGCGGCATTAATATACC 21
 RESULT 1869
 AAA66353
 ID AAA66353 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AAA66353;
 AC
 XX 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:215.
 DE
 XX Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
 KW chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
 KW phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
 XX
 OS Canis familiaris.
 XX
 PN WO200029615-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-1B001907.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.
 XX
 PA (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
 PI
 XX Galibert F, Andre C;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-387821/33.
 DR
 XX
 XX New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
 PT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits
 PT or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 62; 87pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine
 CC familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected
 CC from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for
 CC identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %
 CC of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types
 CC (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers
 CC (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes
 CC responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify
 CC morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such
 CC diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be
 CC useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes
 CC involved in genetic diseases
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3584 GAGTTCCTTCCCTAAGCCGCG 3604
 DB 2 GAGATGCTTCTGAGCCTGC 22
 RESULT 1870

CC enzymes comprising specific mutation which increase its thermostability.
CC Also included in the invention are: 1) a vector comprising a nucleotide
CC sequence encoding the mutant luciferase; 2) a cell transformed with the
CC vector and, 3) a plant comprising the transformed cells; The luciferase
CC enzyme is useful in bioluminescent assays, where it uses the substrate D-
CC luciferin (4,5-dihydro-2-(6-hydroxy-2-benzothiazolyl)-4-thiazole
CC carboxylic acid) and emits light
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 12 CATCCACGTCGGTGTACGCA 32
DB 1 CATCCCGCTTGGGTATCA 21
RESULT 1866
AAAF19849/C
ID AAFA19849 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAFA19849;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human endothelial nitric oxide synthase polynucleotide fragment #1416.
XX
KM Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KM human airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KM surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KM immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cyostatic;
KM respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KM surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KM pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KM cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200062736-A2.
XX
PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX
PE 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
PI NYCE JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 251; 1592pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cyostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and

CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC cytokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAFA18433 to AAFA21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3911 GCCCACCACGCGCGCGCC 3931
DB 21 GACCAACACGCGCGCGCC 1
RESULT 1867
AAZ88738
ID AAZ88738 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAZ88738;
XX
DT 15-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE P. sylvestrus PWT PCR primer #2.
XX
KM Pinosylvin-3-O-methyltransferase; PWT; pathogen resistance; plant;
KM antifungal; methylation; pinosylvin; transgenic plant; stress; ozone;
KM pathogenic fungi; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Pinus sylvestris.
XX
FN EP979874-A2.
XX
PD 16-FEB-2000.
XX
PE 13-AUG-1999; 99EP-00115160.
XX
PR 13-AUG-1998; 98DE-01036774.
XX
PA (GSFU-) GSF FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM UNWELT & GESUNDHEIT.
XX
PI Heller W, Sandermann H, Ernst D, Drouet A, Chiron H;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-162924/15.
XX
PT New pinosylvin-3-O-methyltransferase protein used for producing
PT transgenic plants with resistance to pathogenic organisms.
XX
PS Disclosure, Page 9; 15pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel recombinant plant protein (I) isolated
CC from Pinus sylvestris and which has pinosylvin-3-O-methyltransferase
CC (PMT) and antifungal activity. (I) is involved in the methylation of
CC pinosylvin. The products of the invention are useful for providing
CC transgenic plants with part protection from pathogenic organisms. The
CC regulation of the activity of PMT is biologically and economically
CC important as it is involved in the methylation of pinosylvin. Plants with

PN WO20024878-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-1999; 99WO-GB003538.
 XX
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98GB-00023468.
 XX
 PA (MINA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.
 XX
 PI Squirrel DJ, Murphy MJ, Price RL, Lowe CR, White PJ, Tisi LC;
 XX
 PI Murray JAH;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2000-350724/30.
 XX
 PT Mutant luciferase enzyme comprising specific mutations which increase its
 PT thermostability, useful in bioluminescent assays.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Fig 8; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the preparation of a
 CC thermostable mutant luciferase enzyme from Photinus pyralis (firefly).
 CC Firefly luciferase catalyses the oxidation of luciferin with the
 CC resultant production of light. Luciferases (both wild type and
 CC recombinant) lose activity quite rapidly when exposed to temperatures in
 CC excess of 30 degrees celsius. The present invention relates to luciferase
 CC enzymes comprising specific mutation which increase its thermostability.
 CC Also included in the invention are: 1) a vector comprising a nucleotide
 CC sequence encoding the mutant luciferase; 2) a cell transformed with the
 CC vector and; 3) a plant comprising the transformed cells; The luciferase
 CC enzyme is useful in bioluminescent assays, where it uses the substrate D-
 CC luciferin (4,5-dihydro-2-(6-hydroxy-2-benzothiazolyl)-4-thiazole
 CC carboxylic acid) and emits light
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 12 CATCCACGTGGGTGCACGA 32
 |||||
 DB 1 CATCCCCCTGGGTGTAATCA 21
 |||||
 RESULT 1864
 AAAS3381/C
 ID AAAS3381 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAAS3381;
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer E345K-sense used in thermostable luciferase preparation.
 XX
 XX PCR primer: luciferase; produce light; firefly; thermostable mutant;
 KM bioluminescent assay; ss.
 XX
 XX Photinus pyralis.
 OS
 XX WO20024878-A2.
 PN
 XX 04-MAY-2000.
 PD
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99WO-GB003538.
 PF
 XX 28-OCT-1998; 98GB-00023468.
 PR
 XX (MINA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.
 PA
 XX Squirrel DJ, Murphy MJ, Price RL, Lowe CR, White PJ, Tisi LC;
 PI
 PI Murray JAH;
 XX

DR MPI; 2000-350724/30.
 XX
 XX Mutant luciferase enzyme comprising specific mutations which increase its
 PT thermostability, useful in bioluminescent assays.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Fig 8; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the preparation of a
 CC thermostable mutant luciferase enzyme from Photinus pyralis (firefly).
 CC Firefly luciferase catalyses the oxidation of luciferin with the
 CC resultant production of light. Luciferases (both wild type and
 CC recombinant) lose activity quite rapidly when exposed to temperatures in
 CC excess of 30 degrees celsius. The present invention relates to luciferase
 CC enzymes comprising specific mutation which increase its thermostability.
 CC Also included in the invention are: 1) a vector comprising a nucleotide
 CC sequence encoding the mutant luciferase; 2) a cell transformed with the
 CC vector and; 3) a plant comprising the transformed cells; The luciferase
 CC enzyme is useful in bioluminescent assays, where it uses the substrate D-
 CC luciferin (4,5-dihydro-2-(6-hydroxy-2-benzothiazolyl)-4-thiazole
 CC carboxylic acid) and emits light
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 12 CATCCACGTGGGTGCACGA 32
 |||||
 DB 22 CATCCCCCTGGGTGTAATCA 2
 |||||
 RESULT 1865
 AAAS3347
 ID AAAS3347 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAAS3347;
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer E354K-antisense used in triple mutant luciferase preparation.
 XX
 XX PCR primer: luciferase; produce light; firefly; thermostable mutant;
 KM bioluminescent assay; ss.
 XX
 XX Photinus pyralis.
 OS
 XX WO20024878-A2.
 PN
 XX 04-MAY-2000.
 PD
 XX 26-OCT-1999; 99WO-GB003538.
 PF
 XX 28-OCT-1998; 98GB-00023468.
 PR
 XX (MINA) UK SEC FOR DEFENCE.
 PA
 XX Squirrel DJ, Murphy MJ, Price RL, Lowe CR, White PJ, Tisi LC;
 PI
 PI Murray JAH;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2000-350724/30.
 XX
 PT Mutant luciferase enzyme comprising specific mutations which increase its
 PT thermostability, useful in bioluminescent assays.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 19; 40pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the preparation of a
 CC thermostable mutant luciferase enzyme from Photinus pyralis (firefly).
 CC Firefly luciferase catalyses the oxidation of luciferin with the
 CC resultant production of light. Luciferases (both wild type and
 CC recombinant) lose activity quite rapidly when exposed to temperatures in
 CC excess of 30 degrees celsius. The present invention relates to luciferase

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3015 CCTTCACCCACCAGGGAG 3035
 1 CTTCTCAGCCACCTGTGTAG 21

RESULT 1859

AAV63715
 ID AAV63715 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAV63715;

DT 26-APR-1999 (first entry)

DE PGK-Neo cassette PCR primer.

KW Melanocortin receptor; G protein coupled receptor; MC5-R; acne; therapy;
 KM mouse; MC5-RKO; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN MO9856914-A1.

PD 17-DEC-1998.

PP 12-JUN-1998; 98WO-US012098.

PR 13-JUN-1997; 97US-0050063P.

PA (UYOR-) UNIV OREGON HEALTH SCI.

PI Cone RD, Chen W, Low MJ;

DR WPI; 1999-080902/07.

PT Identifying compounds that bind to melanocortin receptors - such as
 PT therapeutic agents for treating exocrine disorders like acne.

PS Example 5; Page 36; 144pp; English.

CC This oligonucleotide is specific for the PGK-Neo cassette of MC5-RKO, a
 CC plasmid carrying the mouse melanocortin receptor MC5-R gene (see
 CC AAV63708). It was used with a primer (see AAV63714) specific for
 CC sequences external to the plasmid to screen AK47 embryonic stem cells
 CC following electroporation in the presence of MC5-RKO. Positive clones
 CC were confirmed by Southern analysis. Recombinant targeting vectors were
 CC used to produce mice bearing a homozygous disruption of the MC5-R gene
 CC locus. Defects on the MC5-RKO mutant mice suggested a direct role for MC5
 CC R in sebaceous gland production. Agonists and antagonists of MC5-R are
 CC used to treat disorders of exocrine gland function, e.g. of the lacrimal
 CC or sebaceous glands, particularly acne, other skin disorders and 'dry
 CC eye', also disorders related to oestrus, mating, gestation and other
 CC pheromone-related conditions

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3181 AGCAGTGGAACTCATTAGCA 3201
 2 AGGATTGGAAAGCAATAGCA 22

RESULT 1860

AAV63711
 ID AAV63711 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX

AC AAV63711;
 XX 26-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE PCR primer used to amplify luciferase monomers under the T7 promoter.
 XX Avidin; biotin; neutravidin; ligand-binding molecule; PCR primer;
 KM cross-linked structure; polynucleotide delivery; DNA linking;
 KM biotin-avidin networked gene system; BANG system; DNA vaccine; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1
 FT /*tag = a
 FT /note = "labelled with biotin"

PN WO9939744-A1.

PD 12-AUG-1999.

PP 10-FEB-1999; 99WO-US002673.

PR 10-FEB-1998; 98US-0074213P.

PA (OHIS) UNIV OHIO STATE RES FOUND.

PI Luo D, Muller MT;

DR WPI; 1999-518369/43.

PT New cross-linked polynucleotide complexes, useful for cell-targeted
 PT polynucleotide delivery.

PS Example 3; Page 64; 135pp; English.

CC PCR primers AAV63711-12 were used to amplify luciferase monomer DNA
 CC sequences. The amplified sequences were used to demonstrate the
 CC invention. The specification describes a composition of complexes of
 CC polynucleotide molecules covalently coupled to ligand molecules (e.g.
 CC biotin) that are specifically bound to ligand-binding molecules (e.g.
 CC avidin or neutral avidin (neutravidin)) to form a cross-linked structure.
 CC The composition allows incorporation of diverse oligonucleotides or
 CC polynucleotides into a single complex for concomitant delivery into the
 CC same cell. The composition is used to deliver polynucleotides to viable
 CC cells. The method and compositions provide a new way of linking DNA
 CC molecules and are useful for gene over-expression and non-covalent
 CC cloning. The new system is called biotin-avidin networked gene (BANG)
 CC system. It is possible that the BANG system can be used to link multiple
 CC gene complexes to elicit broader immune reactions, e.g. as DNA vaccines.
 CC The BANG system can also be used as a cloning tool. The BANG system also
 CC eliminates the reading frame shift and cloning problems associated with
 CC plasmids and vectors

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2337 CAGTACGACAGCCTCTGTC 2357
 2 CAATACGCAACCGCTCTCC 22

RESULT 1861

AAA33727/C
 ID AAA33727 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAA33727;

AC 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX

CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX

SO Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3911 GCCCAGCCGAGCGCGGCC 3931
DB 21 GACCACCAACGCGCCACGCGC 1

RESULT 1857
AA32038/c
ID AAX32038 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAX32038;
XX
DT 14-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE MLH1 gene specific primer.
XX
KM Allele profile; diagnosis; treatment; pharmacogenetic; breast cancer;
KM CTRR; cystic fibrosis; dystrophin; Duchenne muscular dystrophy; p53;
KM Becker muscular dystrophy; Li-Fraumeni syndrome; neurofibromatosis;
KM colorectal cancer; MSH2 gene; MLH1 gene; BRCA1 gene; BRCA2 gene;
KM BAP1 gene; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09906598-A2.
XX
PD 11-FEB-1999.
XX
PF 04-AUG-1998; 98MO-US016574.
XX
PR 04-AUG-1997; 97US-00905772.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-00084471.
XX
PA (ONCO-) ONCOMED INC.
XX
PI Murphy PD;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-153820/13.
XX
PT Determining common functional alleles in a population - useful in the
PT diagnosis of disease associated with allelic heterogeneity.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 27; 79pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to methods of determining a functional allele
CC profile of a gene in a population. Functional allele profiles comprise
CC the commonly occurring alleles in a population, and the relative
CC frequencies at which such alleles of a given gene occur. The methods are
CC used to identify and determine the frequency of the functional alleles of
CC genes which display extensive allelic heterogeneity, particularly those
CC implicated in disease or conditions, such as the BRCA1 gene associated
CC with breast cancer, CTRR associated with cystic fibrosis, dystrophin
CC associated with Duchenne muscular dystrophy and Becker muscular
CC dystrophy, and p53 associated with Li-Fraumeni syndrome. The methods can
CC also be employed for diseases where allelic and genetic heterogeneity
CC exist, such as breast cancer, neurofibromatosis, and hereditary non-

CC polypsis colorectal cancer. Identification of functional alleles is
CC necessary for identification of mutations which may be implicated in the
CC disease. Sequences AAX32001-172 represent primers for determining the
CC functional allele profiles of various genes. The primers are specific for
CC genes such as MSH2 gene, MLH1 gene, BRCA1 gene, BRCA2 gene and BAP1 gene
XX

SO Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3231 ACTGAATCATCAACCCCAAC 3251
DB 22 ACTGAATAATCAACCAAC 2

RESULT 1858
AA32085
ID AA32085 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AA32085;
XX
DT 11-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE H1NOS 5'-flanking region PCR primer SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
KM Human induced nitrogen monoxide synthase; hNOS; untranslated region;
KM NF-kappaB; expression; activation; regulation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP1266872-A.
XX
PD 05-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 20-MAR-1998; 98JP-00090664.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98JP-00090664.
XX
PA (SUNR) SUNTORY LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1999-613779/53.
XX
PT Method of screening a substance controlling activation of NF-kappaB -
PT having increased sensitivity.
XX
PS Example 1; Fig 4; 16pp; Japanese.
XX

CC The present invention describes an expression-controlling sequence
CC containing a NF-kappaB recognising sequence, at least part of 3'-
CC untranslated region (3'-UTR) of human-induced nitrogen monoxide synthase
CC (hNOS) and at least part of 3'-flanking region. Also described are: (a)
CC an expression vector containing the above expression-controlling sequence
CC; (b) an expression vector containing (1) 5'-flanking region of hNOS
CC gene containing a promoter region, (2) a reporter gene and (3) the above
CC expression-controlling sequence in this order from the 5'-side; (c) a
CC cell transformed by the above expression vector; (d) a method for
CC screening a substance expression-controlling activation of NF-kappaB in which a cell
CC which has the above expression-controlling sequence and can detect the
CC activation of NF-kappaB is treated with a sample to observe the change in
CC the expressed amount of the reporter gene; (e) a kit for screening a
CC substance controlling activation of NF-kappaB containing the above cell;
CC (f) a compound controlling activation of NF-kappaB prepared by using the
CC above screening method; and (g) a drug composition for treating diseases
CC caused by activation of NF-kappaB containing, with the above compound as
CC the active component. The method can evaluate a compound controlling
CC activation of NF-kappaB easily in a high sensitivity. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention
XX

SO Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Nunokawa Y, Oikawa S, Tanaka S;
 XX WPI, 1998-230314/20.
 XX Screening for regulators of human inducible nitric oxide synthase
 PT expression - using human cell line transformed with a reporter gene
 PT flanked by 5'-promoter and 3'-non-translated regions of the hNOS gene.
 XX Disclosure, Page 24, 56pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX AAV5372-V3382 and AAV5385 are PCR primers used in the isolation of a
 CC fragment of human inducible nitric oxide synthase (hNOS) which can be
 CC used to screen for potential hNOS expression regulators. Such regulators
 CC have an effect on the modification of the expression (in the presence of
 CC a cytokine inducer) of a reporter gene in a human cell line transformed
 CC with an expression vector containing (in order from 5'-end): the 5'-
 CC flanking region of the hNOS gene containing 544 bases, the reporter gene
 CC and the 3'-untranslated region of the hNOS gene. Suitable reporter genes
 CC include chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT), beta-galactosidase (beta
 CC Gal) and luciferase. Compounds which influence the expression of the
 CC hNOS gene are useful for the treatment of inflammation and sepsis, as
 CC antitumor agents and for the inhibition of re-endothelialization, and other
 CC conditions involving abnormalities of hNOS expression
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3015 CCTCTACCCACCATGGGAG 3035
 Db 1 CTTCTAGCCACTTGTGTAG 21
 RESULT 1855
 AAX19779
 ID AAX19779 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AAX19779;
 AC 08-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT Human immunodeficiency virus antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:5.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; phosphorothioate linkage; gag;
 XX Infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..22
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT
 PN WO9909154-A2.
 XX 25-FEB-1999.
 PD 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016345.
 XX 19-AUG-1997; 97US-00914827.
 PR (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
 XX Agraal S;
 XX WPI; 1999-228890/19.
 DR New synthetic oligonucleotide sequences antisense to conserved gag region
 XX of HIV-1 genome.
 PT

XX Claim 1; Page 64; 64pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence represents a synthetic oligonucleotide sequence,
 CC antisense to a conserved gag region of the HIV-1 genome. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotide can be used to treat HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection in a
 CC mammal, or inhibit HIV-1 or HIV-2 in a cell. The oligonucleotide has less
 CC cell toxicity, provokes less immunostimulus than prior art, and is a GC-
 CC rich antisense HIV oligonucleotide
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 263 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTTCT 283
 Db 2 CGCACCACATCTCTCTCTTCT 22
 RESULT 1856
 AAX54283/C
 ID AAX54283 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AAX54283;
 AC 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT Endothelial nitric oxide synthase antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 XX hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 XX prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO9913886-A1.
 PN 25-MAR-1999.
 PD 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 DR New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 PT
 XX Disclosure, Page 61; 120pp; English.
 PS
 XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of

QY 4759 GCTGAGACGAGGATCTACTT 4779
 DB 22 GCTGAGAGTAGAGACCGACT 2

RESULT 1852
 AAT76492/c
 ID AAT76492 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT76492;
 XX

DT 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)

DE Endothelial nitric oxide antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;

KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9640162-A1.

PD 19-DEC-1996.

XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX NYce JW, Metzger WJ;

XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.

PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
 PT adenosine-free antisense oligo:nucleotide to airway epithelium of
 PT subject.

XX Example 5; Page 42; 71pp; English.

XX A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific
 CC for endothelial nitric oxide. The method can be used to treat airway
 CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an
 CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
 CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
 CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-
 CC reactive airways

XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3911 GCCCAGCCGAGCGCGCGCC 3931

DB 21 GACCAACGACGCGCGCGCC 1

RESULT 1853

AAV51547/c
 ID AAV51547 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV51547;
 XX

DT 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Zea mays genome forward PCR primer #147.
 DE

KM Polymorphic marker; allele-specific; probe; amplification; PCR primer;
 KM hybridisation; plant; hybrid certification; genetic contribution;
 KM progeny; back-cross; hybrid; ancestry; corn; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Zea mays.

XX WO9824796-A1.

PD 11-JUN-1998.

XX 01-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021782.

PR 02-DEC-1996; 96US-0032069P.

PR 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813507.

XX (AFY-) AFPMETRIX INC.

XX Lemieux B, Landry BS, Sapolsky RJ, Murgineux A;

XX WPI; 1998-333252/29.

PT Brassica species allele-specific oligonucleotide probes and primers -
 PT useful for plant breeding.

XX Example 1; Page 52; 65pp; English.

XX AAV51401-V51704 are forward PCR primers used to amplify fragments of the
 CC Zea mays genome in order to detect polymorphic markers. Such markers can
 CC be used in the construction of allele-specific primers and probes for
 CC amplification or hybridisation, e.g. to determine common or disparate
 CC ancestry between 2 or more plants, to monitor the genetic contribution of
 CC an ancestral plant, to trace the progeny of proprietary plants, in
 CC certification of a hybrid plant or to identify the progeny of a back-
 CC crossed plant with an ancestral plant

XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2095 TGTTCAATGGAACCTCTTAG 2115

DB 21 TTTTCACTGGAACCTCTTGG 1

RESULT 1854

AAV53372
 ID AAV53372 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX

XX AAV53372;

DT 09-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX Human INOS DNA PCR primer #1.

XX Inducible nitric oxide synthase; hINOS; human; regulator; expression;
 KM treatment; inflammation; sepsis; antitumour agent; inhibitor; PCR primer;
 KM ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9812313-A1.

PD 26-MAR-1998.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97WO-JP003303.

PR 20-SEP-1996; 96JP-00250697.

XX (SUNR) SUNTORY LTD.
 PA

DR WPI; 1997-261854/24.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules comprising part or all of the BRCA2 cancer
 PT susceptibility gene - useful for diagnosis, prognosis or therapeutic
 PT treatment of cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 8; 124pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for single stranded
 CC conformation polymorphism testing of the BRCA2 cancer susceptibility
 CC gene. The nucleic acid molecule can be used to construct probes for
 CC screening cDNA or genomic libraries, sequencing positive clones obtained,
 CC and assembling the full length BRCA2 sequence. The BRCA2 nucleic acid
 CC molecules and proteins are useful in a method of medical treatment,
 CC preferably gene therapy, especially for treating cancer, where the cancer
 CC is female or male breast cancer, ovarian, prostate or colorectal cancer,
 CC ocular melanoma or leukaemia. In particular antisense oligonucleotides
 CC capable of hybridising to the BRCA2 nucleic acid, pre-mRNA or mature mRNA
 CC are used so that the expression of the BRCA2 nucleic acid is reduced or
 CC prevented. The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in a method for
 CC diagnosing susceptibility or predisposition to cancer in a patient. The
 CC nucleic acid molecules are used to design probes or primers for PCR to
 CC determine or detect the presence of mutations in a sample of nucleic acid
 CC from a patient. The BRCA2 promoter region is useful for screening for
 CC substances which modulate the expression of nucleic acid under control of
 CC the promoter. Antibodies are used to determine the presence, amount or
 CC location in a cell of a BRCA2 polypeptide or its mutant forms. The
 CC polypeptides are used to screen for binding partners, these are useful to
 CC screen for substances which mimic the activity of BRCA2 polypeptide,
 CC which can be used as cancer therapeutics
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1212 CAGAGCTATTTCACGACGAG 1232
 22 CAGAGTGTATTTCACGACGAG 2
 RESULT 1850
 AAT60012/c
 ID AAT60012 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT60012;
 XX
 DT 08-JUN-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer ELA1.
 XX
 KW RNA polymerase transcription factor; elongation factor; elongin A; SIII;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9709426-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-1997.
 XX
 PF 09-SEP-1996; 96WO-US014522.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-1995; 95US-00524757.
 XX
 PA (OKLA-) OKLAHOMA MEDICAL RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Conaway RC, Conaway JW, Bradsher JN;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-192901/17.
 XX
 PT DNA encoding RNA polymerase transcription factor, Elongin, 15, 18 and 110
 PT kDa subunits - used to modulate transcription rate of RNA polymerase.

XX
 PS Example 5; Page 40; 99pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primer ELA1 (AAT60012) contains a sequence located near the 5' end of
 CC human umbilical vein endothelial cell (HUVEC) p10-8 cDNA. It was used
 CC with the Anchor primer in the PCR amplification of human liver 5'RACReady
 CC cDNA. The PCR product was used as template in a second PCR with the
 CC Anchor primer and nested primer ELA2 (AAT60013) in order to obtain the 5'
 CC end of human Elongin cDNA. This was combined with a partial clone obtd.
 CC by screening HUVBC cDNA, to provide a cDNA clone (AAT59997) for human
 CC Elongin B (AAW13851), a subunit of a novel RNA polymerase transcription
 CC factor
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 3368 GGGGCGCTCGACGGGGAAG 3388
 22 GGGACATGCAAGGAGGAAG 2
 RESULT 1851
 AAT77166/c
 ID AAT77166 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT77166;
 XX
 DT 24-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Batten disease gene exon 5 PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Batten disease; ceroid lipofuscinosis; CLN3; diagnosis; human;
 KW gene therapy; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9708308-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-MAR-1997.
 XX
 PF 30-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013896.
 XX
 PR 31-AUG-1995; 95US-0003030P.
 XX
 PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 PA (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
 XX
 PI Lerner TJ, Taschner PEM, Breuning MH, Gubella JF, Mole SE;
 PI Gardner MR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-179265/16.
 XX
 PT Batten disease polypeptide - useful to correct absence of wild type
 PT polypeptide, or as agonist to enhance activity of wild type polypeptide.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 31; 94pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers (AAT61331 and AAT77158-86) were designed for amplification of
 CC the human Batten disease CLN3 gene (see also AAT61306) exons 1-15. The
 CC PCR primers for exon 5 are given in AAT77165 and AAT77166. Novel
 CC mutations (see also AAT61332-48) have been discovered in the CLN3 gene of
 CC Bd patients using a combination of PCR, single strand conformation
 CC polymorphism analysis and direct sequencing
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DT 02-DEC-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for exon 22 of the calpain large subunit 1 gene.
 XX
 KM Calpain; subunit; calcium; protease; mutation; treatment; detection;
 KM identification; diagnosis; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; LGMD2;
 KM calcium activated neutral protease; CANP; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9616175-A2.
 PD 30-MAY-1996.
 XX
 PF 21-NOV-1995; 95MO-EP004575.
 XX
 PR 22-NOV-1994; 94EP-00402668.
 XX
 PA (ASFR-) ASSOC FR CONTRE MYOPATHIES.
 XX
 PI Beckmann J, Richard I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-266611/27.
 XX
 PT Human novel Calpain large subunit 1 gene encoding a calcium dependent
 PT protease - used to develop prods. for the diagnosis and treatment of limb
 PT -girdle muscular dystrophy 2 disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 14; 66pp; English.
 XX
 CC The calpain large subunit 1 gene located on chromosome 15 codes for a
 CC calcium activated neutral protease (CANP3) belonging to the calpain
 CC family. Mutations in the gene induce limb-girdle muscular dystrophy
 CC (LGMD) 2 disease. The gene, and fragments of it, can be used in the
 CC prevention, treatment, diagnosis and detection of a predisposition to
 CC LGMD2 disease. Fifty primers (AAT32510-59) were used to specifically
 CC amplify the exons and splice junctions of the calpain large subunit 1
 CC gene as well as the regions containing the putative CAT, TATA boxes and
 CC the polyadenylation signal. Two primers (AAT32552, AAT32553) were used to
 CC amplify exon 22 of the gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2703 GAGTTTCTCAGGTCCTATGCC 2723
 DB 2 GAGATTATCAGGTGAGATGCC 22
 XX
 RESULT 1848
 AAT31198
 ID AAT31198 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT31198;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 18-FEB-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for confirming pFOCH29 retroviral vector infection.
 XX
 KM Retroviral vector; pFOCH29; LTR; long terminal repeat; neomycin;
 KM encapsidation; transcomplementation; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
 KM gene therapy; transfer vector; canine foetal cell line; DOGP29;
 KM packaging cell line; gag; pol; env; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9617071-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-JUN-1996.

XX 30-NOV-1995; 95MO-FR001591.
 XX
 PR 30-NOV-1994; 94FR-00014406.
 XX
 PA (COHE/) COHENHAGUENAUER O.
 XX
 PI Cohenhaguenauer O;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-286833/29.
 XX
 PT Cell line for encapsidation of retroviral RNA by transcomplementation -
 PT also new expression vectors for transcomplementation, useful in gene
 PT therapy.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 25; 86pp; French.
 XX
 CC Retroviral vector pFOCH29 was constructed from pUC19 by insertion of two
 CC LTRs from Friend virus, a primer binding site, an encapsidation sequence
 CC and viral gag sequences. A neomycin resistance gene derived from
 CC retrotransposon Tn5 was introduced between the two viral LTRs to produce
 CC pFOCH29-Neo. The amphotropic packaging cell line psi-CRIP was transfected
 CC with pFOCH29-Neo and the culture supernatant was able to infect NIH 3T3
 CC fibroblasts and produce infectious viral particles, as confirmed by PCR
 CC analysis. The PCR primers in AAT31198 and AAT3698 amplified a 900 bp
 CC fragment comprising the end of the gag gene and the proximal two-thirds
 CC of neo from the supernatant of NIH 3T3 cell lysate. (Updated on 25-MAR-
 CC 2003 to correct PA field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4265 TGCTGAGGCTGGAAGAAAC 4285
 DB 2 TGCTGACGGGAGAAAGAAAC 22
 XX
 RESULT 1849
 AAT92515/C
 ID AAT92515 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT92515;
 XX
 DT 04-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE BRCA2 cancer susceptibility gene exon 11G PCR primer R for SSCP.
 XX
 KM BRCA2 cancer susceptibility gene; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
 KM gene therapy; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; ocular melanoma;
 KM leukemia; human; single stranded conformation polymorphism test; SSCP;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN GB2307477-A.
 PD 28-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PF 25-NOV-1996; 96GB-00024453.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1995; 95GB-00023959.
 PR 14-DEC-1995; 95GB-00025555.
 PR 28-AUG-1996; 96GB-00017961.
 XX
 PA (CANC-) CANCER RES CAMPAIGN TECHNOLOGY.
 PA (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
 XX
 PI Futreal PA, Wooster RF, Ashworth A, Stratton MR;

CC for detecting beta-catenin mutations. The microchip comprises
CC oligonucleotides ADQ26772-segid:121}, which are designed to detect a
CC variety of mutations at mutational hot spots of the beta-catenin gene,
CC fixed on the surface of a solid matrix. Beta-catenin, which functions as
CC a downstream transcriptional activator in the Wnt signaling pathway, is
CC a sub-membrane component of the cadherin-mediated cell-cell adhesion
CC system. The beta-catenin microchip of the invention can be used in
CC studies to detect beta-catenin mutations and unravel the signal
CC transduction mechanism and tumorigenesis related to beta-catenin gene,
CC and so is useful in cancer research, for example in elucidation of the
CC Wnt signaling related mechanism. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide for detecting missense mutations at beta-catenin codon
CC 33.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4947 ATGATTCATGCTGCTGTA 4967
DB 21 ATGATTCATGCTGCTGTA 1
RESULT 1845
AAQ23967/c
ID AAQ23967 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAQ23967;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 29-OCT-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX HTLV-I tax gene antisense primer.
DB
XX
XX CNS; CFIDS; CAV; retrovirus; ss.
KM
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9205760-A.
PN
XX
XX 16-APR-1992.
PD
XX
XX 29-AUG-1991; 91WO-US006238.
PF
XX
XX 29-AUG-1990; 90US-00574690.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-0068594.
PR 16-MAY-1991; 91US-00702161.
XX
XX (WIST-) WISTAR INST ANATOMY & BIOLOGY.
PA
XX
XX Defreitas B, Hilliard B;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1992-150553/18.
DR
XX
XX New chronic fatigue immuno-dysfunction syndrome-associated virus - for
PT diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis of CPIDS infection.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 43; 91pp; English.
XX
XX The sequences in AAQ23967 and AAQ23968 are used to amplify the tax gene
CC viruses from human T-cell lymphotropic virus 1 (HTLV-I). This family of
CC viruses are linked to certain rare human T-cell malignancies. HTLV-I is
CC linked with a chronic demyelinating disease of the central nervous system
CC (CNS). These primers can also be used to detect possible chronic fatigue
CC immunodysfunction syndrome (CPIDS) - associated virus (CAV) retroviral DNA
CC in CPIDS patients using PCR. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2610 CACACCCCTGCTTTGCCACA 2630
DB 21 CCCAACCTGCTTTTCCAGA 1
RESULT 1846
AAQ81043
ID AAQ81043 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAQ81043;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 28-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer to amplify part of retroviral vector pFOCH29-neo.
DE
XX
XX Friend murine leukaemia virus; leukemia; FB29 strain; retrovirus;
KM transfer vector; pFOCH29-neo; neomycin resistance; gene therapy;
KW transposon Tn5; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FR2707091-A1.
PN
XX
XX 06-JAN-1995.
PD
XX
XX 30-JUN-1993; 93FR-00008015.
PF
XX
XX 30-JUN-1993; 93FR-00008015.
PR
XX
XX (COHE/) COHEN-HAGUENAUER O.
PA
XX
XX Cohen-Haguenauer O, Heard J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1995-045619/07.
DR
XX
XX Recombinant retroviral cloning, expression or transfer vector - based on
PT Friend murine leukaemia virus, useful in gene therapy, e.g. to express an
PT antigen for vaccination.
XX
XX
PS Example 5; Page 14; 47pp; French.
XX
XX The retroviral vector pFOCH29-neo was constructed by inserting the
CC neomycin resistance gene from retrotransposon Tn5 between the two LTRs
CC derived from Friend murine leukaemia virus proviral sequences. The
CC ability of the vector to infect NIH3T3 cells was analysed by PCR using
CC two primer pairs. The first pair (AAQ81043-4) amplified the 900 bp
CC fragment from the end of the retroviral gag gene and comprising the
CC proximal two thirds of the neomycin resistance gene; the second primer
CC pair (AAQ81045-6) amplified the 610 bp fragment comprising the distal
CC third of the NeoR gene and the proximal half of the LTR. (Updated on 25-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4265 TCCTGAGCTGGAAGAAAAC 4285
DB 2 TCCTGACGGAGAGAGAAAAC 22
RESULT 1847
AAQ32553
ID AAQ32553 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX
AC
XX
XX AAT32553;
XX

DR WPI; 2004-517421/49.

XX Device coated with aptamers for binding specific biological materials,
 PT useful e.g. as stent or component of extracorporeal circulation system,
 PT also new aptamers specific for endothelial precursor cells.

XX
 PS Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 5, 31pp; German.

XX The present invention relates to a device that has at least one surface
 CC that contacts tissue and/or liquids of the human or animal body and is at
 CC least partly coated with a substance that mediates binding of biological
 CC materials. The new feature is that this substance is an aptamer. The
 CC device is particularly an implant, e.g. a stent, vascular prostheses,
 CC heart valve, joint etc., but may also be a component of an extracorporeal
 CC circulation system, a nanomaterial for tissue engineering and vascular
 CC surgery, a catheter, contact lens, storage device for blood etc., also a
 CC bioreactor for isolation and culture of selected cell types, for
 CC production of substances or for growing organ replacements. The present
 CC sequence is an aptamer suitable for use in the device of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2802 GAGGAGAAATGAGAGAGA 2822
 |||||
 DB 21 GAGGAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 1

RESULT 1843
 ADQ80807/c
 ID ADQ80807 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC ADQ80807;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX Porcine H19 DNA sequence polymorphism oligonucleotide.

XX
 DE Anorectic; Anti-diabetic; Muscular; Gene Therapy; Cpg Island;
 KM IGF2 gene intron 3; muscle mass; fat deposition; lean number; obesity;
 KM muscle deficiency; diabetes; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.

XX
 OS Sus scrofa.

XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT variation replace(12,T)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "Single_nucleotide_polymorphism"

XX
 PN EPI437418-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-JUL-2004.
 XX
 PF 10-JAN-2003; 2003BP-00075091.
 XX
 PR 10-JAN-2003; 2003BP-00075091.
 XX
 PA (UYLI-) UNIV LIEGE.
 PA (MELI-) MELICA BV.
 PA (GENT-) GENTEC BV.
 XX
 PI Andersson L, Andersson G, Georges M, Buys N;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-501307/48.
 XX
 PT Selecting an animal for desired genotypic or potential phenotypic
 PT properties such as muscle mass and/or fat deposition, comprises testing
 PT for a single nucleotide polymorphism in intron 3 of the IGF2 gene.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 21; 38pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method (M1) for selecting an animal
 CC for having desired genotypic or potential phenotypic properties. (M1)
 CC comprises testing the animal for the presence of a nucleic acid
 CC modification affecting the activity of an evolutionary conserved Cpg
 CC island located in intron 3 of an IGF2 gene, and/or binding of a nuclear
 CC factor to an IGF2 gene. The nuclear factor is capable of binding to a
 CC stretch of nucleotides which in the wild type pig, mouse or human IGF2
 CC gene is part of an evolutionarily conserved Cpg island, located in intron 3
 CC of the IGF2 gene. The stretch is functionally equivalent to (ADQ80709).
 CC The nucleic acid modification in ADQ80709 comprises a G to A transition
 CC at IGF2-intron3-nt3072. (M1) is useful for selecting an animal with
 CC properties related to muscle mass, fat deposition, and/or lean number.
 CC Also claimed is a method (M2) for modulating mRNA transcription of an
 CC IGF2 gene by modulating the activity of an evolutionarily conserved Cpg
 CC island located in intron 3 of an IGF2 gene and/or modulating binding of a
 CC nuclear factor to an IGF2 gene. Also claimed is a method (M3) for
 CC identifying a compound capable of modulating mRNA transcription of an
 CC IGF2 gene and a method (M4) for identifying a compound capable of
 CC modulating binding of a nuclear factor to an IGF2 gene. (M2) is useful
 CC for modulating mRNA transcription of an IGF2 gene in a cell or organism.
 CC (M3) and (M4) are useful for identifying compounds capable of modulating
 CC mRNA transcription of an IGF2 gene and/or modulating binding of a nuclear
 CC factor to an IGF2 gene. Compounds identified are potentially useful for
 CC treating obesity, muscle deficiencies and diabetes. The present sequence
 CC is a porcine sequence tagged sites (STS) comprising a DNA sequence
 CC polymorphism, which was isolated in an example from the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3534 CTGCCGCTGACGAAGCCGAG 3554
 |||||
 DB 21 CTGCCGCTGGCCAAACCCGCG 1

RESULT 1844
 ADQ26810/c
 ID ADQ26810 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC ADQ26810;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX Beta-catenin oligonucleotide 33WS, SEQ ID 39.

XX
 DE Beta-catenin; microchip; cancer; Wnt signaling; ss.

XX
 KM beta-catenin; microchip; cancer; Wnt signaling; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN EPI437417-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-JUL-2004.
 XX
 PF 26-AUG-2003; 2003BP-00019265.
 XX
 PR 08-JAN-2003; 2003KR-00000987.
 XX
 PA (NACA-) NAT CANCER CENT.
 PA (NACA-) NAT CANCER CENT.
 XX
 PI Park U, Kim I, Kang H, Park U;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-527105/51.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotide microchip for detecting a variety of mutations in the
 PT beta-catenin gene, useful in cancer research.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 39; 62pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a beta-catenin oligonucleotide microchip

Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4162 GCTCTCTCTGCCCAGCTTCT 4182
DB 1 GCTCTCTCAGCCCTCTTCT 21

RESULT 1838

ADP08954/C
ID ADP08954 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADP08954;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX Extend primer 23 used to genotype human laminin alpha 4 polymorphism.

XX breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; laminin alpha 4; LAMA4;

KM chromosome 6q21; ss; PCR; primer; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004047767-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.

XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.

XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

XX 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

XX WPI; 2004-441082/41.

XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence

XX PT of absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for

XX PS diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.

XX Example 4; Page 93; 286pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk

XX CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one

XX CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic

XX CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic

XX CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,

XX CC as well as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically

XX CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that

XX CC of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single

XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human laminin alpha 4 (LAMA4) DNA which

XX CC is located at chromosomal position 6q21.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1635 GCTGACTCCAAAAGAGAGA 1655
DB 21 GCTGATCCAAATCATAGAA 1

RESULT 1839

ADP47392/C
ID ADP47392 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADP47392;

XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX Intelligent PCR primer for the identification of bacteria SeqID 47.

XX DE PCR; ss; primer; pharmacogenetic analysis; medical diagnosis; cancer;

XX KM blood typing; virus stereotyping; pathogen; mass spectroscopy;

XX KM etiologic agent.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX WO2004052175-A2.

XX 24-JUN-2004.

XX 05-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US038830.

XX 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431319P.

XX 18-DEC-2002; 2002US-00323233.

XX 18-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325526.

XX 18-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325527.

XX 18-DEC-2002; 2002US-00326051.

XX 29-JAN-2003; 2003US-0443443P.

XX 30-JAN-2003; 2003US-0443788P.

XX 14-FEB-2003; 2003US-0447529P.

XX 11-SEP-2003; 2003US-00660122.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Becker DJ, Griffey RH, Hofstadler SA, Sampath R, Mcneil J;

XX PI Crooke ST;

XX WPI; 2004-468672/44.

XX Identifying a pathogen in a biological sample, useful in medical

XX PT diagnosis, comprises amplifying a nucleic acid from the sample with a

XX PT pair of intelligent primers, and determining the molecular mass of the

XX PT amplification product.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 47; 228pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the rapid identification of

XX CC pathogens occurring in environmental samples or biological samples

XX CC derived from humans and animals. Specifically, it refers to using

XX CC intelligent primers to obtain an amplification product in order that the

XX CC molecular mass of the amplicon can be determined by mass spectroscopy,

XX CC which in turn identifies the pathogen found in the sample. The present

XX CC invention describes the rapid detection and identification of an

XX CC etiologic agent that does not require nucleic acid sequencing, and

XX CC instead relies on the use of intelligent primers to target ribosomal RNA

XX CC or housekeeping genes. Accordingly, this method can be used to identify a

XX CC pathogen or infectious agent in a biological sample, which is useful in

XX CC pharmacogenetic analysis and medical diagnosis (including cancer

XX CC diagnosis based on mutations and polymorphisms), or for detecting single

XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms in blood typing or stereotyping of viruses. This

XX CC oligonucleotide sequence is an intelligent PCR primer used to identify

XX CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5123 GGGTATGCTTCTTATGT 5143
DB 21 GGGTATGCGCTCTTTGT 1

RESULT 1840

ADP48268/C

15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
XX
XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
PA (LILL/) LI L.
PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K. A.
PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R. J.
PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D. W.
PA (VERN/) VERNET C. A. M.
PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
PA (MILL/) MILLER C. E.
PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S. G.
PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.
PA (PENNA/) PENNA C. E. A.
PA (TCHN/) TCHERNY V. T.
PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V. Y.
PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U. M.
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C. E.
PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA (CASW/) CASMAN S. J.
PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D. K.
PA (GROS/) GROSSE W. M.
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA (PEWM/) PEYMAN J. A.
PA (STAR/) STARLING G.
PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M. E.
PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W. J.
PA (SHIM/) SHIMKERS R. A.
PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
PA (RAST/) RASTELI L.
PA (VOSS/) VOSS E. Z.
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F. L.
PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S. R.
PA (MILL/) MILLET I.
PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J. R.
PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
XX
PI Zhong M., Li L., Gorman L., Spytek KA, Kekuda R., Taupier RJ;
PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
PI Paturajan M, Penna CEA, Tcherny VT, Padigar M, Gusev VY;
PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkels RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
PI Chapoval A;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-355290/33.
DR
XX
XX New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
XX associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
XX cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example C; SEQ ID NO 529; 552pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
XX isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
XX detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its
XX activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing
XX a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders
XX include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,

CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and hematopoietic disorders. This
CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human
CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4032 CCGAGAGAGGGCCACCCAGG 4052
DB 21 CAGAGAGATGACCCACAGG 1
RESULT 1837
ADM97140
ID ADM97140 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADM97140;
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Pig beta-actin reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer.
DE beta-actin; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; seq Type I diabetes;
KW Type II diabetes; Parkinson's disease; neurodegenerative disease;
KW anaemia; dwarfism; diabetes insipidus; haemophilia; pig.
XX
XX Sus scrofa.
OS
XX
XX US2004086494-A1.
PN 06-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941398.
PD
XX
XX 07-OCT-1996; 96US-00726531.
PR 09-AUG-1998; 98US-00131501.
XX
XX (JOHN/) JOHN C. M.
PA
XX
PI John CM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-356160/33.
DR
XX
XX Providing biologically active moiety such as insulin for treating
XX diabetes, involves administering to mammals immune privileged-cells that
XX are genetically modified to express biologically active moiety.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3; 68pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of providing a biologically active
XX moiety by administering cells that are naturally immune privileged and
XX that have been isolated and genetically modified in a laboratory
XX apparatus so as to express biologically active moiety such that the cells
XX express biologically active moiety in pharmacologically effective amounts
XX in vivo. The method is useful for providing a biologically active moiety
XX conditions requiring protein therapy such as Type I and Type II diabetes
XX (insulin), Parkinson's disease (tyrosine hydroxylase), neurodegenerative
XX diseases of the central and sympathetic nervous system (neurotrophins),
XX anaemia (erythropoietin), dwarfism (human growth hormone), diabetes
XX insipidus (vasopressin) and haemophilia (Factors VIII and IX). The method
XX is useful for providing hormones, enzymes or drugs to mammals including
XX humans, in need of sustaining doses for extended periods. The method is
XX also useful for delivering protein or peptide drugs to animals. The
XX method is efficient, convenient and cost-effective for site-specific
XX delivery of biosynthetic proteins or peptides by implantation of the
XX immune-privileged cells at the site of interest. The present sequence
XX represents a pig beta-actin reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer.

PN US2004067490-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324966P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390135P.
 XX
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
 PA (LILL/) LI L.
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
 PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
 PA (PATY/) PATTURAJAN M.
 PA (PENNA/) PENNA C E A.
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNIEV V T.
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
 PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
 PA (MILL/) MILLET I.
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
 XX
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ,
 PI Anderson DW, Verneet CEM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoj SG,
 PI Paturajan M, Pena CE, Tcherniey VT, Padigar M, Gusev VY,
 PI Malyankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;

PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
 PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
 PI Chapoval A;
 XX
 DR WPI: 2004-355290/33.
 XX
 PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
 XX
 PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 436; 552pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.34; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.04; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4032 CCGAGAGGAGGCCACCGAGG 4052
 DB 21 CAGGAGGATGATCCACCGAGG 1
 RESULT 1836
 ADN96466/c
 ID ADN96466 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADN96466;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX probe #92.
 XX
 KW Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
 KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
 KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KW antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004067490-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324966P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.

RESULT 1834
 ID ADN96694/C
 ADN96694 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ADN96694;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX probe #168.
 XX
 KW Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
 KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
 KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KW antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004067490-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324909P.
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357033P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360733P.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367533P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
 XX
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
 PA (LITL/) LI L.
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
 PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
 PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.
 PA (PENA/) PENNA C E A.
 PA (TCHN/) TCHERNIEV V T.
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
 PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (CASN/) CASMAN S J.
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.

PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS B Z.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER I.
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
 PA (ELIE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
 XX
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
 PI Anderson DM, Vernet CM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
 PI Padurajan M, Pena CE, Tcherniev VT, Padigar M, Gusev VY;
 PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
 PI Grosse WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss BZ;
 PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Miller I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
 PI Chapoval A;
 PI
 DR WPI: 2004-355290/33.
 XX
 PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
 XX
 PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 757; 552pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4032 CCGGAGGAGGGCCGCCAGGG 4052
 DB 21 CAGGAGATGACCCACAGGG 1
 RESULT 1835
 ID ADN96373/C
 ADN96373 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ADN96373;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX probe #61.
 XX
 KW Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
 KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
 KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KW antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PI	Anderson DM, Verner CM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
PI	Paturajan M, Pena CE, Tchertnev VT, Padigan M, Gusev YV;
PI	Matyanhar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach V, Cadogan SJ, Rieger DK;
PI	Grosse WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Stirling G, Rothenberg ME;
PI	Larochelle WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Raselli L, Voss EZ;
PI	Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, MacDougall JR, Elletman K;
PI	Chapoval A;
XX	
DR	WPI: 2004-355290/33.
XX	
PT	New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
PT	associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
PT	cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
XX	
PS	Example C; SEQ ID NO 727; 552bp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
CC	isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
CC	detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its
CC	activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing
CC	a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders
CC	include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,
CC	anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
CC	Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This
CC	sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human
CC	NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.
XX	
SO	Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy	
	4032 CCGAGAGAGGGCCACAGGG 4052
Db	21 CAGGAGGATGACCCACAGGG 1
RESULT 1832	
ADN96427/c	
ID	ADN96427 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	ADN96427;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human NOVX probe #79.
XX	
KW	Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
KW	infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
KW	haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
KW	anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
KW	antiparkinsonian; antinaemic; probe.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2004067490-A1.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
XX	
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
PR	07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
PR	10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
PR	12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
PR	17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
PR	19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
PR	20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.

PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
PR	25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR	26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
PR	15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
PR	28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
PR	20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
PR	25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
PR	02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
PR	10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
PR	17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
PR	17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
PR	28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0386512P.
PR	29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
PR	19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
XX	
PA	(ZHON/) ZHONG M.
PA	(LIL/) LI L.
PA	(GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA	(SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
PA	(KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA	(TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
PA	(ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
PA	(VERN/) VERNET C A M.
PA	(CAT/) CATTERTON E.
PA	(MILL/) MILLER C E.
PA	(SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
PA	(PAT/) PATTURAJAN M.
PA	(PENA/) PENNA C E A.
PA	(TCHE/) TCHEPNEV V T.
PA	(PAD/) PADIGARU M.
PA	(GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
PA	(MAL/) MALYANKAR U M.
PA	(BURG/) BURGESS C E.
PA	(GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA	(CASW/) CASMAN S J.
PA	(RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
PA	(GROS/) GROSSE W M.
PA	(SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA	(PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
PA	(STAR/) STARLING G.
PA	(ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
PA	(LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
PA	(SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
PA	(CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
PA	(RAST/) RASTELLI L.
PA	(VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
PA	(BOLD/) BOLDIG F L.
PA	(EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
PA	(MILL/) MILLER I.
PA	(MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
PA	(ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
PA	(CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
XX	
PI	Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ,
PI	Anderson DM, Vernet CM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
PI	Patturajan M, Penn CE, Tchepnev VV, Padigar M, Gusev VY;
PI	Malyankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
PI	Grosche WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
PI	Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
PI	Boldig FL, Edinger SR, Miller I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K;
PI	Chapoval A;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2004-355290/33.
XX	
XX	
PT	New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
PT	associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
PT	cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
XX	
PS	Example C; SEQ ID NO 490; 552pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
CC	isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
CC	detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its

PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
 PA (MILT/) MILLET I.
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
 XX
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
 PI Patunrajan M, Pena CE, Tchernev VT, Padigan M, Gusev VY;
 PI Malynkar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
 PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K;
 PI Chapoval A;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-355290/33.
 XX
 PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
 PS
 PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 592; 552bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.
 CC
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4032 CCGAGGAGGGCCACACAGG 4052
 Db 21 CAGGAGGATGATCCACACAGG 1
 ID ADN96664 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADN96664;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX probe #158.
 XX
 KW Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
 KW infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
 KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KW antiParkinsonian; antianemic; probe.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2004067490-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318450P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324980P.
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
 XX
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
 PA (LIL/) LI L.
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (ANDR/) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
 PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
 PA (MILT/) MILLER C E.
 PA (SHEN/) SHENY S G.
 PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.
 PA (PENA/) PENA C E A.
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.
 PA (PADI/) PADIGAN M.
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V Y.
 PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
 PA (MILT/) MILLET I.
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;

PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0333519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0333631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0333631P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-036753P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

XX (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
 PA (LIL/) LI L.
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K. A.
 PA (KEXU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (TRUP/) TRUPIER R. J.
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D. W.
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C. A. M.
 PA (CAT/) CATERTON E.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C. E.
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S. G.
 PA (PAT/) PATTURAJAN M.
 PA (PENA/) PENA C. E. A.
 PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V. T.
 PA (PAD/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (GUSE/) GUSEV V. Y.
 PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U. M.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C. E.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (CASM/) CASMAN S. J.
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D. K.
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W. M.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J. A.
 PA (STAR/) STARLING G.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M. E.
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W. J.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R. A.
 PA (CRAB/) CRABTREE J.
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E. Z.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDING F. L.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S. R.
 PA (MILL/) MILLET I.
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J. R.
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (CHAP/) CHAPOVAL A.
 XX
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Sheno SG;
 PI Patturajan M, Pena CE, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;
 PI Malyankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach V, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
 PI Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
 PI Boldog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
 PI Chapoval A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-355290/33.
 XX
 PT New isolated polypeptide, useful for treating or preventing a pathology
 PT associated with the polypeptide, e.g. diabetes, infectious disease,
 PT cancer, neurodegenerative disorders or Alzheimer's disease.
 XX
 PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 652; 552pp; English.
 XX

CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides. The
 CC isolated nucleic acids can be used to express the novel proteins, to
 CC detect novel mRNA or a genetic lesion in a novel gene and to modulate its
 CC activity. It can also be used in gene therapy for treating or preventing
 CC a pathology associated with the protein or nucleic acid. The disorders
 CC include metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases,
 CC anorexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, immune disorders and haematopoietic disorders. This
 CC sequence represents a probe used in analysis of expression of a human
 CC NOVX polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4032 CCGAGAGGCGCCACACGG 4052

Db 21 CAGAGGATGACCCACACGG 1

RESULT 1829

ID ADN96637/C standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADN96637;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human NOVX probe #149.

XX Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
 KW Infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antitumor;
 KW anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KW antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004067490-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
 XX

PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-036753P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.

```

XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT Arabidopsis thaliana N116 DNA cloning PCR primer, 16R.
XX
XX N116; SAR; systemic acquired resistance; mouse-ear crease; PCR; primer;
XX ss.
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX US6706952-B1.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-00733685.
XX
XX 15-DEC-1999; 99US-0171008P.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175519P.
XX
XX (SYGN ) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS .AG.
XX
XX Cad RM, Dietrich RA;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-313378/29.
XX
XX N116 nucleic acid sequence and encoded protein, useful for increasing
PT systemic acquired resistance gene expression in a plant.
XX
XX Example 5; SEQ ID NO 19; 29pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to Arabidopsis N116 gene encoding a protein
CC involved in the regulation of SAR gene expression in plants. The N116
CC nucleic acid molecule and the encoded protein is useful in increasing
CC systemic acquired resistance (SAR) gene expression in a plant. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used for cloning Arabidopsis thaliana
CC N116 DNA.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2802 GAAGGAGAAATGAGAGGA 2822
Db 1 GAAGGAGAAATGAGAGGA 21
RESULT 1827
ADM57578
ID ADM57578 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADM57578;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Tyr hydroxylase reverse primer for neuronal cell development detection.
DE
XX ss; primer; neuroprotective; anti-parkinsonian; FGF-agonist;
XX dopaminergic neuronal development; neural stem cell;
XX neural progenitor cell; neural precursor cell; nuclear receptor;
XX Nurr1 subfamily; Wnt ligand; neurodegenerative disease;
XX Parkinson's disease; Parkinsonian syndrome; neuronal loss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004029229-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 24-SEP-2003; 2003WO-1B004598.
XX
XX 24-SEP-2002; 2002GB-00022162.
XX

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PR 24-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413046P.
PR 12-AUG-2003; 2003US-0494595P.
XX
XX (NEUR-) NEURO THERAPEUTICS AB.
XX
XX Arenas E, Wagner J, Branco GC, Sousa K;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-316111/29.
XX
XX Promoting dopaminergic neuronal development by enhancing proliferation in
PT a neural cell expressing Nurr1, useful in treating neurodegenerative
PT diseases, such as Parkinson's disease, a Parkinsonian syndrome or
PT neuronal loss.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8; 106pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of inducing or promoting dopaminergic
CC neuronal development by enhancing proliferation, self-renewal,
CC dopaminergic induction, survival, differentiation and/or maturation in a
CC neural stem, progenitor or precursor cell, or other stem or neuronal cell
CC by expressing a nuclear receptor of the Nurr1 subfamily above basal
CC levels within the cell, and treating the cell with a Wnt ligand. The
CC dopaminergic neuron is useful in screening for an agent for use in
CC treatment of a neurodegenerative disease. The neurodegenerative disease
CC includes Parkinson's disease, a Parkinsonian syndrome or neuronal loss.
CC The success of the method of the invention was determined by PCR
CC amplification of selected genes within the induced neuronal cells. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify these genes to detect
CC expression levels.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2061 CTGGGACACAGGAGCCGCTG 2081
Db 1 CTGGGACACAGGAGCCGCTG 21
RESULT 1828
ADN96589/C
ID ADN96589 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADN96589;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human NOVX probe #133.
DE
XX
XX Human; NOVX; ss; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
XX infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
XX haematopoietic disorder; antidiabetic; anorectic; antimicrobial;
XX anabolic; eating disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
XX antiparkinsonian; antianaemic; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2004067490-A1.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236392.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318219P.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
XX

```

XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO2004011647-A1.
PN
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023104.
PF
XX 26-JUL-2002; 2002US-0398605P.
PR
XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
PA
XX Han J, Seo MY, Houghton M;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-143862/14.
DR
XX New RNase resistant small interfering RNA, useful for treating viral
PT infections, e.g., hepatitis C, influenza virus or coronavirus infection.
PT
XX Example 12; Fig 2; 74pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a small interfering RNA (siRNA) which
CC comprises a modified ribonucleotide, where the siRNA is resistant to
CC RNase and retains the ability to inhibit viral replication. Also
CC described: (1) inactivating a virus in a patient; (2) making a modified
CC siRNA that targets a nucleic acid sequence in a virus; (3) a double-
CC stranded RNA molecule of 10-30 nucleotides that inhibits replication of
CC hepatitis C virus (HCV); (4) inducing targeted RNA interference toward
CC HCV in hepatic cells; (5) inhibiting replication of HCV; (6) a vector
CC comprising a DNA segment encoding the RNA molecule; (7) a host cell
CC carrying HCV; (9) treating hepatitis C in a subject; (10) a modified
CC siRNA molecule comprising a double-stranded RNA molecule of 10-30
CC nucleotides in length, which mediates RNA interference toward a target
CC agent or virus and is linked to at least one receptor-binding ligand; and
CC (11) inducing targeted RNA interference in a patient. The modified siRNA
CC molecules have antiinflammatory, hepatotropic and virucide activities.
CC The modified RNA molecules are useful for inactivating virus in mammalian
CC cells. The siRNAs are useful for treating hepatitis C virus, hepatitis A
CC virus, hepatitis D virus, hepatitis E virus, Ebola virus, influenza
CC virus, rotavirus, reovirus, retrovirus, poliovirus, human papilloma
CC virus, metapneumonovirus or coronavirus infections. The methods of the
CC invention can be used to correct or compensate for cellular physiological
CC abnormalities involved in conferring susceptibility to viral infections
CC in patients and/or alleviate symptoms of a viral infection in patients.
CC The present sequence represents an siRNA oligonucleotide, which is used
CC in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 21 AGCCGCTTGACTGACGAGACT 1
QY 2127 AGCCACTTGACTTGAGAGT 2147
Db |||||
AC ADU76719;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE GAPS probe SEQ ID NO:1971.
XX
KW bronchial asthma; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
respiratory epithelial cell; interleukin-13; respiratory; antiasthmatic;

KW gene therapy; marker; probe; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX EP1394274-A2.
PN
XX 03-MAR-2004.
PD
XX 04-AUG-2003; 2003EP-00254857.
PF
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00229312.
PR 20-MAR-2003; 2003JP-00077212.
XX
XX (GENO-) GENOX RES INC.
PA
XX Ohtani N, Sugita Y, Yamaya M, Kubo H, Nagai H, Izuhara K;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-193155/19.
DR
XX
XX Testing for bronchial asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by
PT comparing the expression level of a marker gene in a biological sample
PT from a subject with the expression level of the gene in a sample from a
PT healthy subject.
PS
XX Example 11; SEQ ID NO 1971; 241pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a method of testing for bronchial asthma
CC or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The method comprises
CC determining the expression level of a marker gene in a biological sample
CC from a subject, comparing the expression level determined with the
CC expression level of the marker gene in a biological sample from a healthy
CC subject, and judging whether the subject has bronchial asthma or chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease. The marker gene comprises: (a) a group of
CC genes (S1) whose expression levels increase when respiratory epithelial
CC cells are stimulated with interleukin-13; or (b) a group of genes (S2)
CC whose expression levels decrease when respiratory epithelial cells are
CC stimulated with interleukin-13. Also described: (1) a reagent (1) for
CC testing for bronchial asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
CC (2) a kit for screening for a candidate compound for a therapeutic agent
CC to treat bronchial asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; (3)
CC an animal model for bronchial asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease; (4) an inducer that induces bronchial asthma in a mouse; (5) a
CC method for producing an animal model for bronchial asthma or chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease; (6) a therapeutic agent for bronchial
CC asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, comprising the compound,
CC a marker gene or an antisense nucleic acid corresponding to a portion of
CC the marker gene, a ribozyme, a polynucleotide that suppresses the
CC expression of the gene through an RNAi effect or an antibody recognising
CC a protein encoded by a marker gene; and (7) a DNA chip for testing for
CC bronchial asthma or a chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, on which a
CC probe has been immobilised to assay a marker gene. (1) has respiratory
CC and antiasthmatic activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The method
CC is useful for testing for or screening for a therapeutic agent for
CC bronchial asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The present
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 21 GCTGACTGAGAGATGAGACA 1
QY 2369 GCTCAGAGAGAGGAGGACA 2389
Db |||||
AC ADN17275;
XX
DE ADN17275 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
KW ADN17275;
AC

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XX PCR primer 2 used to amplify murine TRAIL-R2 receptor.
DE PCR; ss; primer; murine; mouse; TRAIL-R2; DR5;
XX tumor necrosis factor related apoptosis inducing ligand; TRAIL;
XX neuronal cell injury; Apo-2 ligand; experimental autoimmune encephalitis;
XX EAE; neuroprotective; chronic inflammatory disease; multiple sclerosis.
OS Mus sp.
XX EPI376134-A1.
XX 02-JAN-2004.
XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00014441.
XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002EP-00014441.
XX (UYBE ) UNIV BERLIN HUMBOLDT.
XX Aktas O, Zipp F;
XX WPI; 2004-084330/09.
XX Screening for compounds capable of inhibiting tumor necrosis factor-
XX related apoptosis inducing ligand to induce neuronal cell injury by
XX contacting ligand with compound, detecting interaction of ligand with
XX compound.
XX Example 1; Col 8; 12pp; English.
XX This invention relates to a novel method for screening compounds capable
XX of inhibiting tumor necrosis factor related apoptosis inducing ligand
XX (TRAIL) to induce neuronal cell injury. Specifically, it refers to a
XX method of contacting TRAIL (also known as Apo-2 ligand) with a
XX combinatorial library of compounds that are suspected of inhibiting
XX TRAIL, detecting any interactions that occur and selecting compounds as
XX appropriate. The present invention further describes inducing animals to
XX develop experimental autoimmune encephalitis (EAE) by administration of
XX an EAE-inducing agent followed by a TRAIL inhibitor to induce neuronal
XX cell injury and measuring the response. Accordingly, the method provides
XX a means to identify neuroprotective compounds that can be useful for the
XX manufacture of compositions to treat the chronic inflammatory disease of
XX multiple sclerosis. This oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer used to
XX amplify the murine TRAIL-R2 receptor (also known as DR5) of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 5024 GGGTGGGCTCTGTGTTCCAG 5044
XX |||||
DB 21 GGATAGGACTCCTCGTTCCAG 1

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XX EPI378519-A1.
XX 07-JAN-2004.
XX 05-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00014908.
XX 05-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00014908.
XX (BIOT-) BIOTEST AG.
XX Flegel WA, Wagner FF;
XX WPI; 2004-101299/11.
XX New polynucleotides encoding a human erythroid membrane-associated
XX protein (ERMAP) having at least one mutation compared to a wild type
XX ERMAP, useful for detecting Sciana antigen or determining Sciana
XX antigen type.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 42; 58pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a polynucleotide (1) encoding human erythroid
XX membrane-associated protein (ERMAP), its fragment or variant, carrying at
XX least one mutation as compared to the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1).
XX The mutation in (1) is a missense mutation causing an amino acid
XX substitution in the extracellular portion of the ERMAP protein,
XX specifically causing an amino acid substitution in position 26, 57 and/or
XX 60 of the amino acid sequence of ERMAP. The mutation may also be a
XX deletion causing a shift in the reading frame of the ERMAP gene, where
XX the mutation occurs in nucleotide position 54, 76, 169, 178, 307 and/or
XX 308. The mutation is a silent mutation in nucleotide position 54 from C
XX to T, or a missense mutation in position 76 from C to T, a G to A in
XX position 169, and/or a C to G in position 178. The mutation may be a
XX deletion of nucleotide position 307 and 308 of the ERMAP gene (SEQ ID NO:
XX 1). The polynucleotide, oligonucleotide, antibody, aptamer or phase is
XX useful for the detection of a Sciana antigen and/or for the
XX determination of the Sciana antigen (Sc) type. The cells from a proband,
XX preferably red blood cells, are useful for a serologic test. The
XX polynucleotide may also be used in the characterization of monoclonal and
XX polyclonal antibodies for Sciana antigen determination, and for the
XX assessment of affinity, avidity, sensitivity, specificity and/or
XX reactivity of anti-Sc antibodies. Sequences AD103727-AD103763 represent
XX PCR primers for amplifying the eleven exon fragments and parts of
XX promoter of the human ERMAP gene.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 12 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2830 GGGAGCTGTGTGTAAGTTG 2850
XX |||||
DB 1 GGGAGCTGTGAGTGAAGTAG 21

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RESULT 1823
AD103757
ID AD103757 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AD103757;
AC
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DE Human ERMAP gene fragment amplifying primer ev6a.
XX
XX ERMAP; erythroid membrane-associated protein; Sciana antigen; Sc;
XX Radin antigen; Rd; red cell adhesion protein; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

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RESULT 1824
ADJ38999/C
ID ADJ38999 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADJ38999;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE Hepatitis C virus siRNA antisense oligonucleotide 303.
XX
XX small interfering RNA; siRNA; modified ribonucleotide;
XX viral replication inhibition; hepatitis C virus; HCV; hepatitis C;
XX antiinflammatory; hepatocytotropic; virucide; hepatitis A virus;
XX hepatitis D virus; hepatitis E virus; Ebola virus; influenza virus;
XX rotavirus; reovirus; poliovirus; human papilloma virus;
XX metapneumoniovirus; coronavirus; viral infection; ss.

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XX human; cytostatic; immunomodulator; neuroprotective; nootropic;
KW anorectic; antidiabetic; antimicrobial; antilipemic; gene therapy;
KW vaccine; cancer; cachexia; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW obesity; diabetes; infectious disease; metabolic syndrome X;
KW dyslipidaemia; ss; PCR; primer.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN MO2003102155-A2.
XX
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 03-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017430.
XX
XX 03-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385120P.
PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385784P.
PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386041P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386047P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386376P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386453P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386545P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387016P.
PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386796P.
PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386816P.
PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386931P.
PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386942P.
PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386971P.
PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387262P.
PR 08-JUN-2002; 2002US-0296960P.
PR 10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387400P.
PR 10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387535P.
PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387610P.
PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387625P.
PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387634P.
PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387688P.
PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387696P.
PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387702P.
PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387836P.
PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387859P.
PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387933P.
PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387944P.
PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387960P.
PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0388022P.
PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0388096P.
PR 13-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389113P.
PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389118P.
PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389150P.
PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389144P.
PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389146P.
PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389729P.
PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389742P.
PR 18-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389884P.
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390066P.
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390763P.
PR 21-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390769P.
PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396766P.
PR 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401628P.
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402156P.
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402256P.
PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402389P.
PR 12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402786P.
PR 12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402816P.
PR 12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402832P.
PR 12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402832P.
PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403448P.
PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403459P.
PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403531P.
PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403532P.
PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403563P.
PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406317P.
PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403617P.
PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406182P.

PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406355P.
PR 27-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406240P.
PR 12-SEP-2002; 2002US-0410084P.
PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412528P.
PR 23-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412731P.
PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414801P.
PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414839P.
PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414840P.
PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414954P.
PR 09-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417186P.
PR 09-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417406P.
PR 23-OCT-2002; 2002US-0420639P.
PR 28-OCT-2002; 2002US-0421156P.
PR 31-OCT-2002; 2002US-0422690P.
PR 01-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423130P.
PR 05-NOV-2002; 2002US-00423798P.
PR 05-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423798P.
PR 12-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425453P.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

PI Alsobrook JP, Alvarez E, Anderson DW, Boldog FL, Casman SJ;
PI Catterton E, Chapoval A, Crabtree-Bokor JR, Edinger SR, Ellemann K;
PI Ettenberg S, Gargoli EA, Gerlach VL, Gorman L, Gunther E, Guo X;
PI Gusev VV, Herrmann JL, Ji W, Kekuda R, Li L, Liu X, MacDougall JR;
PI MacLachlan T, Malyankar UM, Mezick AJ, Millet I, Mishra VS;
PI Padigaru M, Patrujanan M, Pena CE, Peyman JA, Raha D, Restelli L;
PI Rieger DK, Rothenberg ME, Sciore P, Shenoy SG, Shinkens RA;
PI Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Verneer CM, Voss EZ, Zhong M;
PI Zhong H;

DR WPI; 2004-081935/08.

XX New NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for preventing or
PT treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, diabetes, infection or
PT obesity, and in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or pharmacogenomics.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1479; 1880bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated polypeptide (NOVX). A
CC polypeptide of the invention has cytostatic, immunomodulator,
CC neuroprotective, nootropic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, and
CC antilipemic activity, and may have a use in gene therapy, and as a
CC vaccine. The polypeptides are encoded by NOVX polynucleotides comprising
CC any of the 303 fully defined nucleotide sequences given in the
CC specification. The polypeptide is useful in the manufacture of a
CC medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease. The
CC polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are useful in diagnosing,
CC treating or preventing NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, cachexia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, obesity, diabetes, infectious
CC diseases, metabolic syndrome X or dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acids are
CC further used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue
CC typing, preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. The present sequence
CC is used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3066 CTGCAGACCTTCAGGCAAG 3086
Db 1 CTCGAGTCATCAGGTCGCAAG 21

RESULT 1822

ID ADH23246/c
ID ADH23246 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ADH23246;

XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

KM	anorectic; antidiabetic; antimicrobial; antiparasitic; gene therapy
KM	vacine; cancer; cachexia; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease
KM	obesity; diabetes; infectious disease; metabolic syndrome X;
XX	dyplipidaemia; ss; PCR; primer.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	MO2003102155-A2.
PD	11-DEC-2003.
XX	
PF	03-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017430.
XX	
PR	03-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385120P.
PR	04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385784P.
PR	05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386041P.
PR	05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386047P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386376P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386453P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386664P.
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387016P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386796P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386816P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386931P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386942P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386711P.
PR	07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387262P.
PR	08-JUN-2002; 2002US-0296600P.
PR	10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387400P.
PR	10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387335P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387510P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387625P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387634P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387638P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387696P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387702P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387836P.
PR	11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387859P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387933P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387934P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387960P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0388022P.
PR	12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0388096P.
PR	13-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389123P.
PR	14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389118P.
PR	14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389120P.
PR	14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389144P.
PR	14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389146P.
PR	17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389729P.
PR	17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389742P.
PR	18-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389864P.
PR	19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390006P.
PR	19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390009P.
PR	21-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390763P.
PR	17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396706P.
PR	06-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401628P.
PR	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402156P.
PR	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402256P.
PR	09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402389P.
PR	12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402786P.
PR	12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402816P.
PR	12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402821P.
PR	12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402832P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403448P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403459P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403531P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403532P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403563P.
PR	13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406317P.
PR	15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403617P.
PR	26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406182P.
PR	26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406355P.
PR	27-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406240P.

PR	12-SEP-2002;	2002US-0410084P.	
PR	20-SEP-2002;	2002US-0412528P.	
PR	23-SEP-2002;	2002US-0412731P.	
PR	30-SEP-2002;	2002US-0414801P.	
PR	30-SEP-2002;	2002US-0414839P.	
PR	30-SEP-2002;	2002US-0414840P.	
PR	30-SEP-2002;	2002US-0414954P.	
PR	09-OCT-2002;	2002US-0417186P.	
PR	09-OCT-2002;	2002US-0417406P.	
PR	23-OCT-2002;	2002US-0420639P.	
PR	28-OCT-2002;	2002US-0421156P.	
PR	31-OCT-2002;	2002US-0422690P.	
PR	01-NOV-2002;	2002US-0423130P.	
PR	05-NOV-2002;	2002US-0423379P.	
PR	05-NOV-2002;	2002US-0423798P.	
PR	12-NOV-2002;	2002US-0425453P.	
XX			
PA	(CURAGEN CORP.		
XX			
PI	Alcobrook JP, Alvarez E, Anderson DW, Boldog FI, Casman SJ;		
PI	Catterton E, Chapoval A, Crabtree-Bokor JR, Edinger SR, Ellerman K;		
PI	Rittenberg S, Gangolli EA, Gerlach VL, Gorman L, Gunther E, Guo X;		
PI	Guev VY, Herrmann JL, Ji W, Kekuda R, Li L, Liu X, Macdougall JR;		
PI	MacLachlan T, Malayanar UM, Mezik AJ, Millet I, Mishra VS;		
PI	Padigan M, Paturajan M, Pena CE, Peyman JA, Raha D, Rastelli L,		
PI	Rieger DK, Rottenberg ME, Sciore P, Shenoy SG, Shinkets RA;		
PI	Smithson G, Splyek KA, Stone DU, Vernet CM, Voss EZ, Zhong M;		
XX			
XX			
DR	WPI; 2004-081935/08.		
XX			
PT	New NOXV polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for preventing or		
PT	treating NOXV-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, diabetes, infection or		
PT	breast, and in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or pharmacogenomics.		
XX			
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1480, 1880pp; English.		
XX			
CC	The invention relates to a novel isolated polypeptide (NOXV). A		
CC	polypeptide of the invention has cytostatic, immunomodulator,		
CC	neuroprotective, nootropic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antimicrobial, and		
CC	antipneumatic activity, and may have a use in gene therapy, and as a		
CC	vaccine. The polypeptides are encoded by NOXV polynucleotides comprising		
CC	any of the 303 fully defined nucleotide sequences given in the		
CC	specification. The polypeptide is useful in the manufacture of a		
CC	medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease. The		
CC	polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are useful in diagnosing,		
CC	treating or preventing NOXV-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, cachexia,		
CC	Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, obesity, diabetes, infectious		
CC	diseases, metabolic syndrome X or dyslipidemia. The nucleic acids are		
CC	further used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue		
CC	typing, preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. The present sequence		
CC	is used in the exemplification of the invention.		
XX			
XX			
SO	Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
QY	Query Match	0.3%;	Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Db	Best Local Similarity	81.0%;	Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
	3066 CTGCAGACCTCTCAGGGCAAG 3086		
	1 CTGCAGTCATCAGGTCAG 21		
RESUT, 1821			
ADH72583			
ID	ADH72583 standard; DNA; 21 BP.		
XX			
AC	ADH72583;		
XX			
DT	25-MAR-2004 (first entry)		
XX			
DE	Human reverse PCR primer of the invention SEQ_ID NO:1479.		

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX Human IL4 receptor DNA fragment 1111.
 DE
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200265309-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 XI WPI; 2003-093056/08.
 DR
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acid associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PS
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 10489; 763bp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query March 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2064 GGGAAACAAGGAGCGCTGGG 2084
 DB 21 GAGAACACGAGCGCGGG 1
 RESULT 1819
 ID ADG14791
 ID ADG14791 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG14791;
 XX
 XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX MSRV-1 PCR primer #8.
 DE
 XX 89; pol gene; retrovirus; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM primer.
 KM
 OS Multiple sclerosis associated retrovirus.
 OS
 XX US2003198647-A1.
 PN
 XX 23-OCT-2003.
 PD
 XX 03-APR-2002; 2002US-00114104.
 PF
 XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756429.
 PR
 XX 26-NOV-1997; 97US-00979647.
 XX
 PA (INMR) BIO MERIEUX.
 XX
 XX Perron H, Beseme F, Bedin F, Paranhos-Baccala G;
 PI Komurian-Pradel F, Jolivet-Reynaud C, Mandrand B, Garson JA, Tuke PW;
 PI WPI; 2004-032461/03.
 DR
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid and their fragments having the pol gene of a
 PT retrovirus, useful for diagnosing, preventing and/or treating multiple
 PT sclerosis and/or rheumatoid arthritis.
 PT
 PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 50; 193bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid which comprises the pol
 CC gene of a retrovirus associated with multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid
 CC arthritis. The methods and compositions of the present invention are
 CC useful for diagnosing, preventing and/or treating multiple sclerosis
 CC and/or rheumatoid arthritis. The present sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query March 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3581 CTTGAGTTCCTTCCCTTAAGCC 3601
 DB 1 CTTGAGTTCCTTCCCTTAAGCC 21
 RESULT 1820
 ADH72584
 ID ADH72584 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH72584;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human forward PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID NO:1480.
 DE
 XX human; cytostatic; immunomodulator; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KM

RESULT 1814
ADK69912
ID ADK69912 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK69912;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward primer for CCOAOMT2 polymorphism detection, seq id 9.
XX
KM Digestibility; fodder; plant; cafeoyl coenzyme 3-O-methyltransferase;
KM CCOAOMT2; maize; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN FR833615-A1.
XX
PD 20-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001FR-00016198.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001FR-00016198.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOPLANTE-VALOR SAS.
XX
PI Gullet C, Barriere Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-544086/52.
XX
PT Evaluating digestibility of fodder plants, useful for strain selection,
PT comprises detecting alleles of the cafeoyl coenzyme 3-O-
PT methyltransferase gene.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 9; 54bp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for evaluating the digestibility of a
CC fodder plant comprising detecting the presence, or absence, in material
CC from the plant, of an allele of the cafeoyl coenzyme 3-O-
CC methyltransferase (CCOAOMT2) gene that indicates high digestibility. Also
CC disclosed are four specific mutant CCOAOMT2 sequences that differ from a
CC 264 amino acid (aa) reference sequence as given in ADK69905. The alleles
CC are detected from presence of genetic polymorphisms, especially any of 18
CC specified, that have, relative to a fully defined 1181 base pair sequence
CC given in the specification as ADK69904. These polymorphisms may be
CC detected by selective hybridisation of probes or by amplification then
CC determining the size of the amplicon. Alternatively, the encoded proteins
CC are detected. The inventive method is especially useful for assessing
CC digestibility of maize, particularly for selection of strains. The
CC nucleic acid that encodes the favourable mutants can be used to prepare
CC transgenic plants that have increased digestibility, and as a
CC primer/probe for use in the new method and for production of mutant
CC protein. The current sequence represents a primer used in an example from
CC the invention for CCOAOMT2 polymorphism detection.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 1; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 392 GCAGCCGAGGCCACCAAGAG 412
DB 1 GCAGCCGAGGCCACCAAGAG 21
XX

RESULT 1815
ADK68307
ID ADK68307 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK68307;
XX

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel NOVX gene reverse primer #23.
XX
KM antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiac; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic;
KM anorectic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; mootropic;
KM neuroprotective; antiParkinsonian; anticonvulsant; osteopathic;
KM antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antiaesthetic;
KM antileptic; gene therapy; metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity;
KM infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; cardiovascular disease;
KM hypertension; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disorder;
KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; epilepsy; immune disorder;
KM osteoarthritis; hematopoietic disorders; inflammatory skin disorder;
KM asthma; dyslipidemia; neurogenesis; cell differentiation;
KM cell proliferation; hematopoiesis; wound healing; angiogenesis;
KM chromosome mapping; pharmacogenomic; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003085124-A2.
XX
PN 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PD
XX
PF 01-APR-2003; 2003WO-US009775.
XX
XX 01-APR-2002; 2002US-0369065P.
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002US-0370279P.
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002US-0370359P.
XX 08-APR-2002; 2002US-0370969P.
XX 12-APR-2002; 2002US-0372019P.
XX 22-APR-2002; 2002US-0374379P.
XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380973P.
XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384297P.
XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384329P.
XX 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389729P.
XX 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403491P.
XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403748P.
XX 31-MAR-2003; 2003US-00403142.
XX

(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PA Alsbrook JP, Bento P, Boldog FL, Burgess CE, Casman SJ;
XX Cabtree-Bokor JR, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Fernandes ER, Gerlach VL;
PI Groves WM, Gunther E, Guisev VV, Heyes MP, Lepley DM, Li L,
PI Macdonald JR, Malvankar UM, Miller I, Patturajan M, Peyman JA;
PI Rastelli L, Rieger DK, Shenoy SG, Shimkete RD, Smithson G, Stone DJ;
PI Verneet CM, Voess EZ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-812730/76.
XX

New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
PT osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
PT asthma, or infections.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 233; 323bp; English.
XX

The invention relates to novel NOVX protein and their encoding DNA's,
CC mature forms of the proteins or sequences that are at least 95% identical
CC to, or having one or more conservative amino acid substitutions in, the
CC proteins. The polypeptides, nucleic acid molecules and antibodies are
CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
CC associated with a human disease, preferably a NOVX-associated disorder.
CC The nucleic acid molecules, polypeptides and antibodies are useful for
CC treating, preventing or diagnosing diseases such as metabolic disorders,
CC diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases (viral, bacterial, fungal,
CC helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer, cardiovascular diseases
CC (hypertension, atherosclerosis), neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's
CC disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, immune disorders
CC (osteoarthritis), hematopoietic disorders, inflammatory skin disorders,
CC asthma, and various dyslipidemias. The nucleic acids and polypeptides may
CC also be used as targets for the identification of small molecules that
CC modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell differentiation, cell

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2374 CAGAGAGAGGAGCAGAGG 2394
 |||||
 21 CTGAGAGCAGCGCAGAGAGG 1

RESULT 1812
 ABZ95247/c
 ID ABZ95247 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ95247;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human IL-4 receptor antisense fragment no.1111.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KM antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIDENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10489; 872bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

2064 GGGACCAAGGAGCCGTGGG 2084
 |||||
 21 GAGACCAACGAGCGCGGGG 1

RESULT 1813
 ADJ72445/c
 ID ADJ72445 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ72445;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GP120 antibody VL CDR2 degenerate oligo to introduce ile.
 XX
 KM GP120; antibody; scFv; ss; library; immunoglobulin; IgG; prototype;
 KM walk-through mutagenesis; anti-HIV; CDR;
 KM complementarity determining region.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003088911-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 16-APR-2003; 2003WO-US011936.
 XX
 PR 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373558P.
 XX
 PA (CREA/) CREA R.
 XX
 PI Crea R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-854029/79.
 XX
 PT New libraries for a prototype IgG (IgG) comprising mutated IgG or nucleic
 PT acids encoding a mutated IgG, useful for generating specific information
 PT on particular mutations that alter interaction of an IgG with its
 PT antigen.
 XX
 PS Example B; Fig 8a; 57bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel library of immunoglobulin (IgG)
 CC molecules. Specifically, it refers to prototype IgG molecules that each
 CC may comprise a mutation where a single predetermined amino acid has been
 CC substituted in one or more positions within one or more of the six
 CC complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) of the anti-HIV human GP-120
 CC monoclonal antibody (scFv). The present invention describes a method for
 CC generating a library of prototype mutant IgGs (for example IgM, IgA, IgD
 CC and a Fab fragment of IgG), which can be used to study protein structure
 CC and function via a walk-through mutagenesis procedure. Accordingly, the
 CC libraries may be used for the systematic analysis of the binding regions
 CC of prototype IgG molecules. Furthermore, it provides specific information
 CC regarding particular mutations that alter the interaction of an IgG with
 CC its antigen, including multiple interactions by amino acids of the
 CC varying CDRs. This oligonucleotide sequence is a degenerate human GP120
 CC antibody VL CDR2 DNA oligo designed to introduce a targeted amino acid at
 CC one or more positions, a method of the invention.
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 12 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 38.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 8; Conservative 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4416 AATATATATATATATATAT 4436
 |||||
 21 AATATATATATATATATATAT 1

CC the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,
 CC neurotropic, antiparkinsonian and anticoagulant activities and may be
 CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian
 CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition
 CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,
 CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary
 CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, Huntington's disease or
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilized for
 CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-
 CC RNA hybrid of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 4909 CAGCCATCCAGCCACAGTT 4929
 1 CAACCAUCCUCCUCCACAGTT 21

RESULT 1810
 ADH59619/c
 ID ADH59619 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH59619;
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Non-nucleotide probe of the invention #23.
 XX
 KM non-nucleotide probe; Bacterial Artificial Chromosome clone; BAC; ss;
 KM probe.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003027328-A2.
 PD 03-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030573.
 XX
 PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324499P.
 XX
 PA (BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
 PA (DAKO-) DAKOCYTOMATION DENMARK AS.
 XX
 PI Kirschen NV, Hyldig-Nielsen J, Williams BF;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-421160/39.
 PT Non-nucleotide probe for suppressing binding of detectable nucleic acid
 PT probes to undesired sequences, has aggregate nucleobase sequence
 PT homologous to randomly distributed repeat sequence of genomic nucleic
 PT acid.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; SEQ ID NO 25; 103pp; English.

XX
 CC The present sequence represents a non-nucleotide probe. The probe is
 CC useful for suppressing the binding of one or more detectable nucleic acid
 CC probes, that are greater than 100 base pairs and that have been derived
 CC from genomic nucleic acid, to one or more undesired sequences in an assay
 CC for determining target genomic nucleic acid of a sample. The method
 CC comprises contacting the sample with the mixture of probes (preferably
 CC comprising 5-50 probes), contacting the sample with the one or more
 CC detectable nucleic acid probes, and determining the target genomic
 CC nucleic acid of the sample by determining the hybridization of the one or
 CC more detectable nucleic acid probes to the target genomic nucleic acid of
 CC the sample. The genomic nucleic acid is contained in a fixed tissue or a
 CC cell, and the sample is metaphase spreads, interphase nucleic or nucleic
 CC found in paraffin embedded tissue material or frozen tissue sections. The

CC probe is also useful in comparing a sample of genomic nucleic acid with
 CC that of a control sample using a genomic nucleic acid reference array.
 CC The method comprises treating a sample of genomic nucleic acid and
 CC control genomic nucleic acid, which are differentially labelled, the
 CC array or both the sample and control genomic nucleic acid and the array
 CC with the mixture of the probe under suitable hybridization conditions,
 CC contacting the array with treated mixture of sample and control genomic
 CC nucleic acid under suitable hybridization conditions, and comparing the
 CC intensities of the signals from the differential labels of the array to
 CC that caused by hybridization of the probes to genomic nucleic acid, thus
 CC determining one or more variations in copy numbers of sequences in the
 CC sample as compared with the relative copy numbers of substantially
 CC identical sequences in the control. The hybridization of the genomic
 CC array is determined using an intercalating dye or a detectable antibody,
 CC or its fragment, that is specific for a nucleic acid/nucleic acid hybrid.
 CC The sample of genomic nucleic acid to be tested and the reference of
 CC nucleic acid are labelled with detectable moiety such that hybridization
 CC of the genomic array is determined by determining the presence, absence,
 CC amount or location of the detectable label on the one or more genomic
 CC arrays. The genomic array comprises nucleic acid that is prepared from
 CC Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) clones. The present sequence
 CC represents a non-nucleotide probe of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 4999 TGCTTCACGCTGCTGCCA 5019
 21 TGCACTCCAGCTCGGCGACACA 1

RESULT 1811
 ADH93425/c
 ID ADH93425 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH93425;
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human gene PCR primer #270.
 XX
 KM human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KM disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2003174883-A.
 PN JP2003174883-A.
 XX
 PD 24-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
 XX
 PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
 XX
 PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-819215/77.
 PT Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
 PT human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1262; 529pp; Japanese.

XX
 CC The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
 CC sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
 CC existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

PT and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 1668; 197bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
CC the human ERG2 (v-ets erythroblastosis virus E26 oncogene like (avian))
CC siDNA-RNA hybrid of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4909 CAGCCATCAGCCAGCAGTT 4929
DB 1 CAACCAUCCUCCUCCACAGTT 21
RESULT 1808
ADG5358
ID ADF85358 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADF85358;
AC
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human ERG2-targeted siDNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 1652.
DE
XX
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; breakpoint cluster region;
KW v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
KW cytostatic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; ERG2;
KW v-ets erythroblastosis virus E26 oncogene like (avian).
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003070972-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
PF
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR
XX
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR
XX
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR
XX
XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
PR
XX
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR
XX
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR
XX
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR
XX
XX 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439922P.
PR
XX
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B,
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-679889/64.
DR
XX
XX
XX New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 1652; 197bp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
CC the human ERG2 (v-ets erythroblastosis virus E26 oncogene like (avian))
CC siDNA-RNA hybrid of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4909 CAGCCATCAGCCAGCAGTT 4929
DB 1 CAACCAUCCUCCUCCACAGTT 21
RESULT 1809
ADG29811
ID ADG29811 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADG29811;
AC
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX ERG2-targeted siNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 377.
DE
XX
XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;
KW anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;
KW Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; Huntington's;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; ERG2.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003074654-A2.
PN
XX
XX 12-SEP-2003.
PD
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.
PF
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR
XX
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR
XX
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR
XX
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR
XX
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR
XX
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR
XX
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Foenaukh K,
PI
XX
XX Jamison S, Ueman N, Thompson J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-731676/69.
DR
XX
XX
XX New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for
PT down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or
PT for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or
PT activity.
XX
XX Example 24; SEQ ID NO 377; 593bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid
CC (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian
CC target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand
CC of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of

DE Human RT-PCR primer to amplify an epigenetically silenced gene (SeqID61).
 XX human; primer, RT-PCR, PCR, ss; epigenetically silenced gene;
 KW tumour suppressor; cancer; proliferative disorder; head and neck cancer;
 KW oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma; BSCC; gene therapy;
 KW methyltransferase inhibitor; 5aza-dc; histone deacetylase inhibitor.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003076594-A2.
 PN
 XX 18-SEP-2003.
 PD
 XX 07-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US007245.
 PF
 XX 07-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362577P.
 PR
 XX (UWJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 PA
 XX Sidransky D;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-756817/71.
 DR
 XX
 XX Identifying at least one epigenetically silenced gene associated with
 PT cancer useful for treating cancer comprises contacting an array of genome
 PT with nucleic acid molecule that reactivates expression of epigenetically
 PT silenced gene.
 PS
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 61; 97pp; English.
 CC This invention relates to novel methods of screening to identify
 CC epigenetically silenced genes. Specifically, it refers to the detection
 CC of epigenetically silenced tumour suppressor genes in cancer cells, which
 CC are transcriptionally inactive due to aberrant methylation at normally
 CC unmethylated CpG islands. Accordingly, these genes provide diagnostic
 CC markers for immortalised and transformed cells and hence can be used to
 CC diagnose various proliferative disorders, particularly oesophageal cancer
 CC and head and neck cancer. The present invention describes a genomic
 CC screening method to identify silenced genes in a cell suspected of a
 CC predisposition to, or exhibiting, unregulated growth. Accordingly,
 CC oligonucleotides of the genes identified herein are useful for detecting
 CC oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) or neck squamous cell
 CC carcinoma. Furthermore, treatment can occur via gene therapy, using a
 CC demethylation agent such as a methyltransferase inhibitor (5aza-dc) or a
 CC histone deacetylase inhibitor to restore expression of at least one
 CC methylated silenced gene in cancer cells. This oligonucleotide sequence
 CC is an RT-PCR primer used to amplify those genes that were up-regulated as
 CC a result of treatment with a demethylation agent i.e epigenetically
 CC silenced genes of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
 SX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 1592 GGAAACAGACGACGACAGAT 1612
 DB 1 GGAAACAGACGACGACAGAT 21
 RESULT 1804
 ADG38509/c
 ID ADG38509 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC
 XX ADG38509;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human genomic CpG methylation assessment method-related PCR primer #50.
 XX high throughput; CpG methylation; genomic sequence expression;
 KW microarray; methylation-silenced gene; demethylation action; cancer cell;

KW PCR; primer; ss; human.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003087774-A2.
 XX
 PD 23-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 14-APR-2003; 2003WO-US011598.
 XX
 XX 12-APR-2002; 2002US-0372140P.
 PR
 XX (UMOR) UNIV MISSOURI.
 PA
 XX Huang TH, Shi H;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-845373/78.
 DR
 XX
 XX Microarray with affixed CpG-rich genomic probe fragments each comprising
 PT (a portion of) an exon sequence of an expressible gene, useful in a
 PT method for dual assessment of genomic CpG methylation and expression of
 PT genomic sequences.
 PS
 XX Example 13; SEQ ID NO 117; 100pp; English.
 CC The invention comprises a high throughput method for assessing genomic
 CC CpG methylation and expression of genomic sequences of a tissue sample.
 CC The method involves the use of a microarray that has affixed CpG-rich
 CC genomic probe fragments each comprising an exon sequence (or portion
 CC thereof) of an expressible gene. The method and microarray of the
 CC invention are useful for assessing genomic CpG methylation and expression
 CC of genomic sequences of a tissue sample. The method is useful for the
 CC identification of novel methylation-silenced genes that are reactivated
 CC upon methylation and in determining the efficacy and mechanisms of
 CC demethylation action in cancer cells. The present DNA sequence represents
 CC a PCR primer that was used in the exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
 SX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 4154 TCCTGCTGCTCTCTCTCTGCCC 4174
 DB 21 TCCTGCTGCTCTCTCTGCCC 1
 RESULT 1805
 ADG34463
 ID ADG34463 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC
 XX ADG34463;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Platelet activating factor associated DNA sequence #15.
 XX Platelet activating factor; diabetes mellitus;
 KW platelet activating factor acetylhydrolase; PAF-AH; de.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2003215439-A1.
 PD
 XX 20-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 24-FEB-2003; 2003US-00373639.
 XX
 PR 07-MAY-1999; 99US-00306970.
 PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-00774414.
 XX
 PA (DIET/) DIETSC G N.

OY 1694 CTCAGACGACCGAGCCCGA 1714
 |||||
 DB 1 CGCAAGAGAGCGGAGCCCA 21

RESULT 1801

AD634528
 ID ADE34528 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADE34528;
 XX

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human G-protein coupled receptor related primer #SEQ ID 148.

XX
 KM Cytosratic; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; nephrotropic; dermatological;
 KM antiarthritic; antiasthmatic; antidiabetic; hypotensive; antilcer;
 KM antilipemic; antiarteriosclerotic; nootropic; neuroprotective; anorectic;
 KM immunomodulator; utropahic; antinfertility; G-protein coupled receptor;
 KM GPCR; GPCR185; GPCR186; GPCR187; GPCR188; GPCR189; GPCR222; GPCR223;
 KM hepatitis; nephritis; dermatitis; pancreatitis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM osteoarthritis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; diabetes; hypertension;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; gastric ulcer; arteriosclerosis;
 KM hyperlipemia; Alzheimer's disease; dementia; obesity; pulmonary fibrosis;
 KM renal fibrosis; immune deficiency; infertility; urinary blockage; cancer;
 KM PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W02003078632-A1.

XX 25-SEP-2003.

PF 14-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP003050.

PR 15-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00071567.

PR 14-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00138013.

PR 28-FEB-2003; 2003JP-00054663.

XX (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.

XX Watanabe H, Nozaki Y;

XX WPI; 2003-722435/68.

PT G-protein coupled receptor proteins, genes encoding them and antibodies

PT recognizing them for treatment and diagnosis of cancer, inflammatory and

PT gastrointestinal disorders.

XX Example; SEQ ID NO 148; 274bp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to G-protein coupled receptor proteins of human
 CC origin. These proteins include GPCR185, GPCR186, GPCR187, GPCR188,
 CC GPCR189, GPCR222 and GPCR223. Proteins of the invention are used in the
 CC treatment and prevention of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC angiogenesis and tissue neogenesis, including hepatitis, nephritis,
 CC dermatitis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, atopic
 CC dermatitis, asthma, diabetes, hypertension, inflammatory bowel disease,
 CC gastric ulcer, arteriosclerosis, hyperlipemia, Alzheimer's disease,
 CC dementia, obesity, pulmonary fibrosis, renal fibrosis, immune deficiency,
 CC infertility, urinary blockage and cancer (such as cancer of the brain,
 CC neck, tongue, lung, breast, pancreas, stomach, colon, duodenum, prostate,
 CC bladder, ovary, womb or rectum). Primers of the invention are devised and
 CC synthesized based on G-protein coupled receptor consensus sequences and
 CC used for 5'-RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA ends) and 3'-RACE
 CC amplification of human cDNA derived from adrenal and visual cortex RNA.
 CC Sequences given in ADE34528-ADE34533 represent human G-protein coupled
 CC receptor proteins, genes encoding them, and primers for the amplification
 CC of these sequences.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 53 CTCGCCCCACCGATGCTGC 73
 |||||
 DB 1 CTCCTGCCACCGGGGCTGC 21

RESULT 1802

AD62836
 ID AAD62836 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAD62836;
 XX

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Mouse formin (Fmn)-2 DNA amplifying PCR primer #1.

XX
 KM Recurrent pregnancy loss; RPL; formin-2; Fmn-2; diagnosis; therapy;
 KM mouse; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX US2003170683-A1.

XX 11-SEP-2003.

PF 03-DEC-2002; 2002US-00308485.

PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-0196811P.

PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-00835232.

XX (LEDE/) LEADER P.

XX (LEAD/) LEADER B.

XX Leder P, Leder B;

XX WPI; 2003-830607/77.

PT Diagnosing recurrent pregnancy loss comprises examining formin-2 gene for

PT a mutation and measuring biological activity and expression of formin-2

PT identified to play a role in oocyte development.

XX Example 11; Page 12; 0pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosing recurrent pregnancy loss
 CC (RPL). The method involves examining formin (Fmn)-2 gene for a mutation
 CC and measuring biological activity and expression of Fmn-2, in which
 CC decreased levels indicates an increased risk for RPL; or examining the
 CC person's formin-2 gene for polymorphisms, in which the presence of a
 CC polymorphism indicates an altered risk for RPL. The method is used for
 CC diagnosing and treating RPL e.g. in humans. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer used to amplify mouse Fmn-2 DNA

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 114 GTCTCGACGACCGATGCTTC 134
 |||||

DB 1 GTCTCGACGACCGATGCTTC 21

RESULT 1803

AD75381
 ID ADF75381 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADF75381;
 XX

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #294.
DE
XX
XX Human; optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
KW glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003190617-A1.
PN
XX 09-OCT-2003.
PD
XX
XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
PF
XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
PR
XX (SIEB/) SI E.
XX (RAYM/) RAYMOND V.
PA (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.
XX
XX Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;
PI
XX MPI; 2003-864168/80.
DR
XX
XX New nucleic acid sequences of the optineurin gene are useful to detect
PT polymorphisms particularly single nucleotide polymorphisms in the
PT optineurin promoter to diagnose, prognose and treat glaucoma and related
PT disorders.
PS
XX Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 296; 159pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (N1) comprising at
CC least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
CC promoter appearing as Adb13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
CC operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
CC detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
CC promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
CC heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
CC obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
CC in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
CC phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
CC DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
CC in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
CC susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
CC disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity
CC or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing
CC amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
CC nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
CC promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
CC obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
CC capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and
CC detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
CC prognose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
CC present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
CC putative regulatory region.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 15 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3905 GACCCGCGCCGACCCGACGCC 3925
Db 21 GGACACCCCGACCCGACCCC 1

RESULT 1800
ADES1597
ID ADE51597 strand; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADE51597;
AC
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human BNIP3 antisense oligonucleotide #7.
DE
XX ss; human; cell necrosis; BNIP3; neurological disease;
XX traumatic brain injury; ischaemic stroke; haemorrhagic stroke;
XX Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease; ALS; multiple sclerosis; AIDS;
XX Parkinson's disease; Pick's disease; epilepsy; genetic disorder;
XX cardiovascular disease; cardiac hypoxia; cardiac hypoxia-reoxygenation;
XX cardiac ischaemia-reperfusion injury; ischaemic heart disease;
XX heart failure; heart hypertrophy; by-pass surgery; coronary angioplasty;
XX vascular defect; congenital heart defect;
XX cardiac cell muscle regeneration;
XX chemotherapeutic induced cardiomyopathy; neural cell death;
XX cardiovascular cell death; hypoxia-induced cell death.
OS Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003203867-A1.
PN
XX 30-OCT-2003.
PD
XX
XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-00290461.
PF
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215643P.
PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000US-0215554P.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021043.
PR 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0348135P.
PR 26-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344196P.
XX
XX (GREE/) GREENBERG A H.
XX (GEIG/) GEIGER J D.
XX (KIRS/) KIRSHENBAUM L A.
XX (HELL/) HELLMER F.
XX
XX Greenberg AH, Geiger JD, Kirshenbaum LA, Hellmer F;
PI
XX MPI; 2003-875660/81.
DR
XX
XX Modulating cell necrosis, useful for treating cardiovascular (e.g.
PT cardiac hypoxia or heart failure) or neurological diseases (e.g.
PT Alzheimer's disease or multiple sclerosis), comprises administering a
PT BNIP3 gene modulator.
PS
XX Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 14; 74pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of modulating cell necrosis comprising
CC administering an agent that can modulate a BNIP3 gene or protein to a
CC cell or animal. The method is useful inhibiting cell necrosis for
CC treating a neurological disease (e.g. traumatic brain injury, ischaemic
CC and haemorrhagic stroke, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), multiple sclerosis, AIDS, Parkinson's
CC disease, Pick's disease, epilepsy, excitotoxicity, genetic disorders,
CC inborn errors of metabolism, and neurogenesis) or a cardiovascular
CC disease (e.g. cardiac hypoxia, cardiac hypoxia-reoxygenation, cardiac
CC ischaemia-reperfusion injury, ischaemic heart disease, heart failure,
CC heart hypertrophy, by-pass surgery, coronary angioplasty, vascular
CC defects, congenital heart (defects) disease, cardiac cell muscle
CC regeneration and chemotherapeutic induced cardiomyopathy), and for
CC preventing or inhibiting neural cell death, cardiovascular cell death, or
CC hypoxia-induced cell death. The present sequence represents a BNIP3
CC antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

XX AC ACF79810;
XX DE
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE siRNA to block expression of SOST (antisense strand).
XX KM SOST; sclerostin; small interfering RNA; siRNA; RNA interference;
XX KM osteopathic; cyclostatic; DNA-RNA hybrid; gene therapy; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2003073991-A2.
XX PD 12-SEP-2003.
XX PF 28-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006193.
XX PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361258P.
XX PR 27-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406171P.
XX PR 13-FEB-2003; 2003US-0447393P.
XX PA (CELL-) CELTECH R & D INC.
XX PA (SUTH/) KUNG SUTHERLAND M S.
XX PA (GEOG/) GEOGHEGAN J C.
XX PA (YUCC/) YU C.
XX PA (LATH/) LATHAM J.
XX PI Kung Sutherland MS, Geoghegan JC, Yu C, Latham J;
XX DR WPI; 2003-731645/69.
XX PT Composition useful for modulating SOST gene expression in mammal and
XX PT increasing bone density comprises either steroid, prostaglandin, bile
XX PT salt or nucleotides.
XX PS Claim 14; Page 32; 74pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is the antisense strand of a small interfering RNA
XX CC (siRNA) designed to inhibit expression of the human SOST gene. This gene
XX CC encodes sclerostin, a bone morphogenetic protein antagonist and regulator
XX CC of bone matrix formation. The SOST target region (see ACF79822) for the
XX CC siRNA was selected for its high content of AA dinucleotides and minimal
XX CC homology to other known coding sequences. A pharmaceutical composition
XX CC comprising the siRNA modulates SOST expression and modulates the ability
XX CC of sclerostin to decrease osteoblastic activity. It is used for
XX CC increasing bone density in a mammal and for decreasing apoptosis of bone
XX CC cells (Claimed). It can also be used to modulate bone resorption and
XX CC augment bone mineralization, to prevent or treat apoptosis of bone-
XX CC related cells or loss of bone density, and to treat osteoporosis,
XX CC osteomyelitis, hypercalcaemia, osteopenia brought on by surgery or
XX CC steroid administration, Paget's disease, osteonecrosis, bone loss due to
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis, periodontal bone loss, prosthetic loosening and
XX CC osteolytic metastasis
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2419 AAATCAGTTGGCCCAACCT 2439
DB 21 AAATCAGTTGGCCCAACCT 1
RESULT 1798
ADE14184
ID ADE14184 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADE14184;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

```

```

/XX Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #293.
XX DE
XX KM Human; optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
XX KM SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
XX KM glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003190617-A1.
XX PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX PF 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX PR 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX PA (SIEE/) SI E.
XX PA (RAYM/) RAYMOND V.
XX PA (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.
XX PI Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;
XX DR WPI; 2003-864168/80.
XX PS Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 295; 159pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (N1) comprising at
XX CC least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
XX CC promoter appearing as AD813890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
XX CC operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
XX CC detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
XX CC promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
XX CC heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
XX CC obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
XX CC in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
XX CC phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
XX CC DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
XX CC in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
XX CC susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
XX CC disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient (or the severity
XX CC or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing
XX CC amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
XX CC nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
XX CC promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
XX CC obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
XX CC capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and
XX CC detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
XX CC prognose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
XX CC present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
XX CC putative regulatory region.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 15 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3905 GACCCGCCGACCCGACGCC 3925
DB 1 GGCACCCGCCGACCCGACGCC 21
RESULT 1799
ADE14185/c
ID ADE14185 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADE14185;

```

XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

3862 CCAGAGCCCATCAAGCCTT 3882
DB 1 CCAAGCUGCCCAUGCTT 21

RESULT 1795

ID ADD68937
ID ADD68937 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADD68937;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer 1 used to amplify human B-cell associated protein DNA.

XX B-cell associated protein; BAP; cytosolic; antiinflammatory;
XX antimicrobial; antisense therapy; hyperproliferative; breast;
XX prostate cancer; apoptosis; infection; inflammation; human; PCR; primer;
XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W02003052065-A2.

PD 26-JUN-2003.

PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039580.

PR 13-DEC-2001; 2001US-00020478.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Dobie KW;

XX WPI; 2003-569148/53.

XX New antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits a nucleic acid
PT encoding a B-cell associated protein, useful for treating animal having
PT disease or condition associated with B-cell associated protein, e.g.
PT cancer.

XX Example 13; SEQ ID NO 4; 107bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding a B-cell associated protein (BAP), where the compound
CC specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and inhibits expression of
CC the protein. The compound of the invention demonstrates cytosolic,
CC antiinflammatory and antimicrobial activities and may be useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of BAP in cells or tissues thus, via antisense
CC therapy, preventing a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer,
CC particularly breast or prostate cancer, as well as a disorder
CC characterised by altered levels of apoptosis, infection or inflammation.
CC The current sequence is that of the PCR primer 1 of the invention which
CC was used to amplify human B-cell associated protein DNA.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 523 GCTGAACCATGGCAACATCA 543

DB 1 GCAAGAACCTGGCTACATCA 21

RESULT 1796

ID ACF79822
ID ACF79822 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ACF79822;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE SOST target for small interfering RNA.

XX SOST; sclerostin; small interfering RNA; siRNA; RNA interference;
XX osteopathic; cytosolic; gene therapy; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W02003073991-A2.

PD 12-SEP-2003.

PF 28-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006193.

PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361258P.

PR 27-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406171P.

PR 13-FEB-2003; 2003US-0447393P.

PA (CELL-) CELLTECH R & D INC.

PA (SUTH/) KUNG SUTHERLAND M S.

PA (GEOG/) GEOGHEGAN J C.

PA (YUCC/) YU C.

PA (LATN/) LATNAM J.

XX Kung Sutherland MS, Geoghegan JC, Yu C, Latham J;

XX WPI; 2003-731645/69.

XX Composition useful for modulating SOST gene expression in mammal and
PT increasing bone density comprises either steroid, prostaglandin, bile
PT salt or nucleotides.

XX Claim 15; Page 32; 74pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of a portion (GC content 47.6%) of the human
CC SOST gene. RNA derived from this DNA sequence is a target for a small
CC interfering RNA (siRNA) of the invention (see ACF79810) designed to
CC inhibit expression of the SOST gene. The sequence was selected as a
CC target from its high content of A dinucleotides and minimal homology to
CC other known coding sequences. The SOST gene encodes sclerostin, a bone
CC morphogenetic protein antagonist and regulator of bone matrix formation.
CC A pharmaceutical composition comprising the siRNA modulates SOST
CC expression and modulates the ability of sclerostin to decrease
CC osteoblastic activity. It is used for increasing bone density in a mammal
CC and for decreasing apoptosis of bone cells (claimed). It can also be used
CC to modulate bone resorption and augment bone mineralization, to prevent
CC or treat apoptosis of bone-related cells or loss of bone density, and to
CC treat osteoporosis, osteomyelitis, hypercalcaemia, osteopenia brought on
CC by surgery or steroid administration, Paget's disease, osteonecrosis,
CC bone loss due to rheumatoid arthritis, periodontal bone loss, prosthetic
CC loosening and osteolytic metastasis

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2419 AAATCAGTTTGGCCCAACT 2439

DB 1 AAATCAGATCCGCCCAACTT 21

RESULT 1797

ID ACF79810/C
ID ACF79810 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

CC such as osteoporosis, rheumatoid arthritis, deformation arthritis, bone
CC deformation lumbar-vertebra disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, bone
CC loss disease in a diabetic patient, bone density reduction in a chronic
CC renal insufficiency, a myeloma, the Burkitt's lymphoma, a malignant
CC lymphoma a familial bone Paget's disease, familial extendibility
CC osteolysis disease or periodontitis. A preventative agent which is a
CC promoter is useful for treating marble bone disease, rachitis or
CC osteomalacia. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC invention.

SO Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Dy 995 GACATTTGTCAGGACTGCA 1015
Db 21 GACATCGTCCAGCTGACGA 1

RESULT 1793

ADD00769/c
ID ADD00769 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

AC ADD00769;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Anti-HCV agent LZ-PAIR-97 DNA-RNA hybrid.

KM HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; ds; anti-HCV; LZ-PAIR; DNA-RNA hybrid.

OS Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis C virus.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_RNA

1. 21

FT /*cag= b
FT /note= "DNA-RNA hybrid due to presence of 2 2'-
FT deoxythymidine overhangs at 3' end of each strand.
FT Optionally the overhanging bases may be uracil."

FT misc_feature

1

FT /*cag= a
FT /label= Sticky_end

FT /note= "The 3' end of the complementary strand overhangs
FT the 5' end of this strand by the sequence dtdtr"

FT misc_feature

21

FT /*cag= c
FT /label= Sticky_end

FT /note= "The 3' end of this strand overhangs the 5' end of
FT the complementary strand by the sequence dtdtr"

XX WO2003016572-A1.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.

XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.

XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.

XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.

XX (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.

XX Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y,

XX WPI; 2003-268345/26.

XX New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
XX composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.

PS Disclosure; Page 103; 173pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
XX oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
XX equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
XX nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
XX polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection,
XX replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
XX oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
XX be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
XX preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
XX The current sequence is that of the anti-HCV agent LZ-PAIR DNA-RNA hybrid
XX of the invention.

SO Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 15 C; 1 G; 2 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Dy 1794 AAGGGGAGGGAAGAGCGCG 1814
Db 21 AAGGGGAGGGAAGAGCGCG 1

RESULT 1794

ADD00887
ID ADD00887 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

AC ADD00887;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Anti-HCV agent LZ-PAIR-138 DNA-RNA hybrid.

KM HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; ds; anti-HCV; LZ-PAIR; DNA-RNA hybrid.

OS Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX WO2003016572-A1.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.

XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.

XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.

XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.

XX (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.

XX Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y,

XX WPI; 2003-268345/26.

XX New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
XX composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.

XX Disclosure; Page 106; 173pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
XX oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
XX equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
XX nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
XX polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection,
XX replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
XX oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
XX be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
XX preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
XX The current sequence is that of the anti-HCV agent LZ-PAIR DNA-RNA hybrid
XX of the invention.

CC and the determination of their relative frequencies constitutes the
 CC functional allele profile of the gene of interest in the population. The
 CC method is useful for determining functional allele profiles which are
 CC useful in the treatment and diagnosis of diseases, for genetic and
 CC pharmacogenetic applications, and for evaluating the degree to which the
 CC gene(s) are under selective pressure. The present sequence represents a
 CC sequencing primer used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4798 TTGAGAGCAGCGAATCAG 4818

DB 21 TTGAGAGATCAGAGATCAG 1

RESULT 1791

ADB84345 ADB84345 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADB84345;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE MSRV-1 gag region RT-PCR primer #1.

XX MSRV; ss; PCR; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; gag; pol;

KW reverse transcriptase; ribonuclease H; primer.

OS Multiple sclerosis associated retrovirus.

XX US2003039664-A1.

PD 27-FEB-2003.

XX 26-NOV-1997; 97US-00979847.

PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756429.

XX (PERR/) PERRON H.

PA (BESF/) BESEME F.

PA (BEDT/) BEDIN F.

PA (PARA/) PARANHOS-BACCALA G.

PA (KOMU/) KOMURIAN-PRADEL F.

PA (JOLI/) JOLIVET-REYNAUD C.

PA (MAND/) MANDRAND B.

PA (GARS/) GARSON J A.

PA (TUKE/) TUKE P W.

XX Perron H, Beseme F, Bedin F, Paranhos-Baccala G;

PI Komurian-Pradel F, Jolivet-Reynaud C, Mandrand B, Garson JA, Tuke PW;

XX MPI; 2003-51253/48.

DR Example 10; Page 19; 193pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated or purified nucleic acid from a
 CC virus associated with multiple sclerosis and/or rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC multiple sclerosis-associated virus (MSRV)-1. The nucleic acids comprise
 CC pol, gag or reverse transcriptase genes (or their fragments) encoding the
 CC proteins or defined peptides (including immunodominant peptides,
 CC antigenic peptides or conserved motifs). Also included are a process for
 CC detecting a virus associated with multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid
 CC arthritis in a biological sample, a nucleic acid probe for the detection
 CC of a virus associated with multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis, a
 CC primer for the amplification by polymerisation of a nucleic acid of a

CC viral material associated with multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, a polypeptide exhibiting an inhibitory activity on the
 CC proteolytic, reverse transcriptase or ribonuclease H activity from MSRV,
 CC and an antibody directed against the MSRV-1 virus obtained by
 CC immunologically reacting a human or animal body or cells with an
 CC immunogenic agent consisting of the antigenic polypeptide defined above.
 CC The nucleic acids are useful for detecting a biological sample a virus
 CC associated with multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis, or for
 CC detecting in a biological sample, the presence of or exposure to a virus
 CC associated with multiple sclerosis or rheumatoid arthritis. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of an MSRV sequence. Note:
 CC The SEQ ID numbers for the sequences as displayed in the main body of the
 CC patent do not match the SEQ ID numbers in the sequence listing.
 CC Consequently those sequences mentioned in the claims may not be the
 CC sequences the authors intended to claim.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3581 CCTGAGTTCCTTCCTAAGCC 3601

DB 1 CCTGAGTTCCTTCCTAAGCC 21

RESULT 1792

ADC54123/C ADC54123 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADC54123;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE PCR primer P2X7-F1 SEQ ID NO:15.

XX ss; primer; osteoclast; osteopathic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;

KW dermatological; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;

KW osteoporosis; arthritis; lumbar-vertebra disease;

KW systemic lupus erythematosus; bone loss disease; bone density reduction;

KW chronic renal insufficiency; myeloma; Burkitt's lymphoma; lymphoma;

KW Paget's disease; periodontitis; marble bone disease; rachitis;

XX osteomalacia.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003093099-A.

XX 02-APR-2003.

XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00292799.

XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00292799.

XX (SUMU) SUMITOMO SEIYAKU KK.

XX MPI; 2003-572670/54.

DR Example 2; SEQ ID NO 15; 15pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting differentiation of
 CC an osteoclast from the macrophage like cell derived from a monocyte. The
 CC method involves making a parameter expression fluctuation of a P2 X4
 CC receptor, a P2 X5 receptor and/or P2 X6 receptor. The method of the
 CC invention has osteopathic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, dermatological,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory, and cytostatic activity. A
 CC preventative agent of the invention which is an inhibitor is useful in
 CC the treatment of disease including the abnormality of bone metabolism

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003023008-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
 PR 23-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.
 XX

(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

PA
 XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
 PI Patturajan M, Pena CE, Tchervet VT, Padigaru M, Guev VY;
 PI Malvankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
 PI Larochelle MJ, Shimeles RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss E;
 PI Boldog F, Edinger SR, Miller I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K;
 PI Chapoval A;
 XX

WPI; 2003-313246/30.

XX
 PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
 PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
 PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
 PT hypertension, prostate cancer.
 XX

Example C; Page 585; 849pp; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127
 CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature
 CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to
 CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative
 CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX
 CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a
 CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds
 CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or
 CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of
 CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of
 CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying
 CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent
 CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant
 CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity
 CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a
 CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce
 CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides
 CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and
 CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with
 CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 CC

CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,
 CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-
 CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic
 CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic
 CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or
 CC enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4032 CCGAGAGGAGGCGCCACCAGCG 4052
 Db | ||||| | ||||| |
 21 CAGGAGGATGACCCACGAGCG 1

RESULT 1790
 ADA45394/c
 ID ADA45394 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADA45394;

20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

Human BRAC2 gene sequencing primer #14.

XX
 KW Functional allele profile; genetic inheritance; haplotype; population;
 KW disease; pharmacogenetic application; selective pressure; human; MSH2;
 KW MHL1; BRCA1; BRCA2; PTEN; BAP1; BARD1; p53; sequencing; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

US2003096236-A1.

22-MAY-2003.

08-AUG-2001; 2001US-00923327.

12-FEB-1996; 96US-00598591.

04-AUG-1997; 97US-00798691.

22-MAY-1998; 98US-00084471.

14-MAR-2000; 2000US-00524794.

(ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.

Murphy PD;

WPI; 2003-576875/54.

XX
 PT Determining a functional allele profile of a gene in a population by
 PT identifying the nucleotide sequence of a gene of genomic DNA from each of
 PT the individuals with a family history of functional alleles of the gene
 PT of interest.
 XX

Example 5; Page 14; 28pp; English.

XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for determining a functional
 CC allele profile of a gene in a population. The method comprises
 CC identifying the nucleotide sequence of a gene of interest out of genomic
 CC DNA from each of a population of individuals identified as having a
 CC family history which indicates inheritance of functional alleles of the
 CC gene of interest, and rank ordering the frequency of occurrence of each
 CC haplotype, where the identity of the alleles containing each haplotype
 CC

Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4032 CCGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG 4052

DB 21 CAGGAGGATGACCCACGAGG 1

RESULT 1789

ACD06531/C

ID ACD06531 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ACD06531;

06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

RT-PCR probe for human NOV366 set 5.

Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension; congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder; neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe; Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia; cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy; reverse transcriptase PCR.

Homo sapiens.

WO2003023008-A2.

20-MAR-2003.

09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.

12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.

17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.

19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.

20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.

25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.

25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.

26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.

28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.

20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.

02-APR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.

10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.

17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.

17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.

28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.

19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0384012P.

06-SEP-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

(CUTRA-) CUBAGEN CORP.

Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ, Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Caterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG, Paturajan M, Pena CA, Tchenev VT, Padigan M, Gusev VY, Malpankar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VI, Caanan SJ, Rieger DK, Grose MW, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Scaring G, Rothenberg ME, Larochelle WJ, Shimkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ, Bollog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K, Chapoval A;

XX WPI: 2003-313246/30.

PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis, hypertension, prostate cancer.

PS Example C; Page 563; 849pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127 sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders, neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types. These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4032 CCGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG 4052

DB 21 CAGGAGGATGACCCACGAGG 1

RESULT 1789

ACD06555/C

ID ACD06555 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ACD06555;

06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

RT-PCR probe for human NOV366 sets.

Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension; congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder; neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe; Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia; cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy; reverse transcriptase PCR.

CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative
 CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX
 CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a
 CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds
 CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or
 CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of
 CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of
 CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying
 CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent
 CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant
 CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity
 CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a
 CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce
 CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides
 CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and
 CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with
 CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,
 CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-
 CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, hematopoietic
 CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic
 CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or
 CC enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+01;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4032 CCGAGAGAGGGCCGCCAGG 4052
 21 CAGGAGATGATGCCACGAGG 1

RESULT 1787
 ACD06798/c
 ID ACD06798 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACD06798;

XX 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV36r set 7.

KM Human; B6; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
 KM congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;
 KM neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;
 KM Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;
 KM cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KM hematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;
 KM reverse transcriptase PCR.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO2003023008-A2.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.

XX 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324669P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324930P.
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379512P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

PA (CURAGEN CORP.

PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spyrek KA, Keltuda R, Taupier RJ;
 PI Anderson DW, Vernit CM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SC;
 PI Patrunajan M, Pena CE, Tchervet VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;
 PI Maltyakar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
 PI Grosse WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
 PI Lardolow WJ, Shmukets RA, Crabtree J, Raetelli L, Voss EZ;
 PI Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Miller I, Macdougall DR, Ellerman K;
 PI Chapoval A;

XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.

PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
 PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
 PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
 PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

PS Example C; Page 758; 849p; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127
 CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature
 CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to
 CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative
 CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX
 CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a
 CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds
 CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide), determining the presence or
 CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of
 CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of
 CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying
 CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent
 CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant
 CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity
 CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a
 CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce
 CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides
 CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and
 CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with
 CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,
 CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-
 CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, hematopoietic
 CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic
 CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or
 CC enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ,
 PI Anderson DM, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG,
 PI Paturlaman M, Pena CE, Tcherven VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VV,
 PI Malvanekar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK,
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Stirling G, Rothenberg ME,
 PI Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ,
 PI Bollog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
 PI Chapoval A;
 PI WPI; 2003-313246/30.

XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313246/30.
 XX
 PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
 PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
 PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
 PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

XX
 PS Example C; Page 521; 849pp; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127
 CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature
 CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to
 CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative
 CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX
 CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a
 CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds
 CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or
 CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of
 CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of
 CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying
 CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent
 CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant
 CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity
 CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a
 CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce
 CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides
 CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and
 CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with
 CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,
 CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-
 CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic
 CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic
 CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or
 CC enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein
 CC
 XX

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 PT Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 4032 CCGAGAGAGGCGCCACACAGG 4052
 XX
 DB 21 CAGGAGATGATGCCACACAGG 1

RESULT 1786
 ACD06741/c

XX
 ID ACD06741 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC ACD06741;

XX
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX
 DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV36p set 4.

XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
 KW congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;
 KW neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;
 KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;
 KW cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;
 KW reverse transcriptase PCR.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 PN MO2003023008-A2.

XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX
 PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

XX
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

XX
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.

XX
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.

XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.

XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.

XX
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.

XX
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.

XX
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.

XX
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.

XX
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.

XX
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.

XX
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.

XX
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.

XX
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.

XX
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.

XX
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.

XX
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.

XX
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.

XX
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.

XX
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

XX
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ,
 PI Anderson DM, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG,
 PI Paturlaman M, Pena CE, Tcherven VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VV,
 PI Malvanekar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK,
 PI Grose WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Stirling G, Rothenberg ME,
 PI Larochele WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ,
 PI Bollog FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
 PI Chapoval A;
 PI WPI; 2003-313246/30.

XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313246/30.
 XX
 PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
 PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
 PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
 PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

XX
 PS Example C; Page 722; 849pp; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127
 CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature
 CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to

KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KM hematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;
 KM reverse transcriptase PCR.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003023008-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324930P.
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.
 XX
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ;
 PI Anderson DW, Vernet CM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG;
 PI Patherajan M, Pena CE, Tchervnev VT, Padigaru M, Guev VY;
 PI Malyskar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK;
 PI Gross KW, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
 PI Larocelle WJ, Shinkens RA, Crabtree J, Raetelli L, Voss EZ;
 PI Boldog FI, Edinger SR, Millet I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K;
 PI Chapoval A;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.
 XX
 PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
 PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
 PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
 PT hypertension, prostate cancer.
 XX
 PS Example C; Page 635; 849p; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127
 CC sequences (appearing as AB01288-AB01414) designated as NOVX, a mature
 CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to
 CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative
 CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX
 CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a
 CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds
 CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide), and determining the presence or
 CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of
 CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of
 CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying
 CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent
 CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant
 CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity
 CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a
 CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce

CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides
 CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and
 CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with
 CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,
 CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,
 CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-
 CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic
 CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic
 CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or
 CC enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.
 CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue
 CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific
 CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4032 CCGAGGAGGCGGCCACCGG 4052
 Db 21 CAGGAGGATGATCCACCGAGG 1
 RESULT 1785
 ACDD6477/c
 ID ACD06477 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD06477;
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX RT-PCR probe for human NOV36s set 8.
 DE
 DE Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
 KM congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;
 KM neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;
 KM Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;
 KM cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KM hematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;
 KM reverse transcriptase PCR.
 KM
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO2003023008-A2.
 PN
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX
 PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324930P.
 PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
 PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
 PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
 PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
 PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.

CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse
CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific
CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4032 CCGAGAGAGGCGCCACGAGG 4052

Db 21 CAGAGAGATGACCCACGAGG 1

RESULT 1783
ACD06570/c
ID ACD06570 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACD06570;

XX 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV36h set 4.

XX Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
KW congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;
KW neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;
KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;
KW cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
KW haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;
KW reverse transcriptase PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003023008-A2.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US028596.

XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324869P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.
PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.
PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.
PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.
PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spyrek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RJ,
PI Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG,
PI Paturajan M, Pena CE, Tchervet VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VV,
PI Malyanar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Casman SJ, Rieger DK,

PI Grosse WM, Smithson G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg ME;
PI Larchelle WJ, Shinkets RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
PI Bollog FL, Edinger SR, Miller I, Macdougall JR, Ellerman K,
PI Chapoval A;
XX WPI; 2003-313246/30.

PT New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
PT stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
PT tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
PT hypertension, prostate cancer.

PS Example C; Page 596; 849p; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide comprising one of 127
CC sequences (appearing as ABO1288-ABO1414) designated as NOVX, a mature
CC form of NOVX, an amino acid sequence which is at least 95% identical to
CC NOVX or an amino acid sequence comprising one or more conservative
CC substitutions in NOVX. Also included are nucleic acids encoding NOVX
CC proteins, determining the presence or amount of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a
CC sample (by introducing the sample to an antibody that binds
CC immunospecifically to the polypeptide, and determining the presence or
CC amount of antibody bound to the polypeptide), determining the presence of
CC or predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of
CC expression of NOVX or NOVX DNA in a first mammalian subject, identifying
CC an agent that binds to NOVX, identifying a potential therapeutic agent
CC for treatment of a pathology related to aberrant expression or aberrant
CC physiological interactions of NOVX, screening for a modulator of activity
CC of or of latency or predisposition to a pathology associated with NOVX, a
CC vector comprising NOVX DNA, a cell comprising the vector (used to produce
CC NOVX) and an anti-NOVX antibody. The NOVX nucleic acids and polypeptides
CC are useful as a marker for cell or tissue type, and in diagnosing and
CC treating pathologies, diseases, conditions or disorders associated with
CC NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension,
CC congenital heart defects, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders,
CC neoplasm, graft versus host disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's
CC disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-
CC associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's
CC disease or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, haematopoietic
CC disorders, dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic
CC diseases. These may also be used to screen for molecules which inhibit or
CC enhance NOVX activity or function, and for detecting specific cell types.
CC These may also be used in chromosome mapping, gene therapy, tissue
CC typing, and in forensic biology. The present sequence is a reverse
CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR probe used to assess the tissue specific
CC expression of mRNA encoding a NOVX protein

XX Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4032 CCGAGAGAGGCGCCACGAGG 4052

Db 21 CAGAGAGATGACCCACGAGG 1

RESULT 1784
ACD06633/c
ID ACD06633 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACD06633;

XX 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV36k set 8.

XX Human; ss; PCR; NOVX; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
KW congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;
KW neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;
KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;
KW cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;

CC chimaeric DNA can encode, e.g. a single chain antibody of the light and
CC heavy chains of monoclonal antibody 98.6 (anti-HIV), or a CD4/CD3 fusion
CC protein. The present sequence is PCR primer (can be mutagenic or RT,
CC reverse transcriptase) used to construct the chimaeric DNA molecules of
CC the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
Db 1 CCACCCCTACTCTGCTTCTC 21

RESULT 1780
ABZ59030

ID ABZ59030 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABZ59030;

DT 28-APR-2003 (first entry)

DE P. serotina prunasin hydrolase promoter PH DL1.1 primer.

XX Prunasin hydrolase; transcription; vascular tissue; gene expression;
XX abiotic stress; biotic stress; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Prunus serotina.

XX WO2003006651-A2.

PN 23-JAN-2003.

PD 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022773.

PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305362P.

PR (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.

XX Abdlit SE, Li CP, Niu X;

DR WPI; 2003-221749/21.

XX New nucleic acid molecule for regulating gene expression in plants to
XX exhibit specific phenotypic traits, e.g. increased resistance to drought,
XX temperature, toxins or attacks by pathogens including insects, viruses or
XX bacteria.

PS Example 1; Page 38, 70pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated promoter that is capable of driving
XX transcription in a vascular tissue-preferred manner, and that is natively
XX associated with the DNA coding for Prunus serotina prunasin hydrolase.

CC The vascular tissue preferred promoters are useful in regulating gene
CC expression in plants to exhibit specific phenotypic traits, such as
CC increased resistance to abiotic stress (e.g. drought, temperature,
CC salinity, ozone, and toxins such as pesticides and herbicides), or to
CC biotic stress such as attacks by pathogens including insects, viruses,
CC bacteria, fungi or nematodes. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer specific for the P. serotina prunasin hydrolase variation promoter
XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 4751 ATGGCTAGGCTGAGACGAGG 4771
Db 1 ATGCATGCTGCTGAGAGAGG 21

RESULT 1781
ACD06693/C

ID ACD06693 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACD06693;

DT 06-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR probe for human NOV36m set 7.

XX Human; ss; PCR; NOV3; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension;
XX congenital heart defect; prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder;
XX neoplasm; graft versus host disease; AIDS; bronchial asthma; probe;
XX Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; anorexia;
XX cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder; RT-PCR;
XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
XX haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; gene therapy;
XX reverse transcriptase PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003023008-A2.

PN 20-MAR-2003.

PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028596.

PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318130P.

PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318765P.

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.

PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.

PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.

PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.

PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.

PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.

PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357303P.

PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360973P.

PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366131P.

PR 25-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367753P.

PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0369479P.

PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379532P.

PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381664P.

PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381672P.

PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383651P.

PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384012P.

PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390155P.

PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00390155.

(CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Zhong M, Li L, Gorman L, Spytek KA, Kekuda R, Taupier RA;
XX Anderson DW, Vernet CAM, Catterton E, Miller CE, Shenoy SG,
XX Patrujan UM, Pena CE, Tchernev VT, Padigaru M, Gusev VY;
XX Malyskar UM, Burgess CE, Gerlach VL, Caeman SJ, Rieger DK;
XX Grosse WM, Salthoun G, Peyman JA, Starling G, Rothenberg MB;
XX Larochelle WJ, Shinkels RA, Crabtree J, Rastelli L, Voss EZ;
XX Bolong FL, Edinger SR, Millet I, MacDougall JR, Ellerman K;
XX Chapoval A;

DR WPI; 2003-313246/30.

XX New polypeptides and polynucleotides having properties related to
XX stimulation of biochemical or physiological responses in a cell or
XX tissue, useful for diagnosing or preventing e.g. atherosclerosis,
XX hypertension, prostate cancer.

PS Example C; Page 680; 849pp; English.

PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276449P.
PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277358P.
PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278151P.
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279857P.
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285140P.
PR 30-APR-2001; 2001US-0285141P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291701P.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296560P.
PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304353P.
PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304355P.
PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312889P.
PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311975P.
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312937P.
PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330227P.
PR 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334198P.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Decisiofaro MF, Padigaru M, Miller C, Tchernev V, Zhong H;
PI Zhong M, Anderson D, Ballinger R, Gerlach V, Spytek KA, Rastelli L,
PI Kekuda R, Guo X, Zehrsen B, Andrew D, Mezes P, Patturajan M;
PI Burgess CE, Eisen A, Wolenc A, Baumgartner J, Shinkets RA, Gusev V,
PI Vermet CAM, Taupier RJ, Pena C, Shenoy S, Li L, Casman S, Boldog F,
PI Fernandes E, Smithson G, Malyanker U, Tailon B, Liu X;
XX WPI; 2003-058504/05.
XX
XX New polypeptides, designated as NOXV, useful for diagnosing and treating
PT infections, neurological diseases, cancer, allergy, and bone,
PT immunological, skin, renal, brain, muscle and autoimmune disorders.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 499; 672p; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated polypeptide, designated NOXV
CC (NOXV - 3j), consisting of a mature form of one of 61 sequences, given in
CC the specification, or its variant, where amino acid residue(s) in the
CC variant differ from the mature form, provided that the variant differs in
CC not more than 15 % of the amino acids from the sequence of the mature
CC form. The NOXV polypeptides, nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides, and
CC an antibody to the polypeptides, are useful for treating or preventing a
CC NOXV-associated disorder in humans and for treating a syndrome associated
CC with a human disease (NOXV-associated disorder). NOXV polypeptides and
CC the encoding nucleic acids, are useful for determining the presence of or
CC predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of NOXV
CC polypeptide and polynucleotide, by measuring the level of polypeptide
CC expression or the amount of nucleic acid from a mammal and comparing it
CC with another mammal not having or not predisposed to the disease. NOXV
CC polypeptide is also useful for identifying an agent that binds to NOXV
CC and a cell expressing NOXV is useful for identifying an agent that
CC modulates the expression or activity of NOXV. The antibodies and a
CC polypeptide having 95 % sequence identity to NOXV polypeptide are useful
CC for treating a pathological state in a mammal. The antibodies are also
CC useful for determining the presence or amount of NOXV in a sample. NOXV
CC polypeptides, polynucleotides and antibodies specific for the
CC polypeptides are useful for treating or preventing disorders or syndromes
CC including trauma, viral, bacterial, fungal, protozoal, and parasitic
CC infections. They can also treat disorders such as e.g., Alzheimer's
CC disease or a stroke. The NOXV encoding nucleic acids are useful for
CC expressing the NOXV proteins, to detect NOXV mRNA, or a genetic lesion in
CC a NOXV gene and to modulate NOXV activity. NOXV sequences are also useful
CC for identifying a cell or tissue type in a biological sample, to amplify
CC DNA sequences from very small biological samples such as tissues e.g.,
CC hair or skin or body fluids in forensic biology and as primers and probes
CC for use in identifying and/or cloning NOXV homologues in other cell
CC types. The NOXV proteins are useful as an immunogen to generate
CC antibodies which are useful for diagnostically monitoring protein levels
CC and modulating NOXV activity. Cells comprising NOXV nucleic acids are
CC useful for producing non-human transgenic animals which are useful for
CC studying the function and/or activity of NOXV protein and for identifying
CC and/or evaluating modulators of NOXV protein activity. The NOXV nucleic
CC acids can be used in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence

CC represents a NOXV PCR primer of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3066 CTGCAGACTCTCAGGCGCAG 3086
DB 1 CTGCAGTCATCAGTCGCAAG 21
RESULT 1778
ABT33487
ID ABT33487 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX
XX ABT33487;
AC
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE NOV reverse PCR primer SEQ ID No 403.
XX
XX Hepatocytic; immunosuppressive; cardiac; hypertensive; tranquilizer;
KW vulnery; virucide; antibacterial; protozoacide; fungicide; nootropic;
KW antiparasitic; neuroprotective; cerebroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW anticonvulsant; antidiabetic; analgesic; dermatological; keratolytic;
KW antiseborrheic; antihemetic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; anti-HIV;
KW cytostatic; antiepileptic; antipsoriatic; hypotensive; osteopathic;
KW antitumor; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiallergic; haemostatic;
KW neurolipic; antidepressant; antinfertility; NOXV; human disease;
KW NOXV-associated disorder; trauma; viral, bacterial; fungal; protozoal;
KW parasitic infection; Alzheimer's disease; stroke; forensic biology;
KW immunogen; non-human transgenic animal; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO200281517-A2.
PN
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 22-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002064.
PF
XX
XX 19-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262892P.
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263598P.
PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263799P.
PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264117P.
PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264139P.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263351P.
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272870P.
PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275927P.
PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275990P.
PR 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276449P.
PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277358P.
PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278151P.
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279857P.
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285140P.
PR 30-APR-2001; 2001US-0285141P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291701P.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296560P.
PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304353P.
PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304355P.
PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312889P.
PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311975P.
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312937P.
PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330227P.
PR 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334198P.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX

```
XX DE Oligonucleotide used in affinity chromatography.
XX KM Triple helix; affinity chromatography; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "5'-NH2-(CH2)6-"
XX PN WO200277274-A2.
XX PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-FR001034.
XX PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001FR-00003953.
XX PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285272P.
XX PA (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
XX PI Blanche F, Cameron B,
XX DR WPI; 2003-018943/01.
XX PT Purifying double-stranded DNA, useful e.g. for isolating plasmids or
XX PT therapeutic genes, by triple helix formation with oligonucleotide
XX PT directed to a specific target sequence.
XX PS Example 9; Page 25; 49pp; French.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel double stranded (ds) DNA sequences
XX CC which can interact with a third strand to form a stable triple helix. The
XX CC invention also relates to a method for purifying a ds DNA molecule,
XX CC comprising contact with a third DNA strand that interacts with a target
XX CC sequence (TS) in the ds DNA to form a triple helix. To illustrate the
XX CC invention, an oligonucleotide from human FGF1 gene (AB081003) was used as
XX CC the ds DNA sequence. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in
XX CC affinity chromatography of AB081003
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2800 AGGAAAGAGAAATGAAGAAG 2820
DB 21 AGGAAAGAGAAAGAAAGAAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1776
XX ACA61607/c
XX ID ACA61607 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ACA61607;
XX DT 01-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Fruit size and cell division regulating gene ORFX related primer #3.
XX KM Fruit size; cell division; ORFX; PCR; primer; ss; plant.
XX OS Lycopersicon sp.
XX PN US2003024013-A1.
XX PR 30-JAN-2003.
XX PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-00898659.
XX PF
```

```
XX PR 05-JUL-2000; 2000US-0215824P.
XX PA (TANK/) TANKSLEY S D.
XX PI Tanksley SD;
XX DR WPI; 2003-456318/43.
XX PT New genes, LEORFX and LPORFX, from large and small fruited Lycopersicon,
XX PT useful for increasing or decreasing fruit size, and/or regulating cell
XX PT division in plants.
XX PS Example 3; Page 9; 35pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a
XX CC protein, which regulates fruit size and/or cell division in plants. The
XX CC nucleic acid is useful in reducing or increasing the size of a fruit
XX CC and/or cell division in plants. This sequence represents a primer used to
XX CC analyse the novel Lycopersicon gene ORFX that regulates fruit size and/or
XX CC cell division in plants
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3222 TCCAGCATCAGTAATCATC 3242
DB 21 TCCAGCATCAGTAATCATC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1777
XX ABT33488
XX ID ABT33488 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ABT33488;
XX DT 22-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DE NOV forward PCR primer SEQ ID No 404.
XX KM Hepatotropic; immunosuppressive; cardiant; hypertensive; tranquilizer;
XX KM vulnerary; virucide; antibacterial; protozoacide; fungicide; nootropic;
XX KM antiparasitic; neuroprotective; cerebroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX KM anticonvulsant; antidiabetic; analgesic; dermatological; keratolytic;
XX KM antiepileptic; antineumatic; antiparasitic; hypotensive; osteopathic;
XX KM antitumor; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiallergic; haemostatic;
XX KM neuroleptic; antidepressant; antinfertility; NOVX; human disease;
XX KM NOVX-associated disorder; trauma; viral; bacterial; fungal; protozoal;
XX KM parasitic infection; Alzheimer's disease; stroke; forensic biology;
XX KM immunogen; non-human transgenic animal; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO200281517-A2.
XX PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX PF 22-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002064.
XX PR 19-JAN-2001; 2001US-0262892P.
XX PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263598P.
XX PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263799P.
XX PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264117P.
XX PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264139P.
XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264478P.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263351P.
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272870P.
XX PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275927P.
XX PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275990P.
```

CC in the examples of the present invention
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3963 CACCTCCAGACCTCCAGAGGC 3983
DB 1 CACCGCAGCTCTCCAGAGC 21

RESULT 1773
ACF64044
ID ACF64044 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ACF64044;
XX
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE ESRI reverse PCR primer #20.
XX
XX
KW Human; detection; computer-readable storage medium; polymorphic site;
KW signal carrying data; data processing system; multiple sclerosis;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN WO2003014319-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PT 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025268.
XX
PR 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310741P.
XX
PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324790P.
XX
XX
PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI INC.
XX
XX
PI Jones HB, Xu H, White R, Rienhoff HY, Jin W, Natsoulis G;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268196/26.
XX
XX
PT New polynucleotide, useful for detecting loci associated with multiple
XX
XX
PS sclerosis.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 93pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated polynucleotide (PN)
CC comprising: (a) a sequence comprising at least 15 contiguous nucleotides
CC of a sequence comprising variant sequences (A) from Table 4 given in the
CC specification; or (b) a sequence that is complementary to (A). Also
CC described: (1) an array of (PN)s comprising two or more of the isolated
CC (PN)s; (2) detecting a (PN) in an individual; (3) a computer-readable
CC storage medium, where each record has a field identifying a base
CC occupying a (PN) site and a location of the polymorphic site; and (4) a
CC signal carrying data for access by an application program having executed
CC on a data processing system. The (PN) can be used for detecting loci
CC associated with multiple sclerosis. ACP64025 to ACP64424 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4777 CCGGCTTCAGTCTTTGG 4797
DB 1 CCCGATTCAGTCTTTGG 21

RESULT 1774
ACC42239/C
ID ACC42239 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC ACC42239;
XX
XX
DT 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human 26S proteasome-associated padf homologue PCR primer SEQ:80.
XX
XX
KW Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;
KW signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;
KW chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
PN WO2003016327-A1.
XX
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX
PF 14-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025772.
XX
XX
PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312220P.
XX
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324895P.
XX
XX
PA (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
XX
PI Sealfon S, Wurmbach E, Yuen T;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268296/26.
XX
XX
PT New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
XX
XX
PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known
XX
XX
XX location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a
CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic
CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling
CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction
CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for
CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal
CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to
CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
XX
XX
XX exemplification of the present invention

QY 2820 GGAAGTGAAGGAGTGTG 2840
DB 21 GGAAGTGAAGTGTGTG 1

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1775
ABQ81028/C
ID ABQ81028 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABQ81028;
XX
XX
DT 10-JAN-2003 (first entry)

PT oligonucleotide and enzymatic restriction.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 111; 190bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of cleaving single-stranded (ss)
CC nucleic acid (I) at a selected location, using an oligonucleotide (ON)
CC that is complementary to (I) in the target region and a restriction
CC endonuclease (RE). The ON forms, with its complement in (I), an RE
CC recognition site that ensures cleavage only at the selected location.
CC Contact between (I) and ON, and treatment with RE, are done at a
CC temperature at which (I) is maintained in substantially ss form and
CC (ii) RE is active. ON is (i) single stranded, and includes a sequence
CC that forms, with its complement in (I), the RE site or (ii) has a double-
CC stranded (ds) region that includes a recognition site for a type IIS RE
CC that cleaves at a remote site formed by complementation of (I) and the ss
CC region of ON. The method is used to construct libraries of genetic
CC packages (phages) that display diverse families of (poly)peptides and
CC proteins (A), especially human Fab or other antibody fragments. The
CC libraries are screened to identify (A) for possible therapeutic use. The
CC method is not biased to DNAs containing native sequences complementary to
CC amplification primers and allows any sequences that may be deleterious to
CC expression to be removed before cloning and display. DNAs are cut only at
CC a single (constant) site, without the need to build an RE site into the
CC primers used for reverse transcription or amplification, and any natural
CC or synthetic site can be used for cleavage. The use of a partially ds ON
CC allows cleavage at sites where no restriction sites occur naturally or
CC can be created. Both methods allow use of 5' and 3' primers for maximum
CC diversity. This sequence represents a sequence used in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1036 TTCGAGAGACGATCTTAAG 1056
DB 1 TTGCAGATGACAGCTTAAG 21
RESULT 1771
ABT21549
ID ABT21549 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABT21549;
XX
DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Multiplex group PCR primer #296.
XX
KM Racing potential; horse; grandpaternal DNA; over-represented; breeding;
KM grandmother; performance; progeny horse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200292851-A2.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-GB002273.
XX
PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011886.
XX
PA (ANIM-) ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST.
XX (BRHO-) BRITISH HORSEBREEDING BOARD.
XX
PI Bluns MM, Swinburne JB;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-129314/12.
XX
PT Determining the racing potential of a horse comprises measuring whether
PT grandpaternal or grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother DNA is
PT over-represented in the genome of the horse.

XX
PS Example 2; Page 25; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for determining racing potential
CC of a horse. The method comprises measuring whether grandpaternal DNA is
CC over-represented in the genome of the horse; or in the case where one of
CC the grandmothers was selected for breeding on the basis of racing
CC performance, whether grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother is
CC over-represented in the genome of the horse which indicates that the
CC horse has good racing potential. The method of the invention is useful
CC for determining the racing potential of a horse or for obtaining a
CC progeny horse with good racing potential. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the detection method of over-
CC representation of DNA from male grandparents of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4440 GGCCACATGGATGGAACATC 4460
DB 1 GGCCACAGGAATGAACACAC 21
RESULT 1772
ABX95301
ID ABX95301 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABX95301;
XX
DT 18-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ABCA7 associated RT-PCR primer #4.
XX
KM Human; ATP-binding cassette transporter protein A7; ABC transporter;
KM ABCA7; autoimmune disease; Sjogren's syndrome; inflammation;
KM abnormal lipid metabolism; arteriosclerosis; ABCA-SSN inhibitor;
KM immunomodulator; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory;
KM antiarteriosclerotic; reverse transcriptase-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003010315-A1.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 24-JUL-2002; 2002WO-JP007487.
XX
PR 25-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00224176.
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00372530.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
PA (KAZU-) KAZUSA DNA RES INST FOUND.
XX
PI Ueda K, Nakagawa S, Nagase T;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-239444/23.
XX
PT Novel ABC transporter protein, ABCA7 splicing variant, participating in
PT the immune system, applicable in diagnosis of and screening drugs for
PT e.g. autoimmune diseases, Sjogren's syndrome and inflammations.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 164; 183pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of human ATP-binding
CC cassette (ABC) transporter protein A7 (ABCA7) splice variants, and the
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The protein is applicable in the
CC diagnosis and screening of drugs for autoimmune diseases, Sjogren's
CC syndrome, inflammations, abnormal lipid metabolism and arteriosclerosis.
CC It may also be used in a method for screening ABCA-SSN inhibitors. The
CC present sequence represents a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used

AC ABS67554;
 XX
 DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PCR primer, #1, used to amplify BSMV gamma42 cDNA.
 DE
 XX
 XX PCR; primer, BSMV; ss; cytoplasmic inhibition; gammab; RNA beta; betab;
 KM gene expression; monocot plant; plant viral vector; BMV;
 KM autopolyleptic peptide; coat protein; phenotype; biochemical change;
 KM plant virus; fusion protein; gene silencing; RNA gamma; gamma42; PDS;
 KM photoene deacetylase; GFP; green fluorescent protein; linker.
 XX
 XX Barley stripe mosaic virus.
 OS
 XX WO200259336-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 01-AUG-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003916.
 PF
 XX 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771009.
 PR
 XX
 XX (LARG-) LARGE SCALE BIOLOGY CORP.
 PA
 XX Holzbberg SP, Pogue GP;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-599800/64.
 DR
 XX
 XX New isolated polynucleotide encoding a promoter operatively linked to a
 PT transcriptional unit, useful for expressing foreign peptides and/or
 PT regulating gene expression in a plant host.
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 49; 122pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention discloses a method for cytoplasmic inhibition of gene
 CC expression in a monocot plant by using a plant viral vector comprising a
 CC polynucleotide encoding a promoter operatively linked to a
 CC transcripional unit. The transcripional unit encodes a fusion protein
 CC that comprises a viral protein, a protein of interest and an
 CC autopolyleptic peptide fused between them or a viral protein, a stop
 CC codon and a targeting nucleotide sequence homologous to a gene of
 CC interest or its fragment, where the viral protein is 5' of the stop codon
 CC which is, in turn, 5' of the targeting sequence. The fusion protein can
 CC be a coat protein that is native to the viral genome and is deleted or
 CC mutated. Also disclosed are methods of expressing the mutated protein of
 CC interest at increased or decreased levels by introducing the viral genome
 CC into the monocot plant host and for causing a phenotypic or biochemical
 CC change in a plant host comprising constructing and introducing into a
 CC plant host a recombinant plant virus and then growing the plant host. The
 CC compositions and methods of the present invention are useful for
 CC expressing a fusion protein, a foreign protein or to silence a gene
 CC interest in a host. They can also be used to screen a cDNA or genomic
 CC library in order to correlate a nucleotide sequence with a phenotypic or
 CC biochemical change. The sequences presented in ABS67554-ABS67616 are the
 CC PCR primers which were used in the construction of the monocot viral
 CC vectors disclosed within the specification
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2805 GGAGAAATGACGAGGACG 2825
 DB 21 GGAGAAATTCACGAGGACT 1

RESULT 1767
 ABL56936
 ID ABL56936 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL56936;

XX
 DT 04-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rabies surface glycoprotein 1 expression cassette PCR primer 1.
 XX
 XX Expression cassette; polypeptide IX; PIX; human adenovirus; rabies;
 KM adenoviral expression vector; adenovirus; glycoprotein; gpi; PCR; primer;
 KM ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200222800-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP010654.
 PF
 XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000DE-01045687.
 PR
 XX
 XX (MICR-) MICROMUN PRIVATES INST MIKROBIOLOGISCHE.
 PA
 XX Doeher L, Becher D, Salim S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-362344/39.
 DR
 XX
 XX Expression cassette containing adenoviral PIX regulatory sequences,
 PT useful for preparing new adenoviral vector for large scale protein
 PT expression.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 4; Page 20; 54pp; German.
 PS
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an expression cassette (EC1), comprising the
 CC regulatory elements (i) of the polypeptide IX (PIX) gene of human
 CC adenovirus of group C and a foreign DNA coding sequence (ii). EC1 is used
 CC to prepare adenoviral expression vectors for protein production. EC1
 CC produce expression systems with high expression rates (associated with
 CC use of (i)) and allow simple production of genetically modified
 CC adenovirus without requiring ligation. The present sequence is that of a
 CC PCR primer used to generate a rabies surface glycoprotein 1 expression
 CC cassette used to exemplify the invention
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 389 GCAGCAGCCGAGCCACCAAG 409
 DB 1 GCAGCAGCCGCCGCCGCCAAG 21

RESULT 1768
 ABQ79112
 ID ABQ79112 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ79112;

DT 22-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse Fmn-2 PCR primer 1.
 XX

KM Mouse; formin-2; recurrent pregnancy loss; formin-2; Fmn-2; RFL;
 KM spontaneous abortion; miscarriage; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Mus sp.
 XX
 XX US2002098489-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-2002.
 PD
 XX 12-APR-2001; 2001US-00835232.
 PF
 XX

XX MO200246362-A2.
 XX 13-JUN-2002.
 XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US045826.
 XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251420P.
 XX (GENE-) GENE LOGIC INC.
 XX (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
 XX Munger WE, Kulkarni P, Getzenberg RH;
 XX WPI; 2002-566616/60.
 XX
 XX Novel isolated polypeptide or protein encoded by a benign prostatic
 XX hyperplasia gene, useful for diagnosing a disease state such as benign
 XX prostatic hyperplasia in a subject.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 5; 56pp; English.
 XX
 XX PCR primers AB159343-44 were used to amplify cDNA encoding an AA233368
 XX protein. This protein is encoded by a benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)
 XX gene. The BPH gene is differentially expressed in BPH tissue compared to
 XX normal prostate tissue. cDNA sequences corresponding to the first and
 XX second ORFs were obtained by the oligo-pulling method. BPH nucleic acids
 XX and polypeptides may be used as diagnostic agents to detect BPH in a
 XX sample or monitor the progression of BPH in a patient. BPH proteins may
 XX serve as a target for modulating agents
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1195 CATCCCTGGAGTCTCGGAGA 1215
 XX 1 CAGACCTGGAGTCTCGGAGA 21
 XX
 XX RESULT 1765
 XX ABS97582 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX ABS97582;
 XX
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human epoxide hydrolase 2 polymorphic sequence #73.
 XX
 XX Human; de; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTP;
 XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 XX cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 XX epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 XX HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfortransferase thiolabile; STM;
 XX UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; UPA;
 XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 XX multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 XX single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX OS
 XX ID
 XX MO200257410-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2002.
 XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX (DNMS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 XX Guida M, Hall J;
 XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 XX e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 XX disorder-related traits.
 XX
 XX Example 10; Page 119; 714pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
 XX cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
 XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 XX (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 XX protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 XX transferase (HNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 XX sulfortransferase thiolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 XX transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1
 XX (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 XX (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 XX receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 XX The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 XX genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 XX are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 XX identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 XX traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 XX expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 XX and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 XX polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP45002E1,
 XX ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 XX MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 XX metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
 XX AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 XX susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 XX used to screen for altered cardiovascular function. In COX2 for altered
 XX susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 XX nervous system function. In FLAP and HNMT for altered prostate,
 XX immunological or haematological function. In KLK2 for altered serine
 XX protease activity in the prostate, in LTP for altered immunological or
 XX haematological function. In CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 XX peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 XX polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 3793 GGGCGCGCGCGGAGGAGAGA 3813
 XX 1 GGGTGCGCTGCGGAGGAGAGA 21
 XX
 XX RESULT 1766
 XX ABS67554/c
 XX ID
 XX ABS67554 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX

RESULT 1762
AAD30433
ID AAD30433 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAD30433;
AC
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human androgen receptor (AR) gene exon 1 amplifying primer #2.
XX
XX
XX Human; A1B1; amplified in breast cancer 1; androgen receptor; AR;
KM prostate cancer; exon 1; PCR primer; 58.
XX
XX Homo sapiens;
OS
XX WO200210452-A2.
PN
XX 07-FEB-2002.
PD
XX
XX 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023834.
PF
XX
XX 27-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221074P.
PR
XX
XX (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.
PA
XX
XX Chang C;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-206195/26.
DR
XX
XX Assessing the risk of acquiring or developing prostate cancer in a human
PT subject, comprises determining the length of the contiguous CAG, CAA
PT and/or GGN repeats in the A1B1 gene and/or androgen receptor gene of the
PT subject.
XX
XX
XX Claim 19; Page 41; 86pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a method for assessing the risk of prostate
XX cancer in a human subject. The method involves determining the length of
CC the contiguous CAG or CAA repeats in both A1B1 (amplified in Breast
CC cancer 1) gene alleles or contiguous CAG, CAA or GGN repeats in the
CC androgen receptor gene of the subject. The method is useful for assessing
CC a subject's risk for acquiring or developing prostate cancer. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human androgen receptor (AR)
CC gene exon 1 and is used in the molecular analysis and assessment of the
CC CAG repeat of AR gene
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3982 GCCGCCACTACCGGACACAA 4002
Db 1 GCAGCGACTACCGCATCATCA 21
RESULT 1763
ABN88549/C
ID ABN88549 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABN88549;
AC
XX
XX 19-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX E2F binding/inhibiting RNA aptamer related sequence SEQ ID NO:62.
XX
XX RNA aptamer; identification; coagulation factor; angiopoietin; thrombin;
XX E2F family; caridant; cytostatic; cardiovascular disease; anticoagulant;
KM cell proliferation; intimal hyperplasia; angiogenesis;
KM bypass graft surgery; 58.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200226932-A2.
PN
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
PD
XX
XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030004.
PF
XX
XX 26-SEP-2000; 2000US-0235654P.
PR
XX
XX (UYDU-) UNIV DUKE.
PA
XX
XX Sullenger BA, Rusconi CP;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479560/51.
DR
XX
XX Novel RNA aptamers that selectively bind coagulation pathway factors, E2F
PT family members, Ang1 or Ang2, useful for modulating coagulation pathway
PT factor activity, E2F activity and Ang1 or Ang2 activity in a mammal.
XX
XX
PS Claim 31; Fig 17; 216pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes RNA aptamers (I, II, III) that selectively
CC bind: (a) a coagulation pathway factor; (b) an E2F family member; or (c)
CC angiopoietin-1 (Ang1) or Ang2, respectively, where (I), (II), (III) have
CC a dissociation constant for the coagulation pathway factor, an E2F family
CC member, or Ang1 or Ang2 of about 20 nM or less. (I), (II) and (III) have
CC cardiant and cytostatic activities. (I) are useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of a coagulation pathway factor which involves
CC administering (I) to a warm-blooded vertebrate (e.g., a mammal) such that
CC the biological activity of the coagulation pathway factor in the warm-
CC blooded vertebrate is modulated. (I) are also useful for treating
CC cardiovascular diseases in the mammal. (II) are useful for modulating
CC activity in a warm-blooded vertebrate. (III) are useful for modulating
CC Ang1 or Ang2 activity in a warm-blooded vertebrate. (I) are potent
CC anticoagulants and significantly delay the clotting time of normal human
CC plasma or the activation of platelets in response to thrombin. (II) are
CC useful for inhibiting cell proliferation in a number of conditions e.g.,
CC intimal hyperplasia following bypass graft surgery. (III) are useful for
CC modulating angiogenesis. The RNA aptamers are also useful as diagnostic,
CC research and therapeutic context. The aptamers are useful as diagnostic
CC reagents to detect the presence or absence of target substances to which
CC they specifically bind, and for identifying substances to which they
CC specifically bind, for isolating and purifying substances to which they
CC bind, and as a separation reagent for retrieving the targets to which
CC they specifically bind. ABN88498 to ABN88713 and ABN81231 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
Db 21 CCTCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCC 1
RESULT 1764
ABL59344
ID ABL59344 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABL59344;
AC
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer for cDNA encoding a human AA233368 protein.
XX
XX Human; AA233368; benign prostatic hyperplasia gene; BPH gene; PCR;
KM primer; 58.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
CC involve angioneuromas like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX

Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2365 AGCTGCTCAGAGAGAGG 2385
DB 1 AGATCCAGACAGAGAGAGG 21

RESULT 1760

AB67977
ID AB67977 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AB67977;

DT 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE PAF-AH DNA related oligonucleotide #15.

XX Yeast; platelet activating factor acetylhydrolase; PAF-AH; ss;
XX diabetes mellitus; antidiabetic.

OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX US2002102231-A1.

XX 01-AUG-2002.

XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-00774414.

XX 07-MAY-1999; 99US-00306970.

XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

XX Dietrich GN, Peterman GM, Yu AS;

XX WPI; 2002-673986/72.

PT Preventing diabetes mellitus comprises administering a platelet
PT activating factor acetylhydrolase product to a subject at risk of
PT developing the disease.

XX Disclosure; Page 13; 22pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method for preventing diabetes mellitus
CC comprising administering a platelet activating factor acetylhydrolase
CC (PAF-AH) product to a subject at risk of developing diabetes mellitus.
CC The method is also used to slow the progression of diabetes mellitus in a
CC patient suffering from the disease. This sequence represents a
CC Saccharomyces cerevisiae PAF-AH DNA related oligonucleotide
XX

Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4414 ATATATATATATATATATA 4434
DB 1 ATATATATATATATATATA 21

RESULT 1761

ABV72653/C
ID ABV72653 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABV72653;

DT 28-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE Human histone deacetylase reverse PCR primer.

XX Human; histone acetyltransferase; cytosolic; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200270675-A2.

XX 12-SEP-2002.

XX 04-FEB-2002; 2002WO-EP001103.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0265891P.

XX 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-0331473P.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0334928P.

XX (PARB) BAYER AG.

XX Koehler RH;

XX WPI; 2002-713447/77.

PT New isolated polynucleotide encoding a histone acetyltransferase
PT polypeptide, useful for preventing, ameliorating and/or treating diseases
PT associated with histone acetyltransferase over expression such as cancer.
XX Example 9; Page 75; 145pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide encoding a human histone
CC acetyltransferase (HA) polypeptide. The protein of the invention has
CC cytosolic activity. The human HA can be used to identify test compounds
CC which may act as activators or inhibitors at the enzyme's active site, in
CC raising specific antibodies which can block the enzyme and effectively
CC reduce its activity, to treat disorders such as cancer, and to screen for
CC human HA activators and inhibitors. HA may also be used in diagnostic
CC assays for detecting diseases and abnormalities or susceptibility to
CC diseases and abnormalities related to the presence of mutations in the
CC nucleic acid sequences which encode the enzyme. The expression vector or
CC the reagent is useful in the preparation of a medicament for modulating
CC the activity of an HA in a disease, such as cancer. The sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the invention to amplify human histone
CC deacetylase

Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1180 TCATCCGAGCCTCCCATCC 1200
DB 21 TCATCAGTACCTCGCATCC 1

XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200261131-A2.
 XX 08-AUG-2002.
 PD 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/L) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH,
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 804; 977pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection. Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polymorphisms are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 1; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY : 2365 AGCTGCTCAGACGAGGCG 2385
 Db 1 AGATCCAGACGAGGCG 21
 RESULT 1759
 ABS60541
 ID ABS60541 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS60541;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #290.
 XX
 KW Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
 KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200261131-A2.
 XX 08-AUG-2002.
 PD 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 PF 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/L) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH,
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 803; 977pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a

CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angioedema, like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachoma, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2365 AGCTGCTCACAGAGAGAGG 2385
 DB 1 AGATCCAGACAGAGAGAGG 21

RESULT 1757
 ABS60546
 ID ABS60546 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ABS60546;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #295.
 XX
 AMINOPEPTIDASE P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
 KM LUTK1; bradykinin receptor B1; TACR1; CI esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
 KM polycystic kidney disease; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200261131-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 XX
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonde M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2002-619265/66.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and

PT autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 803; 977pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC bradykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), CI esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (LUTK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressin inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angioedema, like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachoma, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2365 AGCTGCTCACAGAGAGAGG 2385
 DB 1 AGATCCAGACAGAGAGAGG 21

RESULT 1758
 ABS60547
 ID ABS60547 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ABS60547;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #296.
 XX
 AMINOPEPTIDASE P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
 KM LUTK1; bradykinin receptor B1; TACR1; CI esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
 KM polycystic kidney disease; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;

KW cytokine release; immune system cell; primer; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS
 XX FR2815641-A1.
 XX
 XX 26-APR-2002.
 XX
 XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000FR-00013650.
 PF
 XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000FR-00013650.
 PR
 XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000FR-00013650.
 PT
 XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
 PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 XX
 XX Thibblemont N, Mempel M, Gachelin G, Kourilsky P, Ronet C;
 DR WPI; 2002-437817/47.
 PT Screening compounds for treatment or prevention of atherosclerosis, from
 PT their effect on specific T cells in atherosclerotic lesions or mimics.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 7; 17pp; French.
 XX
 XX The specification describes a method of screening for compounds, which
 CC are useful for prevention and/or treatment of atherosclerosis in humans.
 CC The method comprises the comparative detection of T cells carrying the
 CC invariant chain Valpha14-Valpha281 in atherosclerotic lesions (or their
 CC mimics), in absence and presence of test compounds. The compounds
 CC modulate the activity (especially cytokine release) and migration of T
 CC cells. The migration of T cells into lesions is a good marker for
 CC infiltration of other immune system cells. The compounds are used for
 CC treatment and/or prevention of arteriosclerosis, particularly in
 CC combination with hypcholesterolemic agents. The present sequence
 CC represents a primer which is specific for Valpha14
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4465 TGTGCAAGTGTGTCTAAG 4485
 DB 21 TGTGCAAGTGTGTCTAAG 1
 RESULT 1754
 ABQ78254
 ID ABQ78254 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ78254;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer used to amplify cDNA encoding VL region of mAb 98.6 light chain.
 XX
 KW Chimeric protein; major histocompatibility complex; non-MHC; MHC;
 KW intracellular messenger system; membrane bound protein; CD4; CD8;
 KW immunoglobulin; CD3 zeta chain; CD3 gamma chain; CD3 delta chain;
 KW CD3 epsilon chain; CD3 zeta; cytotoxicity; signal transduction;
 KW gene therapy; mAb 98.6; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US6407221-B1.
 PN
 XX 18-JUN-2002.
 PD
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00475442.
 PF
 XX 14-DEC-1990; 90US-00627643.
 PR 12-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009431.

PR 09-DEC-1992; 92US-00988194.
 XX
 XX (CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 XX Capon DJ, Weiss A, Irving BA, Roberts MR, Zeebo K;
 XX WPI; 2002-616507/66.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel chimeric protein useful for signal transduction, has a non-major
 PT histocompatibility complex restricted extracellular binding domain,
 PT transmembrane domain, and cytoplasmic signal-transducing domain.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Fig 10; 45pp; English.
 PS
 XX The specification describes a chimeric protein which has, in N- to C-
 CC terminal direction, a non-major histocompatibility complex (MHC)
 CC restricted extracellular binding domain, transmembrane domain, and
 CC cytoplasmic signal-transducing domain of protein that activates
 CC intracellular messenger system. The chimeric protein is expressed as
 CC membrane bound protein in the host cell which initiates signalling, when
 CC the extracellular domain binds a ligand. The transmembrane domain is
 CC obtained from a protein selected from CD4, CD8, immunoglobulin, CD3 zeta
 CC chain, CD3 gamma chain, CD3 delta chain, and the CD3 epsilon chain. The
 CC cytoplasmic signal-transducing domain is obtained from CD3 zeta. The
 CC extracellular domain and the cytoplasmic domain are not naturally joined
 CC together (or vice versa), and when the extracellular domain binds the
 CC ligand, the chimeric DNA is expressed as a membrane bound protein in a
 CC host cell under conditions suitable for expression, which initiates
 CC signalling in the host cell. The chimeric protein induces cytotoxicity.
 CC It is useful for signal transduction, and for the investigation of
 CC particular pathways controlled by signal transduction. The chimeric
 CC protein is also useful for gene therapy. The present sequence represents
 CC a PCR primer, used to produce vectors which are used in the production of
 CC single chain antibody-zeta chimeric receptors
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
 DB 1 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 21
 RESULT 1755
 ABS60278/C
 ID ABS60278 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS60278;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #172.
 XX
 KW Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
 KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; CI esterase inhibitor; CINH; kallikrein 1;
 KW ILK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodaema;
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200261131-A2.
 PN


```
ID AAS20479 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAS20479;
XX
DT 20-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX (CTT) 7 Triple helix-forming oligonucleotide.
XX
XX ss; DNA purification; triple helix; plasmid purification; (CTT) 7.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX repeat_region 1..21
XX /*tag= a
XX /*rpt_type= TANDEM
XX repeat_unit 1..3
XX /*tag= b
XX /*note= "CTT repeat type"
XX
XX MO200192511-A2.
XX
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017122.
XX
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00580923.
XX
XX PA (AVERT ) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
XX
XX PI Crouzet J, Scherman D, Wile P, Blanche F, Cameron B;
XX WPI; 2002-097772/13.
XX
XX PT Purifying double-stranded (ds) DNA from a solution containing dsDNA and
XX other components, comprises passing the solution through a support
XX comprising a covalently coupled oligonucleotide able to form a triple
XX helix with the dsDNA.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 4; 40pp; English.
XX
XX CC This invention comprises a method of purifying double-stranded DNA from a
XX solution containing the double-stranded DNA mixed with other components,
XX comprising passing the solution through a support comprising a covalently
XX coupled oligonucleotide capable of forming a triple helix with the double
XX -stranded DNA by hybridisation with a specific sequence present in the
XX double-stranded DNA. The method is useful for purifying double-stranded
XX DNA contained in a solution and mixed with other components. The new
XX method is a simple, rapid and effective method for DNA purification, and
XX makes it possible to obtain especially high purities with high yields.
XX The method enables DNA to be purified from complex mixtures comprising
XX other nucleic acids, proteins, endotoxins, nucleases and the like. The
XX supports may be readily recycled, and the DNAs obtained display improved
XX properties to pharmaceutical safety. Further, the method entails only one
XX step contrary to prior art. The present sequence represents the (CTT) 7
XX oligonucleotide sequence which is capable of forming a triple helix with
XX an oligonucleotide containing the complementary units GAA. This sequence
XX can be used in the DNA purification method of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2800 AGGAGGAGGAATGAGAG 2820
XX | ||| ||| ||| |||
XX 21 AGGAGGAGGAAGAGGAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1752
XX AAS17789
XX ID AAS17789 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
```

```
XX
XX AC AAS17789;
XX
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mAb98.6 light chain variable region PCR primer #2.
XX
XX KW Human; mAb98.6 light chain; ss; PCR primer; virucidal; cytostatic;
XX anti-HIV; human immunodeficiency virus infection; viral disease;
XX malignant disease; T cell; single chain antibody; cytomegalovirus;
XX hepatitis C; hepatitis B; mycobacterium avium.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US6319494-B1.
XX
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00479737.
XX
XX PR 14-DEC-1990; 90US-00627643.
XX 12-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009431.
XX 09-DEC-1992; 92US-00988194.
XX 05-MAY-1994; 94US-00238405.
XX
XX PA (CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.
XX
XX PI Capon DJ, Weiss A, Irving BA, Roberts MR, Zeebo K;
XX WPI; 2002-074399/10.
XX
XX PT Treating viral infections, e.g. HIV, and malignancies using T cells that
XX express proteins which bind virus/tumor antigens and kill cells
XX presenting the antigens, via the activity of a cytoplasmic signal
XX transducing domain.
XX
XX PS Example 3; Fig 10; 38pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to treating viral or malignant diseases using
XX modified T cells that express proteins comprising (in an N-terminal to C-
XX terminal direction) single chain antibody binding domains (that bind to
XX viral or tumour antigens), transmembrane domains and cytoplasmic signal
XX transducing domains. When the single chain antibody domain binds to the
XX viral or tumour antigen on the cell, the modified T cells kill cells
XX expressing the antigens. The modified T cells are used for treating
XX malignant diseases and viral infection especially by human
XX immunodeficiency virus (HIV), cytomegalovirus, hepatitis C, hepatitis B,
XX and mycobacterium avium. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
XX amplify a nucleic acid encoding antibody mAb 98.6 light chain variable
XX region for inclusion in a chimaeric antibody molecule of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTTC 284
XX || ||| ||| ||| |||
XX 1 CCACCCCTACTCTGCTCTC 21
XX
XX RESULT 1753
XX ABL56787/C
XX ID ABL56787 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ABL56787;
XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer which is specific for Valpha14.
XX
XX KW Atherosclerosis; T cell; Valpha14; Valpha281; atherosclerotic lesion;
XX
```

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4009 TCCCGCATCAGCGCAGCACC 4029
DB 1 TCCCGGAACACGCGCCAGCTCC 21

RESULT 1749

ABK70359
ID ABK70359 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABK70359;

DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Synthetic antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) #47.

XX Hormone-regulated cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; IGFBP-2;
XX Insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2; hormone-regulated tumour;
XX breast cancer; prostate cancer; IGF-1-sensitive cancer; apoptosis;
XX hormone-responsive cancer; hormonal withdrawal; oligodeoxynucleotide;
XX ODN; endocrine tumour therapy; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200222642-A1.

XX 21-MAR-2002.

XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US0287748.

XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.

XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;

XX WPI; 2002-339861/37.

XX Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of
PT prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like
PT growth factor binding protein-2.

XX Claim 3; Page 13; 36pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a new composition for treating hormone-
CC regulated cancer. The composition comprises an antisense oligonucleotide
CC that inhibits expression of IGFBP-2 (Insulin-like growth factor binding
CC protein-2). The molecules of the invention are used to delay progression
CC of hormone-regulated tumours, particularly of breast or prostate, to the
CC hormone-independent state, to delay metastatic progression to the bone of
CC IGF-1-sensitive cancers and to treat hormone-responsive cancers by
CC inducing apoptosis, after hormonal withdrawal. The present nucleic acid
CC sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70313-ABK70375) of antisense
CC IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) that were used in the invention for
CC prostate and other endocrine tumour therapy

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4009 TCCCGCATCAGCGCAGCACC 4029
DB 1 TCCCGGAACACGCGCCAGCTCC 21

RESULT 1750

AAS21108
ID AAS21108 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAS21108;

XX 20-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX (GAA) 7 hybridisation sequence.

XX ss; DNA purification; triple helix; plasmid purification;
XX hybridisation sequence; pXL2727-2.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX repeat_region 1..21

XX /tag= a

XX /rpt_type= TANDEM

XX repeat_unit 1..3

XX /tag= b

XX /note= "GAA repeat type"

XX WO200192511-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017122.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00580923.

XX (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.

XX Crouzet J, Scherman D, Wils P, Blanche F, Cameron B;

XX WPI; 2002-09772/13.

XX Purifying double-stranded (ds) DNA from a solution containing dsDNA and
PT other components, comprises passing the solution through a support
PT comprising a covalently coupled oligonucleotide able to form a triple
PT helix with the dsDNA.

XX Example 8.2; Page 22; 40pp; English.

XX This invention comprises a method of purifying double-stranded DNA from a
CC solution containing the double-stranded DNA mixed with other components,
CC comprising passing the solution through a support comprising a covalently
CC coupled oligonucleotide capable of forming a triple helix with the double
CC -stranded DNA by hybridisation with a specific sequence present in the
CC double-stranded DNA. The method is useful for purifying double-stranded
CC DNA contained in a solution and mixed with other components. The new
CC method is a simple, rapid and effective method for DNA purification, and
CC makes it possible to obtain especially high purities with high yields.
CC The method enables DNA to be purified from complex mixtures comprising
CC other nucleic acids, proteins, endotoxins, nucleases and the like. The
CC supports may be readily recycled, and the DNAs obtained display improved
CC properties to pharmaceutical safety. Further, the method entails only one
CC step contrary to prior art. The present sequence represents a DNA
CC hybridisation sequence used to prepare a DNA purification column to
CC purify the plasmid pXL2727-2 using the method of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2802 GAAGGAAATGATGAAGAAGA 2822
DB 1 GAAGGAAGAAGAAGAAGAAGA 21

RESULT 1751
AAS20479/c

CC subject a sample nucleic acid containing a portion of at least 15
 CC consecutive nucleotides of the segment of the COL1A1 gene extending in
 CC the 5' to 3' direction from 78 nucleotides of intron 27 located adjacent
 CC exon 28 through the 3' end of intron 51, where the portion contains an
 CC intronic nucleotide and a first and second site, determining the sequence
 CC of the portion and comparing the sequence of the portion with the
 CC corresponding consensus sequence of the COL1A1 gene where a difference
 CC between the sequence of the portion and the consensus sequence indicates
 CC the presence of the collagen alteration in the subject. The method is
 CC used for detecting abnormalities in a COL1 or COL2 gene is useful for
 CC determining whether a subject is afflicted with pathological conditions
 CC associated with an altered collagen gene such as osteoporosis, multiple
 CC epiphyseal dysplasia, osteogenesis imperfecta, shortness of stature and
 CC low bone density. Identification of an abnormality in a collagen gene is
 CC also useful for designing a therapeutic nucleotide or gene therapy agent
 CC which can be administered to the subject to correct or alleviate the
 CC abnormality. The method is useful for detecting mutations in both the
 CC coding and non-coding sequences of any of the COL1 or COL2 genes.
 CC Therefore the method can be used to detect collagen gene alterations
 CC which affect either the primary sequence of a collagen protein chain,
 CC the splicing of the mRNA encoding such chains or regulation of expression of
 CC the genes encoding such chains. The present sequence is a PCR primer
 CC which amplifies a nucleic acid from a collagen gene of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3868 GGGCCATCAGAGCTTCCAGAT 3888
 DB 1 GGGCCATCAGAGCAACCAAT 21

RESULT 1747

ABK70340
 ID ABK70340 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABK70340;

DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Synthetic antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) #28.

XX Hormone-regulated cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; IGFBP-2;

XX insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2; hormone-regulated tumour;

XX breast cancer; prostate cancer; IGF-1-sensitive cancer; apoptosis;

XX hormone-responsive cancer; hormonal withdrawal; oligodeoxynucleotide;

XX ODN; endocrine tumour therapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200222642-A1.

XX 21-MAR-2002.

XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028748.

XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.

XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;

XX WPI, 2002-339861/37.

XX Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of
 PT prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like
 PT growth factor binding protein-2.
 XX Claim 3; Page 12; 36pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new composition for treating hormone-
 CC regulated cancer. The composition comprises an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC that inhibits expression of IGFBP-2 (insulin-like growth factor binding
 CC protein-2). The molecules of the invention are used to delay progression
 CC of hormone-regulated tumours, particularly of breast or prostate, to the
 CC hormone-independent state, to delay metastatic progression to the bone of
 CC IGF-1-sensitive cancers and to treat hormone-responsive cancers by
 CC inducing apoptosis, after hormonal withdrawal. The present nucleic acid
 CC sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70313-ABK70375) of antisense
 CC IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) that were used in the invention for
 CC prostate and other endocrine tumour therapy
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4008 CTCCTCCGATACGGCAAGCAGC 4028

DB 1 CTCCTCCGATACGGCGCAGCTC 21

RESULT 1748

ABK70315
 ID ABK70315 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABK70315;

DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Synthetic antisense IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) #3.

XX Hormone-regulated cancer; antisense oligonucleotide; IGFBP-2;

XX insulin-like growth factor binding protein-2; hormone-regulated tumour;

XX breast cancer; prostate cancer; IGF-1-sensitive cancer; apoptosis;

XX hormone-responsive cancer; hormonal withdrawal; oligodeoxynucleotide;

XX ODN; endocrine tumour therapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200222642-A1.

XX 21-MAR-2002.

XX 13-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028748.

XX 14-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232641P.

XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX Gleave M, Satoshi K, Nelson C, Rennie PS;

XX WPI, 2002-339861/37.

XX Composition for treating hormone-regulated cancer, particularly of
 PT prostate or breast, comprises oligonucleotide antisense to insulin-like
 PT growth factor binding protein-2.
 XX Claim 3; Page 12; 36pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new composition for treating hormone-
 CC regulated cancer. The composition comprises an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC that inhibits expression of IGFBP-2 (insulin-like growth factor binding
 CC protein-2). The molecules of the invention are used to delay progression
 CC of hormone-regulated tumours, particularly of breast or prostate, to the
 CC hormone-independent state, to delay metastatic progression to the bone of
 CC IGF-1-sensitive cancers and to treat hormone-responsive cancers by
 CC inducing apoptosis, after hormonal withdrawal. The present nucleic acid
 CC sequence represents one of a collection (ABK70313-ABK70375) of antisense
 CC IGFBP-2-oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) that were used in the invention for
 CC prostate and other endocrine tumour therapy
 CC

KM Chronic glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
 KM ulcerative colitis; necrotizing enterocolitis; inflammatory dermatosis;
 KM contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; psoriasis; urticaria; fever;
 KM myalgia; meningitis; encephalitis; Sjogren's syndrome;
 KM alcoholic hepatitis; bacterial pneumonia; hypotensive shock;
 KM Type 1 diabetes mellitus; hypersensitivity; leukocyte dyscrasia;
 KM thermal injury; cytokine-induced toxicity; expressed sequence tag; EST;
 KM RACE; PCR; amplification; primer; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO20007179-A2.
 PN 21-DEC-2000.
 PD 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016629.
 PF 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139543P.
 XX 16-JUN-1999;
 PR (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 PA Christensen E, Demaggio AJ, Goldman PS, Mcelligott DL;
 PI WPI; 2001-025335/03.
 DR New human poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase for treating inflammatory,
 PT neurological, cardiovascular, or neoplastic tissue growth disorders, such
 PT as, arthritis, encephalitis, myocardial ischemia, and leukocyte
 PT metastasis.
 XX Example 3; Page 79, 129pp; English.
 PS The sequences given in AAC85321-40 and AAC85342-51 are primers which were
 CC used in the construction of baculovirus expression vectors for the
 CC expression of the fusion protein PARP1A/PARP2B. This protein contains
 CC amino acids 1-662 of hPARP1 fused upstream of amino acids 230-583 of
 CC hPARP2. The fusion protein coding sequence is given in AAC85341. The
 CC protein of the invention, hPARP2, causes the covalent addition of
 CC polymers of ADP-ribose to protein targets. hPARP2 activity is induced in
 CC many instances of oxidative stress or during inflammation where there is
 CC direct damage to the DNA. hPARP2 may be used to identify antagonists
 CC which may be used to treat a human having a disorder mediated by PARP2
 CC activity, such as, inflammatory, neurological, cardiovascular, or
 CC neoplastic tissue growth disorders. hPARP2 and antibodies to it, can also
 CC be used to diagnose these conditions
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A, 10 C, 5 G, 1 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2892 GAGTACTCTGACCGACGAC 2912
 Db 1 GAGCACCCCTGACGACGAC 21
 RESULT 1743
 AAF27062
 ID AAF27062 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAF27062;
 AC AAF27062;
 XX 06-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DT Pig c-KIT gene PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:19.
 XX Pig c-KIT gene PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:19.
 DE Restriction fragment length polymorphism; pig breed identification; RFLP;
 KM porcine; c-KIT gene; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Sus scrofa.
 OS Sus scrofa.
 PN JP3116049-B1.

XX 11-DEC-2000.
 PD 11-JUN-1999; 99JP-00165269.
 PF 11-JUN-1999; 99JP-00165269.
 XX 11-JUN-1999;
 PR 11-JUN-1999; 99JP-00165269.
 XX (NORU) NORIN SUIANSO CHIKUSAN SHIKENJOCHO.
 PA (NORI-) SH NORIN SUIAN SENTANGIUTSU SANGYO SHINKO CENTRE.
 PA (MIHA/) MIHASHI T.
 XX WPI; 2001-150038/16.
 DR Distinguishing various pig breeds comprises restriction fragment length
 XX polymorphism analysis of pig melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor
 PT gene.
 PT Distinguishing various pig breeds comprises restriction fragment length
 XX polymorphism analysis of pig melanocyte-stimulating hormone receptor
 XX gene.
 PS Example 4; Page 22, 42pp; Japanese.
 XX The invention relates to the use of restriction fragment length
 CC polymorphism (RFLP) analysis to distinguish between various breeds of
 CC pig. RFLP analysis is carried out on the melanocyte-stimulating hormone
 CC receptor gene (MC1-R gene; AAF27046-AAF27049) and the c-KIT gene
 CC (AAF27065-AAF27076). The method of the invention is used for
 CC distinguishing between coloured pig breeds including Hampshire,
 CC Berkshire, Meishan, Monkai and Durock breeds, and between white pig
 CC breeds, including Landrace and large Yorkshire breeds. The method can
 CC distinguish between a wide variety of pig breeds. The present sequence
 CC represents a pig c-KIT gene PCR primer used in an exemplification of the
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A, 7 C, 2 G, 6 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2875 CCATTACTCTGACCGTACT 2895
 Db 1 CCATTACTCTGACCGTACT 21
 RESULT 1744
 AAC85125
 ID AAC85125 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAC85125;
 AC AAC85125;
 XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DT R. anatispestifer Ompa gene amplifying primer 2.
 XX R. anatispestifer Ompa gene amplifying primer 2.
 DE Ompa; outer membrane protein; avian immunization; poultry; vaccine;
 KM septicemia anserum exudativa; antibacterial; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Riemerella anatispestifer.
 OS Riemerella anatispestifer.
 PN WO200104317-A1.
 XX 18-JAN-2001.
 PD 14-JUL-1999; 99WO-SG000075.
 PF 14-JUL-1999; 99WO-SG000075.
 XX 14-JUL-1999; 99WO-SG000075.
 PR (MOLE-) INST MOLECULAR AGROBIOLOGY.
 XX (MOLE-) INST MOLECULAR AGROBIOLOGY.
 PA Frey J, Sumathi S;
 PI WPI; 2001-138355/14.
 DR New Ompa gene of Riemerella anatispestifer for production of vaccines and
 PT for diagnosing septicemia anserum exudativa of avian species.

AAH40569/c
 ID AAH40569 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH40569;
 XX
 DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 3365.
 XX
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KW SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200129262-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
 XX
 PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 XX
 PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 XX
 PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 67; 83pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 73 CTAGGCATGCTCTTCAGAA 93
 DB 21 CTAGGCCCTGCTCTTACAAA 1

RESULT 1741
 AA169664
 ID: AA169664 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA169664;
 XX
 DT 10-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 sequence related PCR primer #29.
 XX
 KW Hepatitis E virus; HEV-T1; hepatitis infection; PCR primer; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN CN1300771-A.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 23-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125741.
 XX
 PR 23-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125741.
 XX
 PA (CHME-) CHINESE MEDICINE & BIOLOGIC PROD APPRAIS.
 XX
 PI Wang Y, Zhang H, Li H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-550442/62.
 XX
 PT Hepatitis E virus gene sequence and its application.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 14(Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a novel nucleotide sequence and protein
 CC of a new hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 and the application of the nucleotide
 CC sequence and protein in diagnosing, preventing and treating hepatitis.
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of
 CC the invention
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2076 GCCGTGGGGTCTGCTCATG 2096
 DB 1 GCCGTAGGGTGTCTCATGATG 21
 XX
 RESULT 1742
 AAC85339
 ID AAC85339 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC85339;
 XX
 DT 29-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE cDNA primer for PARP1A/PARP2B, PARP202 REV.
 XX
 KW Human; poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase; hPARP2; oxidative stress; ARDS;
 KW inflammation; ischemic stroke; hemorrhagic shock; myocardial ischemia;
 KW infarction; cerebral vasospasm; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW gouty arthritis; spondylitis; Behcet's disease; sepsis; septic shock;
 KW endotoxic shock; gram negative sepsis; gram positive sepsis; trauma;
 KW toxic shock syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome; vasculitis;
 KW hemorrhage; conjunctivitis; uveitis; thyroid-associated ophthalmopathy;
 KW eosinophilic granuloma; asthma; chronic bronchitis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; silicosis; reperfusion injury;
 KW pulmonary sarcoidosis; pleurisy; alveolitis; pneumonia; myocardium;
 KW bronchiectasis; pulmonary oxygen toxicity; keloid formation; brain;
 KW scar tissue formation; atherosclerosis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KW autoimmune thyroiditis; multiple sclerosis; Reynaud's syndrome;
 KW graft versus host disease; allograft rejection; cystic fibrosis;

CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 808 ACCCTGTGCGCTGAGAG 828
DB 1 ACCGTGTGTGCTCAGAG 21
RESULT 1738
AAFG094
ID AAF96094 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAF96094;
AC
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #855.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
FH Key location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,C)
FT /*tag= a
PN /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
PF
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-015357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Garfili M, Ireland JS, Bolik S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
PI WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 108; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 4216 GCTTCTGTGTGCGCCACAGAG 4236
DB 1 GCCTCCGTGTGTCCACCGAG 21
RESULT 1739
AAH78660
ID AAH78660 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAH78660;
AC
XX
XX 29-JAN-2002 (first entry)
DE Pseudorabies virus gII gene inner PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:5.
XX
XX Pseudorabies virus gII gene inner PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:5.
DE
XX
XX gII gene; herpes virus; PCR primer; pig; ss;
KM optimised nested PCR reaction; gII glycoprotein;
KM pseudorabies virus detection.
XX
XX Pseudorabies virus.
OS
XX
XX US6270977-B1.
PN
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543106.
PF
XX
XX 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543106.
PR
XX
XX (ENCE-) ENCELLE INC.
PA
XX
XX Klann RC;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-549099/61.
DR
XX
XX Absence of the pseudorabies virus (PCR) for detecting the presence or
PT absence of the pseudorabies virus by detecting a highly sensitive region
PT of the pseudorabies virus gII gene in a tissue nucleic acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 8; 15pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides used in a method for the
CC detection of the pseudorabies virus in a tissue sample from an animal,
CC particularly a pig. The method involves the detection of a 674 bp
CC fragment of the gII gene (AAH78656) in a purified nucleic acid sample
CC derived from the tissue via a nested PCR reaction using primers selected
CC from AAH78657-AAH78666. Pseudorabies virus is a herpes virus found
CC primarily in the swine population, and in its active state causes a
CC disease that is generally fatal to young pigs. The gII gene encodes a
CC glycoprotein that is essential for pseudorabies virus replication in the
CC host. The present sequence represents an inner PCR primer which anneals
CC to nucleotides 836-856 of the pseudorabies virus gII gene sequence and
CC which is claimed for use in the method of the invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 2233 TCACGACCGCTTCACGACC 2253
DB 1 TCACGACCGCTTCACGACC 21
RESULT 1740

XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 2833 AGCTGTGGAAGTGTG 2853
1 AGCTGAGGTGAAGATCCGTG 21
RESULT 1736
AAF97192/c
ID AAF97192 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAF97192;
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1953.
XX
XX Human: variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT replace(11,C)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JU;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 181; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4

CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 1895 GGAGTCTCAACGCTCCCT 1915
21 GGAGTCTCAATCAATTCCT 1
RESULT 1737
AAF96710
ID AAF96710 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAF96710;
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1471.
XX
XX Human: variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT replace(11,A)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JU;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 147; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and

DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.
 XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX Example; Page 216; 242pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2672 TCCCGGAGCTGTGACAGCCA 2692
 Db 21 TCCCGTCACTGTGAGAGCA 1
 RESULT 1734
 AAF97675/c
 ID AAF97675 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAF97675;
 XX
 DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2436.
 XX
 KM Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,C)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX
 PD WO200118250-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
 XX
 PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
 XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.

PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX Example; Page 213; 242pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5207 AGGGAATGCACCCCAATTCC 5227
 Db 21 AGGGAATCCATCCCAATTTC 1
 RESULT 1735
 AAF96682
 ID AAF96682 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAF96682;
 XX
 DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1443.
 XX
 KM Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,A)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX
 PD WO200118250-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
 XX
 PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
 XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX Example; Page 146; 242pp; English.

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PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 106; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1030 GTGGGCTTCAGAGAGCATC 1050
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 21 GTGGGCTTCTTAATGATC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1732
XX AAF96061/C
XX ID AAF96061 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF96061;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #822.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT replace(11,C)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
```

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PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 105; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
XX polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
XX genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
XX diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
XX disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
XX pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1542 CTGAGCTCATTAAGTCAAG 1562
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 21 CTGAGATCAGAGACACAG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1733
XX AAF97719/C
XX ID AAF97719 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF97719;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2480.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT replace(11,T)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
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XX 25-MAY-2001.
PD
XX
XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001NZ-00509193.
PF
XX
XX 24-DEC-1999; 99AU-00004906.
PR
XX 04-MAY-2000; 2000AU-00007310.
XX
PA (SAUS-) STATE SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN R.
PA (USGS-) UNIV SOUTHERN CROSS.
PA (VIC-) STATE VICTORIA DEPT NATURAL RES & ENVIRO.
PA (UYAD-) UNIV ADELAIDE.
PA (ITWA-) INT MAIZE & WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENT.
XX
PI Forster JW, Jones ES;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-512563/56.
XX
XX New simple sequence repeats having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide
PT core elements isolated from ryegrass and fescue, useful for selecting of
PT genes in grass or cereal breeding or profiling grass or cereal species
PT varieties.
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 51; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a substantially purified or isolated nucleic
CC acid (I) from ryegrass or fescue species including a simple sequence
CC repeat (SSR), having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide core elements
CC 2-6 nucleotides in length. Also included are a nucleic acid primer
CC suitable for amplifying an SSR, identifying (M1) an SSR by preparing a
CC library of ryegrass or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs and
CC identifying clones in the library containing SSRs, a library of ryegrass
CC or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs prepared by the M1, selecting for
CC a gene in grass or cereal breeding by identifying an SSR that is closely
CC associated with the gene such that the SSR and the gene are
CC preferentially co-inherited, and selecting for the SSR in the breeding, a
CC method for DNA profiling grass or cereal species varieties by assessing
CC variation between SSR varieties and testing the purity of grass or cereal
CC seed batches by assessing variation within seed batch of an SSR. The SSRs
CC may be used in the selection of genes in grass or cereal breeding, for
CC profiling grass or cereal species varieties, for testing the purity of
CC grass or cereal seed batches, and for DNA profiling to establish the
CC distinct identity, uniformity and/or stability of a cultivar. The present
CC sequence is a ryegrass or fescue SSR
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2800 AGGAGAGAGAAATGTGAAG 2820
DB 21 AAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG 1
RESULT 1728
AAF96513
ID AAF96513 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF96513;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1274.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX

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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,G)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JU;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 137; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
XX in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
XX in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
XX useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
XX correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
XX the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3808 ACNAGAGCCCAAGGAGCCCA 3828
DB 1 ACATGGCCCAAGGAGGACCA 21
RESULT 1729
AAF96890
ID AAF96890 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF96890;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1651.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Variation replace(11,G)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

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OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200073324-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015191.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137058P.
 XX
 PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Youakim A, Dubose RF, Sims JE, Pribyl TM, Hillbush BS, Haseel KW,
 XX WPI; 2001-061508/07.
 DR
 XX
 PT New polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful in gene therapy and in
 PT diagnosing a pathological condition, e.g. for modulating gene expression
 PT in gastrointestinal inflammation, or for treating cancers or genetic
 PT disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 67; 108bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of human
 CC polynucleotides which are useful in gene therapy, and for diagnosing a
 CC pathological condition or a susceptibility to it. In particular, the
 CC polynucleotides are useful for modulating gene expression in
 CC gastrointestinal inflammation. The polynucleotides are useful for
 CC chromosome identification, controlling gene expression through triple
 CC helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA, or identifying individuals from
 CC minute biological samples using DNA-based identification techniques. The
 CC polynucleotides can also be used as an alternative to restriction
 CC fragment length polymorphism (RFLP), by determining the actual base-by-
 CC base DNA sequences of selected portions of an individual's genome. The
 CC polynucleotides may also be used as molecular weight markers on Southern
 CC gels, as diagnostic probes for the presence of a specific mRNA, as a
 CC probe to substract-out known sequences in the process of discovering novel
 CC polynucleotides, or as an antigen to elicit an immune response. The
 CC polypeptides are useful in diagnostic procedures to detect a disorder.
 CC The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for preventing, treating
 CC or ameliorating immune system disorders, genetic disorders, cancers, some
 CC autoimmune disorders, or infections. The polynucleotides and polypeptides
 CC are also useful for differentiating, proliferating or attracting cells,
 CC leading to the regeneration of tissues, especially in wounds or burns.
 CC The polypeptides and polynucleotides may also be used as a food additive
 CC or preservative
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 38 GCAGAGAACCACTTCTCTGG 58
 |||||
 DB 21 GCAGAGATGCACTTCAACGG 1
 |||||
 RESULT 1726
 AAS13707
 ID AAS13707 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS13707;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Simple sequence repeat, SSR, #4.
 XX
 KM Simple sequence repeat; plant; ds; SSR; ryegrass; fescue; tandem repeat;
 KM cereal profiling; grass profiling; seed batch purity testing.
 XX
 OS Poaeae.
 XX

PN NZ509193-A.
 XX
 PD 25-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 03-JAN-2001; 2001NZ-00509193.
 XX
 PR 24-DEC-1999; 99AU-00004906.
 XX
 PR 04-MAY-2000; 2000AU-00007310.
 XX
 PA (SAUS-) STATE SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN R.
 PA (USC-) UNIV SOUTHERN CROSS.
 PA (VIC-) STATE VICTORIA DEPT NATURAL RES & ENVIRO.
 PA (UVAD-) UNIV ADELAIDE.
 PA (ITMA-) INT MAIZE & WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENT.
 XX
 PI Forster JM, Jones ES;
 XX WPI; 2001-512563/56.
 DR
 XX
 PT New simple sequence repeats having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide
 PT core elements isolated from ryegrass and fescue, useful for selecting of
 PT genes in grass or cereal breeding or profiling grass or cereal species
 PT varieties.
 XX
 PS Claim 6; Page 51; 72bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a substantially purified or isolated nucleic
 CC acid (I) from ryegrass or fescue species including a simple sequence
 CC repeat (SSR), having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide core elements
 CC 2-6 nucleotides in length. Also included are a nucleic acid primer
 CC suitable for amplifying an SSR, identifying (M1) an SSR by preparing a
 CC library of ryegrass or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs and
 CC identifying clones in the library containing SSRs, a library of ryegrass
 CC or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs prepared by the M1, selecting for
 CC a gene in grass or cereal breeding by identifying an SSR that is closely
 CC associated with the gene such that the SSR and the gene are
 CC preferentially co-inherited, and selecting for the SSR in the breeding, a
 CC method for DNA profiling grass or cereal species varieties by assessing
 CC variation between SSR varieties and testing the purity of grass or cereal
 CC seed batches by assessing variation within seed batch of an SSR. The SSRs
 CC may be used in the selection of genes in grass or cereal breeding, for
 CC profiling grass or cereal species varieties, for testing the purity of
 CC grass or cereal seed batches, and for DNA profiling to establish the
 CC distinct identity, uniformity and/or stability of a cultivar. The present
 CC sequence is a ryegrass or fescue SSR
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 2802 GAAGAGAAATGATGAGAGA 2822
 |||||
 DB 1 GAAGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 21
 |||||
 RESULT 1727
 AAS13734/c
 ID AAS13734 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS13734;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Simple sequence repeat, SSR, #31.
 XX
 KM Simple sequence repeat; plant; ds; SSR; ryegrass; fescue; tandem repeat;
 KM cereal profiling; grass profiling; seed batch purity testing.
 XX
 OS Poaeae.
 XX
 PN NZ509193-A.

OS Drosophila melanogaster.
XX
PN WO200003685-A2.
XX
PD 27-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 20-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016366.
XX
PR 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093350P.
XX
PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
PI Croce CM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-171195/15.
XX
PT Novel nitrlase homologs used as diagnostic and therapeutic reagents for
PT the detection and treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 25pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AA246106-07 were used to amplify FHIT sequences. The
CC specification describes NIT1 sequences. The human and mouse NIT1 genes
CC are members of an uncharacterised mammalian gene family with homology to
CC bacterial and plant nitrlases. The tumour suppressor gene FHIT in D.
CC melanogaster and C. elegans code for fusion proteins in which the Phit
CC domain is fused with a Nit domain. In mouse and humans, FHIT and NIT are
CC encoded by two different genes, localised on chromosomes 3p14.2, spanning
CC and 14 and 1 in mouse. The human FHIT gene at chromosome 3p14.2, spanning
CC the constitutive chromosomal fragile site FRA3B, is often altered in most
CC common forms of human cancer. The NIT1 protein overcomes the mutated
CC inactivation of the genome alleles. The NIT1 genes, encoded polypeptides,
CC derivatives and analogues of them, and antibodies are used as diagnostic
CC and therapeutic reagents for the detection and treatment of cancers
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 393 CAGCGAGGCCCAAGAGGC 413
DB 21 CAGTCGAGGCCCAAGAGGC 1
RESULT 1721
AAA29615/c
ID AAA29615 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA29615;
XX
DT 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Tick derived serine protease primer GSPI.
XX
KW Tick; vaccine; infection; salivary gland antigen; immunogen;
KW serine protease; cysteine protease; blood sucker; primer; ss.
XX
OS Haemaphysalis longicornis.
XX
PN JP2000083677-A.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1998; 98JP-00281932.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98JP-00281932.
XX
PA (FARB) BAYER KK.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-296340/26.
XX

PT A gene encoding tick salivary gland antigen - useful as a vaccine for
PT protecting animals from tick-carried infections.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 11; 29pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a primer used in the isolation of a tick
CC derived serine protease. The present invention also describes a tick
CC salivary gland antigen related immunogen and a tick derived cysteine
CC protease. A nucleotide sequence encoding any of the above proteins can be
CC used in a vaccine against tick carried infections for domestic animals
CC such as cattle
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4904 GTGCGCGCCGTCACCA 4924
DB 21 GTGCGCGCCGTCACCA 1
RESULT 1722
AAC86524/c
ID AAC86524 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC86524;
XX
DT 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to detect murine Valpha14 T cells.
XX
KW Natural killer T cell; NKT; phosphatidylinositol mannoside; PIM;
KW granulomatous-type response; mucosal response; bacterial infection;
KW Valpha14 T cell; granulomatous lesion; immune response; leprosy;
KW tuberculosis; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200063348-A2.
XX
PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 19-APR-2000; 2000WO-FR001029.
XX
PR 19-APR-1999; 99FR-00004897.
XX
PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX
PI Apostolov I, Gachev G, Kourilsky P, Takahama Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-679591/66.
XX
PT Composition containing natural killer T cells, useful e.g. for treating
PT infection or cancer, activated by a phosphatidylinositol mannoside to
PT induce a granulomatous response.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 35pp; French.
XX
CC The specification describes a pharmaceutical composition that comprises
CC natural killer T cells (NKT) activated by a phosphatidylinositol
CC mannoside (PIM), and a carrier. Activation of NKT by PIM induces a
CC granulomatous-type response, particularly a mucosal response in the case
CC of bacterial infections. This activation is independent of the CD1/T cell
CC receptor pathway and is based instead on the innate immunity mediated by
CC CD14 and biases the response to Th1 type. It is relatively specific,
CC implying an oligoclonal distribution (contrast the polyclonal activation
CC induced by ceramides). NKT are the only Valpha14 T cells that infiltrate
CC granulomatous lesions. The compositions, and/or PIM alone, are used to
CC treat diseases where a granulomatous-type immune response is desired,
CC particularly bacterial infection (especially where caused by

XX 06-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE E. canis 120 kDa protein gene amplifying forward primer pxcf2-2.
 XX
 XX 120 kDa protein; immunodominant; antigen; immunoreactive; vaccine;
 KM Ehrlichia canis infection; antibacterial; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Ehrlichia chaffeensis.
 XX
 PN WO200012688-A1.
 PD 09-MAR-2000.
 XX
 XX 27-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019538.
 PF
 XX 27-AUG-1998; 98US-00141047.
 PR
 XX (RERE-) RES DEV FOUND.
 PA
 XX Walker DH, Yu X;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-256636/22.
 DR
 XX
 PT Protein immunoreactive with anti-Ehrlichia canis and comprises a sequence
 PT of 688 amino acids, useful for inhibiting Ehrlichia canis infection.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Fig 1; 78bp; English.
 CC The invention provides a 120 kDa immunodominant antigenic protein of
 CC Ehrlichia canis that is immunoreactive with anti-Ehrlichia canis serum.
 CC The protein can be expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The
 CC protein is useful for inhibiting Ehrlichia canis infection. Sequences
 CC AA290455-460 represents PCR primers based on the DNA sequence of the E.
 CC chaffeensis 120 kDa protein gene, used for amplifying the DNA encoding
 CC the 120 kDa immunodominant protein of E. canis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 612 GAGTCATCTCCGGGCGATAC 632
 1 GAAACATCTACCGGCGATAC 21
 RESULT 1719
 AAF19553/c
 ID AAF19553 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF19553;
 XX
 DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human II4 receptor polynucleotide fragment #1120.
 XX
 KM Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KM human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KM surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KM immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KM surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KM cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200062736-A2.
 XX

PD 26-OCT-2000.
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
 PF
 XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
 PR
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 XX
 PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
 PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
 PT and respiratory obstructions.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 208; 1592pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
 CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 2064 GCGAACAGGCGAGCGGTGGG 2084
 21 GAGAACACAGGAGCGCGGGG 1
 RESULT 1720
 AA246106/c
 ID AA246106 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA246106;
 XX
 DT 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify FHIT cDNA sequences.
 XX
 XX NIT1 gene; nitric oxide synthase; tumour suppressor gene; FHIT; chromosome 3p14.2;
 KM FRA3B; cancer; genome allele inactivation; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

Sequence	21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	4460 CATGATGTCGACGTCGTG 4480
Db	1 CAGGATGTCGACGTCGTG 21
RESULT 1716	
AAZ74121/C	
ID	AAZ74121 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	AAZ74121;
XX	
DT	10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8477.
XX	
KW	Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW	genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW	haployping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW	amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW	diagnosis; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	MO9954500-A2.
XX	
PD	28-OCT-1999.
XX	
PE	21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX	
PR	21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR	23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX	
PA	(GEST) GENSET.
PI	Cohen D, Blumentfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX	
PT	Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT	map of the human genome.
XX	
PS	Claim 8; Page 2038; 2745bp; English.
XX	
AAZ65654 to AAZ69578	represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC	invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC	nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC	primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC	have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC	human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC	which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC	Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC	identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC	agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC	differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC	pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC	N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC	3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC	present invention
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
47	CCACTTCTCTGCGCCGCCCAT 67

```
DB      "    21 CCACTTCTCTTCACACTTAT 1
RESULT 1717
AAZ69606/c
ID      AAZ69606 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC      AAZ69606;
XX
DT      10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:3962.
KW      Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW      genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW      haployping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW      amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW      diagnosis; se.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      MO9954500-A2.
PD      28-OCT-1999.
PF      21-APR-1999; 99WC-IB000822.
PR      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PP      23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA      (GEST ) GENSET.
PI      Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
DR      WPI; 2000-013267/01.
PT      Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT      map of the human genome.
XX
PS      Claim 8; Page 1076; 2745pp; English.
CC      AAZ6554 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC      invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC      nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC      primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC      have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC      human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC      which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC      Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC      identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC      agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC      differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC      pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC      N.B. The SEQ. ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC      3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC      present invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query March          0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.le+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY      2465 CAATAGCCTCACGACA 2485
DB      21 CAATCAGCTTCACGAAGA 1
RESULT 1718
AAZ90455
ID      AAZ90455 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC      AAZ90455;
XX
```

CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
 CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AA61223 to
 CC AA61392) are specifically claimed ONS from the present invention. N.B.
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
 CC listing

SO Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2064 GCGAACAGGAGCGCTGCGG 2084
 DB 21 GAGAACACGAGGAGCGCGG 1

RESULT 1714

AA61494
 ID AA61494 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AA61494;

DT 23-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DE Pseudorabies virus glycoprotein gII gene PCR primer. SEQ ID NO:5.

KW Pseudorabies virus gII gene; glycoprotein gII; latent virus detection;
 KW pig; Sus serofa; diagnosis; nested PCR amplification; PCR primer; ss.

OS Pseudorabies virus.

PN US6068974-A.

PD 30-MAY-2000.

PF 29-APR-1998; 98US-00069811.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-00069811.

PA (KLANV) KLANN R C.

PI KLANN RC;

DR WPI; 2000-410853/35.

PT Detecting for the presence of Pseudorabies virus in a sample by
 PT performing nested polymerase chain reaction comprising two stage
 PT amplification of a targeted nucleotide sequence.

PS Claim 1c ii; Col 8; 16pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of detecting Pseudorabies virus in
 CC samples. The method comprises performing a nested PCR to amplify a target
 CC nucleotide sequence in a purified sample nucleic acid mixture. In the
 CC first stage of the nested PCR, a 674 bp region of the Pseudorabies virus
 CC gII gene (AA61490), which encodes a glycoprotein essential for viral
 CC replication is amplified. An aliquot of the first stage PCR mixture is
 CC then removed and a second target region contained within the 674 bp
 CC region is amplified in the second stage of the nested PCR. The first and
 CC second stage PCR reaction mixtures are analysed to detect the first and
 CC second stage PCR products which will indicate the presence of the virus
 CC in the sample. The nested PCR primers are selected from the 674 bp
 CC region. The outer, first stage PCR primers are AA61491 (upper primer)
 CC and either AA61492 or AA62493 (lower primers), and the inner, second
 CC stage PCR primers are one selected from AA61494-AA61496 (upper primers)
 CC and one selected from AA61497-AA61500 (lower primers). The method of the
 CC invention is useful for detecting pseudorabies in a sample suspected of
 CC being infected with the virus. The pseudorabies virus causes a disease
 CC which is generally fatal to young pigs. Those which survive become
 CC lifelong carriers, harbouring the virus in a latent form which can be

CC reactivated and spread to other susceptible animals. The method allows
 CC for greater detection of the virus in the latent state, particularly
 CC within tonsillar tissues, before visible signs of the viral disease are
 CC evident or after visible signs of the disease have disappeared. Sequences
 CC AA61491-661500 represent the PCR primers which may be used in the method
 CC of the invention. The present sequence represents an inner upper PCR
 CC primer which may be used in the second stage of nested PCR

SO Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2233 TCACACCGCTTCACGACC 2253
 DB 1 TCACGACCGCTTCACGACC 21

RESULT 1715

AA276443
 ID AA276443 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AA276443;

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10799.

KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9954500-A2.

PD 28-OCT-1999.

PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.

PA (GENSET) GENSET.

PI Cohen D, Blumentfeld M, Chumakov I;

DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.

PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.

PS Claim 9; Page 2533; 2745pp; English.

CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence listing from the
 CC present invention

CC for detection and gene therapy for breast and ovarian cancers. They can
CC be used in methods for monitoring disease progression, for determining
CC patients suited for gene and protein replacement progression, or for
CC detecting the presence or quantifying the amount of a tumour growth
CC inhibitor following such therapy. The BRCA2 protein, polypeptides, their
CC functional equivalents, antibodies, and PNs may also be useful in the
CC study of the characteristics of BRCA2 proteins, such as structure and
CC function in normal and cancerous cells. AAX33001 to AAX33097 represent PCR
CC primers used in the amplification of the human BRCA2 gene
CC
XX
SO Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4798 TTGGAAGACGACGAAATCAG 4818
DB 21 TTGAAAGATCAGAGACTCAG 1

RESULT 1712
AAZ06610/c
ID AAZ06610 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ06610;
XX
DT 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse PCR primer for amplification of human ELK-1.
XX
XX Human ELK-1; p62TCF; Ets domain transcription factor protein; apoptosis;
KM expression inhibition; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KM diagnosis; phosphorothioate; antisense compound; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN USS948680-A.
XX
PD 07-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.
XX
PR 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Cowseert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-517959/43.
XX
PT Antisense compound useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
PT disease associated with ELK-1 expression.
XX
PS Example 13; Col 37; 31pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ06609-206610 are used to amplify the human ELK-1 sequence
CC AAZ06608. Human ELK-1 also known as p62TCF is a member of the ternary
CC complex factor subfamily of Ets-domain transcription factor proteins.
CC Antisense polynucleotides targeted to the ELK-1 nucleic acid molecule
CC AAZ06571-206607 inhibit the expression of ELK-1. Sequences AAZ06571-
CC 206607 all cause at least 30% inhibition of ELK-1 expression. The
CC antisense sequences can be used to inhibit the expression of human ELK-1
CC in human cells or tissues in vitro. ELK-1 uses a bipartite recognition
CC mechanism mediated by both protein-DNA and protein-protein interactions
CC to regulate genes by direct and indirect DNA binding and has been shown
CC to control various signal transduction pathways and other cell functions
CC including apoptosis. This means that antisense compounds inhibiting
CC expression of ELK-1 can be used to treat diseases associated with its
CC expression in animals, particularly humans and to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The compounds can also be

CC used for diagnosis, as research reagents and in kits
XX
SO Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 380 AACCTGGTGACACGACCGAG 400
DB 21 AACCTGGTGATCAGAGAGAG 1

RESULT 1713
AAA33431/c
ID AAA33431 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA33431;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1120.
XX
XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KM phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KM allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KM antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cyclostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KM lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KM pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KM cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension, or
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischaemia or
PT cancers.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 405; 1343pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cyclostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA33233 to AAA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present

PT defective vectors in cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 13; 33pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotides AAV68118-38 are used as PCR primers and probes in the
CC course of the invention to produce the retroviral packaging plasmids of
CC the specification, which are used in methods for transduction of
CC mammalian target cells with foreign genes. The methods and products can
CC be used for the highly efficient transduction of mammalian cells,
CC particularly for human gene therapy. The methods and products provide
CC novel optimised transient expression plasmids (designated KAT) for
CC production of retroviral virions in which high steady state levels of
CC retroviral packaging functions and packageable vector transcripts are
CC produced following introduction of KAT plasmids into mammalian cells
CC capable of efficient transient transfection and expression, in the
CC absence of plasmid replication of viral vector and packaging function
CC plasmids. The absence of plasmid replication enables production of high
CC titre virions while minimising the potential for production of
CC replication competent retrovirus by recombination
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
DB 1 CCACCCCTCCTCTCTCTCTC 21

RESULT 1710
AAV99484
ID AAV99484 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAV99484;
XX
DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer and probe used to create retroviral vectors.
XX
XX Retroviral vector; pDRTD4.2; gene expression;
XX mammalian cell transduction; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US5858740-A.
XX
XX 12-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438582.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1993; 93US-00076299.
XX 10-JUN-1994; 94US-00258152.
XX
XX (CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.
XX
XX Dull JV, Zsebo KM, Qin L, Finer MR, Farson DA, Roberts MR;
XX WPI; 1999-119883/10.
XX
XX Replication defective retroviral vectors - used to transduce mammalian
XX target cells for the expression of foreign genes, especially for use in
XX gene therapy.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 15; 37pp; English.
XX
XX The present primer is used as a PCR primer and a probe in the course of
XX the invention, to create the vectors described in the specification. The
XX specification describes a retroviral vector pDRTD4.2 for transduction of
XX mammalian cells. The vector comprises, in the 5' to 3' direction, a
XX modified 5' Mooney murine leukemia virus (MMuLV), long terminal repeat

CC (LTR) region comprising replacement of the U3 region of the 5'LTR with
CC the U3 region of the Mooney murine sarcoma virus (MMuSV). viral gag
CC sequences up to the Mar I site of MMuLV, a retroviral splice acceptor, a
CC 3' MMuLV LTR region and a foreign gene inserted downstream of the splice
CC acceptor. The vectors may be used for gene therapy, or for the expression
CC of foreign genes, such as genes encoding chemokine receptors for signal
CC transduction in lymphocytes, growth factors, lymphokines, hormones,
CC coagulation factors, the multidrug resistance drug gene, human adenosine
CC deaminase, glucose ceramidase, beta-globin and erythropoietin.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
DB 1 CCACCCCTCCTCTCTCTCTC 21

RESULT 1711
AAAX3033/C
ID AAAX3033 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAAX3033;
XX
DT 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human BRCA2 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
XX Human; BRCA2; genetic testing; protein therapy; haplotype; detection;
XX gene therapy; breast cancer; ovarian cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9909164-A1.
XX
XX 25-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 14-AUG-1998; 96WO-US016905.
XX
XX 15-AUG-1997; 97US-0055784P.
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064926P.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065367P.
XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-00071715.
XX 22-MAY-1998; 98US-00084471.
XX
XX (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.
XX
XX Murphy PD, White MB, Rabin MB, Olson SJ, Yoshikawa M, Jackson GM;
XX Sekandari T, Schryer B, Park M;
XX WPI; 1999-190163/16.
XX
XX New coding sequence haplotypes of the human BRCA2 gene - used to develop
XX products for determining susceptibility to, detection and treatment of
XX breast or ovarian cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 32; 226pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes genomic DNA which contains a BRCA2 gene
XX where the first 12 nucleotides beginning exon 5 are 5'-TCTGTGTTC-3' as
XX in sequence (I) (see AAAX3033), where nucleotides numbers 5782-5790 are
XX GTTGTGTT as in sequence (IV) (see AAAX3033), and where the last 20
XX nucleotides encoding exon 15 are 5'-CTGCGTGTCTCAATAAGC-3' as in
XX sequence (II) (see AAAX3033) and the first 20 nucleotides beginning exon
XX 16 are 5'-CTGTAAGTATGCGGTTC-3' as in sequence (III) (see AAAX3033).
XX Products and methods from the present invention can be used for
XX identifying mutations in the BRCA2 gene leading to predisposition or
XX higher susceptibility to breast or ovarian cancer. They can also be used

XX 04-AUG-1997; 97US-00905772.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-00084471.
 XX (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.
 PA Murphy PD;
 XX WPI; 1999-153820/13.
 DR
 XX
 PT Determining common functional alleles in a population - useful in the
 PT diagnosis of disease associated with allelic heterogeneity.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 37; 78pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to methods of determining a functional allele
 CC profile of a gene in a population. Functional allele profiles comprise
 CC the commonly occurring alleles in a population, and the relative
 CC frequencies at which such alleles of a given gene occur. The methods are
 CC used to identify and determine the frequency of the functional alleles of
 CC genes which display extensive allelic heterogeneity, particularly those
 CC implicated in disease or conditions, such as the BRCA1 gene associated
 CC with breast cancer, CTR associated with cystic fibrosis, dystrophin
 CC associated with Duchenne muscular dystrophy and Becker muscular
 CC dystrophy, and p53 associated with Li-Fraumeni syndrome. The methods can
 CC also be employed for diseases where allelic and genetic heterogeneity
 CC exist, such as breast cancer, neurofibromatosis, and hereditary non-
 CC polyposis colorectal cancer. Identification of functional alleles is
 CC necessary for identification of mutations which may be implicated in the
 CC disease. Sequences AAX2001-172 represent primers for determining the
 CC functional allele profiles of various genes. The primers are specific for
 CC genes such as MSH2 gene, MLH1 gene, BRCA1 gene, BRCA2 gene and BAP1 gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4798 TTGAAGAGAGAGAGATCAG 4818
 Db 21 TTGAAGAGATCAGAGATCAG 1
 RESULT 1708
 AAV72145
 ID AAV72145 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAV72145;
 XX
 DT 27-APR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat brain NBC PCR primer #2.
 XX
 KW NBC; sodium bicarbonate transporter family; immunoassay; pH regulation;
 KW treatment; water retention; blood pressure; acidosis; inflammation;
 KW cell proliferation; cancer; sperm activation; inactivation; epilepsy;
 KW hydroencephaly; glaucoma; colitis; rat; PCR primer; rbnbc; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Rattus sp.
 OS
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 19
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 XX
 XX WO9853067-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-1998.
 XX
 XX 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010297.
 PF

XX 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047131P.
 PR
 XX (UYVA) UNIV YALE.
 PA
 XX Bevensee MO, Schmitt BM, Romero WF, Boron WF, Biemesderfer D;
 PI Davis BA, Sussman CR, Choi I, Aalkjaer C, Grichchenko II;
 XX WPI; 1999-059743/05.
 DR
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid molecules encoding proteins of the Sodium Bicarbonate
 PT Cotransporter (NBC) family - useful for identifying agents that agonise
 PT or antagonise NBC activity and treating disorders mediated by NBC.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 41; 138pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV72144-V72147 are PCR primers used in the isolation and amplification
 CC of a novel sodium bicarbonate transporter (NBC). The novel NBC proteins
 CC and nucleic acid sequences may be used to treat pathological processes
 CC including water retention, increased blood pressure, chronic respiratory
 CC and metabolic acidosis, inflammation, cell proliferation, cancer, sperm
 CC activation/inactivation, hydroencephaly, epilepsy, glaucoma and colitis.
 CC Members of the NBC family of proteins can be used (i) as a target to
 CC identify agents that block or stimulate NBC mediated pH regulation, (ii)
 CC as a target or bait to identify and isolate binding partners that bind
 CC of an NBC protein, and (iv) as a target to assay for NBC-mediated
 CC activity. Anti-NBC antibodies are also useful as modulators of NBC
 CC activity, useful in immunoassays for detecting NBC expression/activity
 CC and for purifying an NBC protein
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4956 ATCGTGTGCTAGAGAG 4973
 Db 4 RTCGTGTGAGAAAG 21
 RESULT 1709
 AAV68134
 ID AAV68134 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAV68134;
 XX
 DT 13-JAN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide used as primer and probe.
 XX
 KW Retroviral packaging plasmid; transduction; mammalian cell;
 KW human gene therapy; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN US5834256-A.
 XX
 PD 10-NOV-1998.
 PD
 PF 11-JUN-1993; 93US-00076299.
 XX
 PR 11-JUN-1993; 93US-00076299.
 XX
 PA (CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.
 XX
 PI Zeebo KM, Faron DA, Qin L, Roberts MR, Finer MH, Dull TV;
 XX WPI; 1999-008715/01.
 DR
 XX
 PT Transducing mammalian target cells - using retroviral packaging plasmid
 PT and retroviral vector encoding foreign gene to produce replication-

KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9913886-A1.
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 XX
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 49; 120pp; English.
 XX
 XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAK52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the junction between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAK55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAK55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2064 GGGACACAGGAGCGTGGG 2084
 DB 21 GAGACACAGGAGCGCGGG 1
 RESULT 1706
 AAV73791
 ID AAV73791 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAV73791;
 XX
 XX 25-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX KSHV vMTP-II PCR primer 1.
 DE

XX Kaposi's sarcoma; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS; DHFR;
 KW dihydrofolate reductase; LTR; long unique region; vaccine; prophylaxis;
 KW diagnosis; treatment; HHV8; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Human herpesvirus 8.
 OS
 XX US5849564-A.
 XX
 XX 15-DEC-1998.
 XX
 XX 29-NOV-1996; 96US-00770379.
 XX
 XX 29-NOV-1996; 96US-00770379.
 XX
 XX (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
 XX
 XX Bohenzky RA, Moore PS, Russo JJ, Chang Y, Edelman IS;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-069741/06.
 XX
 XX Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus nucleic acid - encodes
 PT dihydrofolate reductase and is useful for treatment, prophylaxis or
 PT diagnosis of Kaposi's sarcoma.
 PT
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Col 50; 109pp; English.
 XX
 XX AAV73789-V73800 are PCR primers used in the analysis of the Kaposi's
 CC sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) LTR (long unique region). The
 CC primers are used in a method which involves the isolation of a
 CC dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) protein encoded by KSHV ORF 2. KSHV is a
 CC new human Herpesvirus (HHV8) believed to cause Kaposi's sarcoma (KS)
 CC which is the most common form of neoplasm occurring in persons with
 CC acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The DHFR protein is useful
 CC for vaccination, prophylaxis, diagnosis and treatment of a subject with
 CC Kaposi's sarcoma and for detecting expression of a DNA virus associated
 CC with Kaposi's sarcoma in a cell
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 726 TCATGAGGTTTTCACCAAG 746
 DB 1 TCATCAGGCTTTCACCCAG 21
 RESULT 1707
 AAK32154/C
 ID AAK32154 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAK32154;
 XX
 XX 14-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX BRCA2 gene specific primer.
 DE
 XX Allele profile; diagnosis; treatment; pharmacogenetic; breast cancer;
 KW CPTFR; cystic fibrosis; dystrophin; Duchenne muscular dystrophy; p53;
 KW Becker muscular dystrophy; Li-Fraumeni syndrome; neurofibromatosis;
 KW colorectal cancer; MSH2 gene; MLH1 gene; BRCA1 gene; BRCA2 gene;
 KW BAP1 gene; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9906598-A2.
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-1999.
 PD
 XX 04-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016574.
 PF

CC the KvLQT gene. The specification describes KCNQ proteins. These are
 CC nervous system-specific potassium channels. In neurons, potassium
 CC channels regulate neuronal excitability, action potential shape and
 CC firing pattern, and neurotransmitter release. KCNQ modulators may be used
 CC to treat disorders such as ataxia, myokymia, seizures, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, Parkinson's disease, age-associated memory loss, learning
 CC deficiencies, motor neuron diseases, epilepsy, and stroke
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2614 GCCCTGCTCTTGGCCACATTTG 2634
 Db 21 GCACCCATCTCTCTCTTCT 283
 RESULT 1703
 AAX19783 ID AAX19783 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAX19783;
 XX
 DT 08-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human immunodeficiency virus antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:4.
 XX
 KM Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; phosphorothioate linkage; gag;
 XX infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 FT Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..21
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX
 PN WO909154-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PS 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016345.
 XX
 PR 19-AUG-1997; 97US-00914827.
 XX
 PA (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
 XX
 PI Agrawal S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-228890/19.
 XX
 PT New synthetic oligonucleotide sequences antisense to conserved gag region
 PT of HIV-1 genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 13; Page 63; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a synthetic oligonucleotide sequence,
 CC antisense to a conserved gag region of the HIV-1 genome. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotide can be used to treat HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection in a
 CC mammal, or inhibit HIV-1 or HIV-2 in a cell. The oligonucleotide has less
 CC cell toxicity, provokes less immunostimulus than prior art, and is a GC-
 CC rich antisense HIV oligonucleotide
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 263 CCCCCCCTCTCTCTTCT 283
 Db 1 GCACCCATCTCTCTCTTCT 283

RESULT 1704
 AAX19781 ID AAX19781 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAX19781;
 XX
 DT 08-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human immunodeficiency virus antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3.
 XX
 KM Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; phosphorothioate linkage; gag;
 XX infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 FT Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..21
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX
 PN WO909154-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PS 05-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016345.
 XX
 PR 19-AUG-1997; 97US-00914827.
 XX
 PA (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
 XX
 PI Agrawal S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-228890/19.
 XX
 PT New synthetic oligonucleotide sequences antisense to conserved gag region
 PT of HIV-1 genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 63; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a synthetic oligonucleotide sequence,
 CC antisense to a conserved gag region of the HIV-1 genome. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotide can be used to treat HIV-1 or HIV-2 infection in a
 CC mammal, or inhibit HIV-1 or HIV-2 in a cell. The oligonucleotide has less
 CC cell toxicity, provokes less immunostimulus than prior art, and is a GC-
 CC rich antisense HIV oligonucleotide
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 263 CCCCCCCTCTCTCTTCT 283
 Db 1 GCACCCATCTCTCTCTTCT 283
 RESULT 1705
 AAX53987/C ID AAX53987 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAX53987;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human IL-4 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 KM Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 XX

XX New isolated V3 loop HIV receptor - comprises P95/nucleolin, P40/PHAPI
 PT and P30/PHAPI proteins, used to develop products for the treatment and
 PT prevention of HIV infection.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 48; 267pp; English.
 XX This oligonucleotide is complementary to a portion of DNA sequence (see
 CC AAV71743) coding for the P30/PHAPI (see AA84053) of the newly identified
 CC V3 loop HIV receptor. It is used as a sense primer, together with an
 CC antisense primer (see AAV71752) in a PCR amplification of P30/PHAPI
 CC reverse-transcribed mRNA. The V3 loop HIV receptor consists of an
 CC association of 3 proteins, named P95/nucleolin, P40/PHAPI and P30/PHAPI
 CC (see AA84052-54). A method for screening molecules that modulate the
 CC expression of the receptor comprises: culturing cells transfected with
 CC a nucleotide sequence encoding P95/nucleolin, P30/PHAPI or P30/PHAPI,
 CC placed under the control of its own promoter; bringing the cells into
 CC contact with a test molecule; and quantifying expression of the
 CC P95/nucleolin, P30/PHAPI or P40/PHAPI e.g. by quantitative PCR using the
 CC primers provided (see AAV71749-54). Active molecules that have the
 CC ability to alter and/or prevent the binding of the HIV receptor to the
 CC HIV retrovirus can be used in pharmaceutical and diagnostic compositions
 CC of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3918 CCGACGCGCGCGCGCGCTG 3938
 Db 1 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTCTG 21
 RESULT 1701
 AA241051/c
 ID AA241051 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA241051;
 XX
 DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ELK-1 PCR reverse primer SEQ ID NO:203.
 XX
 KW Identification: genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
 KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
 KW target validation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO953101-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
 XX
 PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
 XX
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cowbert LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;
 PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-620446/53.
 XX
 PT Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
 PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
 PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.
 XX

PS Example 23; Page 103; 264pp; English.
 XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
 CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
 CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
 CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
 CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
 CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
 CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
 CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
 CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
 CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to AA241220, and
 CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 380 AAGCTGTGTGCGACGCGGAG 400
 Db 21 AAGCTGTGTGATGACGAGAG 1
 RESULT 1702
 AAX26595/c
 ID AAX26595 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX26595;
 XX
 DT 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an EST with similarity to the Kv1QT gene.
 XX
 KW KCNQ protein; nervous system-specific potassium channel;
 KW neuronal excitability; neurotransmitter release; KCNQ modulator; ataxia;
 KW myokymia; seizure; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KW age-associated memory loss; learning deficiency; motor neuron disease;
 KW epilepsy; stroke; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9907832-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 26-JUN-1998; 98WO-US013276.
 XX
 PR 12-AUG-1997; 97US-0055599P.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX
 PI Blonar MA, Dworetzky S, Yang W, Levesque PC, Gribkoff VK;
 PI Neubauer KG, Little WA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-190047/16.
 XX
 PT New potassium channels, KCNQ2 and KCNQ3 - may be involved in
 PT neurotransmission and neuroprotection, used to treat, e.g. ataxia.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 32; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAX26594-95 were used to amplify an EST with similarity to

DT 12-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GST-pi gene intron 5 reverse primer P2.
XX
KM Glutathione S-transferase; GST-pi gene; hGSTP1; human; tumour; cancer;
KM Leukemia; lymphoma; melanoma; glioma; therapy; diagnosis; PCR; primer;
KM ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9821359-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 12-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020987.
XX
PR 12-NOV-1996; 96US-00747536.
XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
PA (UMIS) UNIV MISSISSIPPI.
XX
PI Ali-Osman F, Lopez-Berestein G, Buolamwini JK, Antoun G, Lo H;
PI Keller C, Akande O;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-297961/26.
XX
PT New human glutathione S-transferase variant(s) - used as targets for the
PT diagnosis, prevention and treatment of tumours, including leukemias,
PT lymphomas and melanomas.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 92; 200pp; English.
XX
CC Reverse primer P2 was used with forward primer P1 (see AAV32729) in the
CC PCR amplification of the intron 5 region of the human glutathione S-
CC transferase GST-pi gene. PCR utilizing a series of primers (see AAV32721-
CC 34) was used to isolate overlapping GST-pi DNA segments from SuperCos-GST
CC -pi clone, a genomic library of human glioblastoma multiform cell line
CC MCR-3 genomic DNA. The products were used to determine the full-length
CC sequence (see AAV32717) of the GST-pi gene. Novel methods for the
CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of tumours, are based on the
CC differential involvement of variant forms of GST-pi (see AAM49013-14)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2346 GACCTCTGTCCACGACGAG 2366
DB 21 GAGCTGCTGTCCGAGACGAG 1
XX
RESULT 1699
AAZ59014/C
ID AAZ59014 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ59014;
XX
DT 11-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Triplet helix forming oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KM Antitumour; antiviral; antimicrobial; transfer vector; targeting system;
KM Triplex; triplet helix; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy; blood factor;
KM hormone; tumour suppressor; antigenic peptide; vaccine; immunotherapy;
KM cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO949067-A1.
XX

PD 30-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1999; 99WO-FR000643.
XX
PR 24-MAR-1998; 98FR-00003573.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0085848P.
XX
PA (RHON) RHONE-POULENC RORER SA.
XX
PI Ciollina C, Scherman D, Wile P;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-572204/48.
XX
PT New nucleic acid transfer vector comprising double-stranded DNA linked to
PT oligonucleotide, used for gene therapy.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 40; 72pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of delivering a therapeutic double
CC stranded DNA to a target cell or tissue by administering the DNA in a
CC transfer vector. The vector comprises the double-stranded DNA molecule
CC and at least one oligonucleotide that is linked to a targeting system and
CC can form a triplex with a specific sequence within target cell or tissue.
CC This sequence represents an example of an oligonucleotide able to form a
CC triplex helix with the target DNA. The vector is used to deliver
CC therapeutic DNA (including antisense sequences or ribozymes) for gene
CC therapy, e.g. sequences that encode enzymes, blood factors, hormones,
CC tumour suppressors, also antigenic peptides for use as vaccines or
CC immunotherapeutic agents for control of microbial or viral infections, or
CC cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2800 AGGAGAGAGAAATGAGAGAG 2820
DB 21 AAGAGAGAGAGAAAGAAAG 1
XX
RESULT 1700
AAV71751
ID AAV71751 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV71751;
XX
DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human V3 loop HIV receptor P30/PHAP1 sense PCR primer.
XX
KM HIV receptor; V3 loop; human immunodeficiency virus; retrovirus;
KM P30 protein; PHAP1; infection; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9840480-A1.
XX
PD 17-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 12-MAR-1998; 98WO-EP001409.
XX
PR 12-MAR-1997; 97US-0040969P.
XX
PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
PI Hovanesian A, Callebaut C, Krust B, Jacotot E, Muller S;
PI Briand J, Guichard G;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-034588/03.
XX

KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
 KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9841648-A2.
 XX
 XX 24-SEP-1998.
 XX
 XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
 XX
 XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
 XX
 XX Houseman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
 PI
 DR WPI; 1998-521232/44.
 XX
 PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
 PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancer; atherosclerotic plaque,
 PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
 XX
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
 CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
 CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
 CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
 CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
 CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
 CC specific inhibitor (SI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
 CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
 CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
 CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
 CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
 CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
 CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
 CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
 CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
 CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
 CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
 CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 CC Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4988 CCCGAAAGCCGTCTCTCCAG 5008
 DB 21 CGCGAAGCCAGCTCTCCAG 1
 RESULT 1697
 AAV19931
 ID AAV19931 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV19931,
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 03-AUG-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for KSHV viral MIP II coding sequence.
 XX
 KW KSHV; HHV8; human herpes virus 8; macrophage inflammatory protein II;
 KW interleukin-6; IL-6; interferon regulatory factor; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW complement-binding protein; glycoprotein; capsid protein IV; infection;
 KW immediate early protein; Kaposi's sarcoma; protective vaccine; lymphoma;
 KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; splenomegaly; mycosis fungoides;
 KW HIV immune status; anti-inflammatory agent; therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 OS Human herpesvirus 8.
 XX
 XX WO9804576-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 05-FEB-1998.
 XX
 XX 22-JUL-1997; 97WO-US013346.
 XX
 XX 25-JUL-1996; 96US-00686243.
 XX 25-JUL-1996; 96US-00686349.
 XX 25-JUL-1996; 96US-00686350.
 XX 25-JUL-1996; 96US-00687253.
 XX 05-SEP-1996; 96US-00708678.
 XX 10-OCT-1996; 96US-00728323.
 XX 13-NOV-1996; 96US-00747887.
 XX 13-NOV-1996; 96US-00748640.
 XX 29-NOV-1996; 96US-00757669.
 XX
 XX (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
 XX
 XX Chang Y, Bohenzky RA, Russo JJ, Edelman IS, Moore PS;
 PI
 DR WPI; 1998-130615/12.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding Kaposi's sarcoma associated herpes virus
 PT proteins - useful for, e.g. detecting levels of HHV8 in, and preparation
 PT of vaccines for treatment of, HIV patients.
 XX
 XX PS Example 2; Page 115; 230pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence is a primer for DNA encoding the Kaposi's sarcoma-
 CC associated herpes virus (KSHV) macrophage inflammatory protein II (MIP
 CC I). KSHV is also known as human herpes virus 8 (HHV8). The amplified
 CC sequence is an example of the DNA of the invention which encodes a KSHV
 CC polypeptide selected from: (a) viral MIP II; (b) viral IL-6; (c) viral
 CC interferon regulatory factor 1; (d) complement-binding protein;
 CC glycoproteins B, M or L; (e) capsid protein IV encoded by ORF65; and (e)
 CC immediate early protein encoded by ORF73. Labelled probes for the nucleic
 CC acid, proteins encoded by it, and antibodies (Ab) specific for the
 CC proteins are useful for detecting HHV8, specifically for diagnosis of
 CC Kaposi's sarcoma, in body fluids or tissue samples. HHV8 infections can
 CC be treated with antileukemia or triplex forming molecules or agents that
 CC bind specifically to the protein. Ab may be used for prophylaxis or
 CC treatment of HHV8 infection, while the protein can be used in protective
 CC vaccines. Ab may also be used to differentiate between lymphomas, and
 CC HHV8 may be implicated in many other lymphoproliferative diseases such as
 CC lymphomas, leukaemia, splenomegaly and mycosis fungoides. Cells and
 CC animals containing the nucleic acid are useful for drug screening. HHV8-
 CC derived peptides can be used as targets for antiviral drugs, e.g.
 CC dihydrofolate reductase gene can be inhibited with methotrexate. These
 CC can also be used to determine the immune status of a patient infected
 CC with HIV. HHV8 derived protein viral MIP II may be used as an anti-
 CC inflammatory agent for, e.g. treating rheumatoid arthritis. (updated on
 CC 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 CC Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 726 TCCATGAGGTTCTTACCAAG 746
 DB 1 TCCATGAGGTTCTTACCAAG 21
 RESULT 1698
 AAV32730/c
 ID AAV32730 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV32730;
 XX

DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 533.
XX
KM Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KM cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KM allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KM graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9841648-A2.
XX
PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is active
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA25812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2747 CAAATTTACTGAGTTCCA 2767
DB 1 CAACCTCAACCTGAGGTGCA 21
XX
RESULT 1695
AAZ26335/c
ID AA226335 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA226335;
XX
DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 524.
XX

KM Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KM cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KM allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KM graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9841648-A2.
XX
PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA25812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 13 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3364 CGCTGGGGCCCTGACGGGAG 3384
DB 21 CGCCGGGGCGCTGAGGGGCG 1
XX
RESULT 1696
AAZ26672/c
ID AA226672 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA226672;
XX
DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 861.
XX
KM Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KM cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KM allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KM

CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5115 GAATAGATGGGTGATGCTTT 5135
 |||||
 1 GAATGATGGGTGATGCTTCT 21

Db

RESULT 1692
 AAV43163
 ID AAV43163 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAV43163;
 XX
 XX 29-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Multiple sclerosis associated retrovirus-1 DNA fragment 4.
 XX
 KM Multiple sclerosis associated retrovirus-1; MSRV-1; MS; pol gene;
 XX gag gene; env gene; rheumatoid arthritis-associated virus; ss.
 XX
 OS Multiple sclerosis associated retrovirus.
 XX
 PN MO9823755-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 26-NOV-1997; 97MO-IB001482.
 XX
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756429.
 XX
 PA (INNR) BIO MERIEUX.
 XX
 PI Perron H, Beseme F, Bedin F, Paranhos-Baccala G;
 PI Komurian-Pradel F, Jolivet-Reynaud C, Mandrand B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-322732/28.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid from retroviruses - useful for diagnosis, prevention and
 PT treatment of, e.g. multiple sclerosis.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 59; 286pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a fragment of the multiple sclerosis (MS)
 CC associated retrovirus-1 (MSRV-1) DNA sequence. This sequence was used as
 CC a template to design a complementary 3' primer. The 3' primer was used
 CC during the synthesis of MSRV-1 cDNA which encoded a region of the MSRV-1
 CC genome starting from the pol gene sequence and extending towards the gag
 CC gene. The invention provides complete or partial genomic sequences of the
 CC MSRV-1 pol gene, gag gene and env gene, and polypeptides encoded by these
 CC genes. The invention also provides antibodies raised against the
 CC polypeptides. The genomic sequences, polypeptides and antibodies are also

CC claimed useful for diagnosing infection by MS and rheumatoid arthritis-
 CC associated viruses, and also for prevention and treatment of infection
 CC with these viruses
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3581 CCTGAGTTCCTCCCTAGACC 3601
 |||||
 1 CCTGAGTTCCTGCACTAACC 21

Db

RESULT 1693
 AAV62921
 ID AAV62921 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAV62921;
 XX
 XX 13-JAN-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human galactokinase cDNA PCR primer #15.
 XX
 KM Galactokinase; human; mutation; detection; diagnosis; treatment;
 XX deficiency; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5830649-A.
 XX
 PD 03-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 26-MAY-1995; 95US-00451778.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-1995; 95US-00451778.
 XX
 PA (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
 XX
 PI Bergsma DJ, Stambolian DE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-609232/51.
 XX
 PT Detection of galactokinase mutations - based on comparison with wild-type
 PT gene sequence or altered galactokinase activity.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Col 39-40; 31pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV62907-V62927 are PCR primers used in the amplification of a novel
 CC human galactokinase. This protein is used in a method to detect
 CC galactokinase mutations. This protein and its encoding nucleic acid can
 CC be used in methods allowing the detection, diagnosis and treatment of
 CC human galactokinase deficiency
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 391 AGCAGCCGAGGCCACCAAGAG 411
 |||||
 1 AGCAGCCGAGGCCCTCCAGCAG 21

Db

RESULT 1694
 AA226344
 ID AA226344 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AA226344;
 XX

PS Example 2; Page 104; 363bp; English.
XX
CC This is a reverse PCR primer designed for use with a forward primer (see
CC AAV52638) in the PCR amplification of exon 4 and the flanking introns of
CC the human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1 alpha (HNF-1 alpha) gene (see
CC AAV52625). Mutations of the HNF-1 alpha gene have been identified by
CC amplifying (see AAV52632-51) and sequencing the appropriate exon. The
CC invention concerns the identification of genes responsible for non-
CC insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics and
CC therapeutics. It demonstrates that the MODY3 (maturity-onset diabetes of
CC the young) locus is the HNF-1 alpha gene. Analysis of mutations in the
CC HNF-1 alpha gene can be diagnostic for diabetes
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2221 GTCCCTTAAACATGACTGACC 2241
DB 21 GTCCCATTTGACAGCAGTCACC 1
RESULT 1690
AAV62472
ID AAV62472 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV62472;
XX
DT 21-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human dendritic cell receptor protein encoding cDNA amplifying primer 5.
XX
KW Receptor protein; ligand; therapeutic agent; breast cancer; AIDS;
KW prostate cancer; ovarian cancer; follicular lymphoma; p53 mutation;
KW brain tumour; bladder carcinoma; cervical cancer; intestinal cancer;
KW lung cancer; gastric cancer; herpesvirus; adenovirus; poxvirus; human;
KW H. pylori infection; varicella-zoster virus; human papillomavirus;
KW streptococcal; influenza virus; systemic mycosis; bacterial pneumonia;
KW bacterial pericarditis; viral encephalitis; diabetes mellitus; sepsis;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; leukaemia; malignant melanoma;
KW multiple myeloma; non-Hodgkin lymphoma; peptic ulcer; septic shock;
KW tuberculosis; immunological disease; dermatitis; allergic rhinitis;
KW pollen allergy; inflammation; arthritis; hepatitis; autoimmune disease;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; disseminated lupus erythematosus; bronchial asthma;
KW Sjogren's disease; glomerulonephritis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP873998-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 24-APR-1998; 98EP-00303190.
XX
PR 25-APR-1997; 97JP-00109798.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97JP-00251867.
XX
PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX
PI Nishi K, Shintani A, Horiguchi T;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-544608/47.
XX
PT New dendritic cell receptor belonging to TNF receptor family - used to
PT treat e.g. cancer, AIDS, bacterial and viral infections, insulin-
PT dependent diabetes mellitus, peptic ulcer, sepsis, septic shock and
PT allergic immunological disorders.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 37; 65bp; English.
XX

CC Primers AAV62468 to AAV62477 were used for the PCR amplification of the
CC cDNA encoding a receptor protein derived from a human dendritic cell. The
CC receptor protein or its fragment or salt can be used to determine a
CC ligand to it, and for screening a compound which alters binding
CC properties between it and a ligand. The compound is used for therapeutic
CC purposes. The therapeutic agents are used to treat cancer (breast cancer,
CC prostate cancer, ovarian cancer, follicular lymphoma, cancer accompanied
CC by p53 mutation, brain tumour, bladder carcinoma, cancer of uterine
CC cervix, cancer of large intestine (carcinoma of colon and rectum), non-
CC small and small cell lung cancer and gastric cancer), AIDS, infections
CC (e.g. herpesvirus, adenovirus, poxvirus, H. pylori, varicella-zoster
CC virus, human papillomavirus, active, stryptococcal and influenza virus
CC infections and severe systemic mycosis), acute bacterial pericarditis,
CC acute viral encephalitis, adult respiratory distress syndrome, bacterial
CC pneumonia, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, chronic myelogenous leukaemia,
CC insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (type 1), malignant melanoma,
CC multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, peptic ulcer, sepsis, septic
CC shock, tuberculosis, allergic immunological diseases (e.g. atopic
CC dermatitis, contact dermatitis, allergic rhinitis and pollen allergy),
CC inflammation (e.g. arthritis and hepatitis), autoimmune diseases (e.g.
CC rheumatoid arthritis, disseminated lupus erythematosus and Sjogren's
CC disease), glomerulonephritis and bronchial asthma
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 768 TACAGAGGAGAAACATGGGG 788
DB 1 TTCTAGAAAGTAAACATGGGG 21
RESULT 1691
AAX10021
ID AAX10021 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAX10021;
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #327.
XX
XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9820165-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
XX
PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
XX
PA (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-286974/25.
XX
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 92; 310bp; English.
XX
CC AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the

DT 11-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer to amplify MSRV-1 clone GM3.
 XX
 KW Multiple sclerosis related virus; env; pol; gag; primer; PCR; ss;
 XX amplification; rheumatoid arthritis; diagnosis.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Multiple sclerosis associated retrovirus.
 XX
 PN WO9706260-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-1997.
 XX
 PF 02-AUG-1996; 96WO-FR001244.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1995; 95FR-00009643.
 XX
 PA (INMR) BIO MERIEUX.
 XX
 PI Perron H, Beseme F, Bedin F, Paranhos-Baccala G,
 PI Komurian-Pradel F, Jolivet-Reynaud C, Mandrand B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-154266/14.
 XX
 PT New viral material and nucleotide fragments associated with multiple
 PT sclerosis and rheumatoid arthritis - also related peptide(s) and
 PT antibodies, used for diagnosis, treatment and as vaccines.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 51; 188pp; French.
 XX
 CC This primer is used as a first strand cDNA synthesis and with primer
 CC AAT96487 as a PCR amplification primer for the isolation of the multiple
 CC sclerosis related virus 1B (MSRV-1B) clone GM3 (AAT96472). MSRV-1B
 CC sequences are associated with multiple sclerosis and some are also
 CC associated with rheumatoid arthritis. Nucleic acid sequences from the
 CC MSRV-1 virus can be used in the diagnosis of multiple sclerosis and
 CC rheumatoid arthritis
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3581 CCTGAGTCTCTCCCTAAGCC 3601
 DB 1 CCTGAGTCTCTGCACCTAACC 21
 RESULT 1688
 AAT76190/C
 ID AAT76190 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT76190;
 XX
 DT 12-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human IL4 receptor antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; interleukin; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9640162-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-1996.
 XX
 PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
 XX

PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-051871/05.
 XX
 PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
 PT adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of
 PT subject.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 29; 71pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific
 CC for the human IL4 receptor. The method can be used to treat airway
 CC diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases characterised by an
 CC inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from the antisense ON,
 CC its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented, thereby
 CC preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with hyper-
 CC reactive airways
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2064 GGAACCAAGGAGCGTGGCG 2084
 DB 21 GGAACCAAGGAGCGCGCGG 1
 RESULT 1689
 AAV52639/C
 ID AAV52639 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV52639;
 XX
 DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha gene exon 4 reverse PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha, HNF-1 alpha, MODY3; human;
 KW transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; diabetes;
 KW NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO9811254-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-MAR-1998.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016037.
 XX
 PR 10-SEP-1996; 96US-0025719P.
 XX
 PR 02-OCT-1996; 96US-0028056P.
 XX
 PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029679P.
 XX
 PA (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.
 XX
 PI Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;
 PI Horikawa Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-271667/24.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-
 PT beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent
 PT diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.
 XX

CC This sequence is an example of such a triple-helix forming oligomer. The
CC oligonucleotide preferably binds to a sequence present in the plasmid to
CC be purified, especially in a marker gene or the origin of replication
XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2800 AGGAGGAGGAAATGAGAGG 2820

DB 21 AAGAGAGAGGAGGAGAGG 1

RESULT 1685

AAT97366

ID AAT97366 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAT97366;

XX 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)

DE Construction of plasmid pIK.F7 using primer 17.

XX retroviral packaging system; human; virion protein; expression vector;
KM PCR primer; recombinant; ss.

XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9707225-A2.

XX 27-FEB-1997.

XX 21-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013737.

XX 21-AUG-1995; 95US-00517488.

XX (CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.

PI Finer MH, Dull TJ, Zeebo KM, Cooke K, Farson DA;

DR WPI; 1997-165307/15.

XX High efficiency retroviral packaging system - used to transduce human
PT cells, esp. hematopoietic stem cells, T or B cells with foreign genes.

PS Disclosure; Page 30; 157pp; English.

XX This primer is used in the construction of a plasmid pIK.F7. pIK.F7 is
CC used in the construction of a retroviral packaging plasmid used for the
CC production of high titres of recombinant retrovirus in human cells. The
CC retroviral packaging plasmid comprises a retroviral helper DNA sequence
CC derived from a replication-incompetent retroviral genome that encodes, in
CC trans, all virion proteins required for packaging such a retroviral
CC vector. The helper DNA sequence encodes a ecotropic Moloney murine
CC leukaemia virus (MuLV) or gibbon ape leukaemia virus (GALV) gag and pol;
CC and a xenotropic, amphotropic, ecotropic or polytropic envelope protein.
CC The packaging plasmids, designated KAT plasmids, are used with a second
CC retroviral vector encoding a foreign gene of interest to produce
CC mammalian cells with retroviral supernatants that express, e.g. a
CC hormone, lymphokine, growth factor or coagulation factor. The plasmids
CC are useful in construction of stable cell lines that constitutively
CC produce the retroviral proteins required in trans for the production of
CC retrovirus particles: gag, pol and env. The stable producer cells
CC continue to produce high titre retrovirus indefinitely in the absence of
CC drug selection due to the stable integration of both packaging function
CC and virus vector. The retroviral vector plasmids are constructed with
CC sequences enabling the episomal persistence without the need for stable
CC integration of the vector plasmid. The Env gene determines the host range
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTTC 284

DB 1 CCACCCTCACTCTGCTTTC 21

RESULT 1686

AAT58072

ID AAT58072 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAT58072;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 18-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX ICAM-1 antisense oligonucleotide #2.

XX Antisense: pre-mRNA; mature mRNA; vascular defect; tissue defect;

KM human intercellular adhesion molecule-1; ICAM-1; inflammation;
KM adult respiratory distress syndrome; multiple organ failure;
KM septic shock; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5580969-A.

XX 03-DEC-1996.

XX 12-OCT-1993; 93US-00136118.

XX 24-JUL-1992; 92US-00918259.

XX (USNA) US SEC OF NAVY.

PI Lee C, Hoke GD, Bradley MO, Williams TJ;

DR WPI; 1997-033603/03.

XX Anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) for blocking ICAM-1 mRNA translation - for
PT treating septic shock, adult respiratory distress syndrome etc.

XX Disclosure; Col 19; 16pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAT58071-85 represent oligonucleotides which are
CC antisense to sequences contained in the pre-mRNA or mature mRNA
CC transcript of human intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1). These
CC oligonucleotides may be used for treating septic shock and the
CC manifestations of septic shock, e.g. inflammation, and vascular and
CC tissue defects. They are also useful in the treatment of septic shock
CC associated diseases, e.g. adult respiratory distress syndrome, multiple
CC organ failure etc. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX

SO Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 555 GCGGAGAGCTGCTTCACG 575

DB 1 GGGGCGGCTGCTTCCCG 21

RESULT 1687

AAT96546

ID AAT96546 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.

XX AAT96546;

XX Transduction of mammalian cells - with supernatant of cells transfected
 PT with retroviral packaging plasmids.
 XX Disclosure; Col 15; 35pp; English.
 XX Oligonucleotides AAV05343-63 are used as PCR primers and probes in the
 CC construction of various retroviral psi-packaging plasmids, using plasmid
 CC PIK1.1 (see AAV05335-42) as a base. The retroviral packaging plasmids are
 CC used to transfect a cell which also comprises at least one retroviral
 CC helper DNA sequence derived from a replication incompetent retroviral
 CC genome. The helper sequence encodes in trans, all virion proteins
 CC required for packaging a replication-incompetent retroviral vector and
 CC for producing virion proteins which package the replication-incompetent
 CC retroviral vector. The retroviral DNA sequence does not encode the native
 CC enhancer and/or promoter of the viral 5' long terminal repeat (LTR), and
 CC lacks both the psi function sequence responsible for the packaging helper
 CC genome and the 3'LTR. The method can be used to transduce primary human
 CC cells, including T cells and haematopoietic stem cells, with foreign
 CC genes at high efficiencies
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
 DB 1 CCACCCCTCAGCTCTGCTCTC 21
 RESULT 1683
 AAT74063
 ID AAT74063 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAT74063;
 AC
 XX 27-ANG-2003 (revised)
 DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Kaposi sarcoma-associated virus vMIP-I region amplifying primer A.
 XX
 KM Kaposi sarcoma; herpes virus; HIV; antibody; treatment; leukaemia;
 KM vaccine; vMIP; KSHV; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Human herpesvirus 8.
 XX
 PN MO9727208-A1.
 XX
 PD 31-JUL-1997.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-1997; 97WO-US001442.
 XX
 PR 29-JAN-1996; 96US-00592963.
 PR 29-NOV-1996; 96US-00757669.
 XX
 PA (UYCO) UNITV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
 XX
 PI Chang Y, Bohenzky RA, Russo JF, Edelman IS, Moore PS;
 DR WPI; 1997-393610/36.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid encoding polypeptide of herpes virus associated
 PT with Kaposi sarcoma - useful for treatment, prevention and diagnosis of
 PT Kaposi sarcoma.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 115; 226pp; English.
 CC This primer is used for the PCR amplification of the vMIP-II region of
 CC the Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpes virus (KSHV or HHV8) genome
 CC sequence. The KSHV genome has a long unique region (LUR) flanked by a

CC number of terminal repeat (TR) units. The LUR includes many conserved
 CC open reading frames (ORF). ORF K4 encodes vMIP-II which can inhibit CCR-5
 CC dependent HIV-1 replication. The viral MIP (vMIP) like proteins have
 CC conserved C-C dimer signatures characteristic of beta-chemokines and a
 CC near sequence identity to human MIP-1alpha in their N-terminus regions.
 CC Antibodies and antigens encoded by the KSHV nucleic acid and labelled
 CC KSHV nucleic acid are useful in standard hybridisation and immune assays
 CC for diagnosis of Kaposi sarcoma or for monitoring treatment. Antisense
 CC molecules and triplex forming oligonucleotides that hybridise to the KSHV
 CC nucleic acid, and antiviral agents that bind specifically to a KSHV
 CC polypeptide are used to treat Kaposi sarcoma. The antibodies can be used
 CC for treatment or prevention of the disease. The KSHV polypeptide is
 CC useful in subunit vaccines and also to inhibit replication of human
 CC immunodeficiency virus. The KSHV nucleic acid may also be implicated in a
 CC number of other lymphoproliferative diseases such as lymphomas, lymphatic
 CC leukaemias, splenomegaly, mycosis fungoides and the polypeptide is useful
 CC as an anti-inflammatory agent for treating autoimmune diseases, especially
 CC rheumatoid arthritis. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
 XX
 SO Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 726 TCCATGAGCTTCTTCCACCAAG 746
 DB 1 TGCATCAGCTTCTTCCACCAAG 21
 RESULT 1684
 AAV05814/C
 ID AAV05814 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAV05814;
 AC
 XX 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide #2 for purification of plasmid DNA.
 XX
 KM Purification; double-stranded DNA; pharmaceutical purity; gene therapy;
 KM cellular therapy; affinity chromatography; ceramic hydroxyapatite;
 KM immobilised oligonucleotide; triple-helix; marker gene;
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN MO9735002-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-SEP-1997.
 XX
 PF 17-MAR-1997; 97WO-FR000472.
 XX
 PR 21-MAR-1996; 96FR-00003519.
 XX
 PA (RHON) RHONE-POULENC RORER SA.
 XX
 PI Wils P, Ollivier M;
 DR WPI; 1997-480209/44.
 XX
 PT Purification of double-stranded DNA to pharmaceutical purity - using
 PT ceramic hydroxyapatite and affinity or ion-exchange chromatography,
 PT particularly for plasmids intended for gene therapy.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 37; 51pp; French.
 CC This sequence represents a poly-CGT oligonucleotide used in a method of
 CC purifying double-stranded DNA to pharmaceutical purity, especially for
 CC use in gene or cellular therapy. The method comprises at least one stage
 CC of chromatography on a column of ceramic hydroxyapatite (HA), and another
 CC stage comprising an affinity chromatography purification, preferably with
 CC an immobilised oligonucleotide able to form a triple-helix structure.

```

QY      264  CCCCCCTCTCTCTTCTC 284
        ||||| ||| |||| 
Db       1  CCACCCCTCACTGCTTC 21
          |         |
Best Local Similarity   81.0%; Pred. No. 1,le+03:
Matches    17; Conservative     0; Mismatches    4; Indels      0; Gaps    0;

```

RESULT 1680
AAT04610/C
ID AAT04610 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

RESULT	1681
AAT32772/c	
ID	AAT32772 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	AAT32772;
XX	
DT	18-FEB-1997 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Triple helix-forming oligonucleotide (CTT)7.
XX	
XX	Triple helix; triplex formation; Hoogsteen base pairing; plasmid;
KW	purification; double-stranded DNA; homopyrimidine; polypurine; ss.

XX
OS 'Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9618744-A2.
XX
XX
PD 20-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 08-NOV-1995; 95WO-FR001468.
XX
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94PR-00015162.
XX
PA (RHON) RHONE-POULENC RORER SA.
XX
XX
PI Crouzet J, Scherman D, Wils P;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-300660/30.

RESULT	1682
AAV05359	
ID	AAV05359 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	AAV05359;
XX	
DT	21-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX	
DE	PCR primer used to produce retroviral packaging plasmids.
XX	
KM	pIK1.1; psi-packaging vector; retroviral packaging plasmid;
XX	
KM	replication incompetent; retroviral genome; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	US5686279-A.
XX	
PD	11-NOV-1997.
XX	
PF	10-JUN-1994; 94US-00258152.
XX	
PR	11-JUN-1993; 93US-00076299.
XX	
PA	(CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.
XX	
PI	Dull TU, Qin L, Zsebo KM, Finer MH, Farson DA, Roberts MR;
XX	
XX	WPI; 1997-558140/51.

XX Example; Page 18; 90pp; English.

PS The sequence is that of the DRB3 3' downstream intron which was used in

XX the design of allele and group specific primers for use in a method for

CC determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in a nucleic acid sample. The method

CC allows specific nucleic acid sequences of the second exon of HLA-DR beta

CC genes to be amplified then probed for identification of polymorphic

CC sequences. The amplified DNA is useful for typing homozygous or

CC heterozygous samples from a variety of sources and for detecting allelic

CC variants not distinguishable by serological methods. The typing system

CC can be used in a reverse dot blot format which is simple and rapid to

CC perform, produces detectable signals in minutes and can be utilised in

CC tissue typing, determination of individual identity and identifying in

CC disease susceptible individuals. See also AAQ26092-026367. (Updated on 25

CC -MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 13 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1704 CCGAGCCCGCATGATCACC 1724

DB 21 CCGCCCCCGCATGCTCACC 1

RESULT 1678

AAQ74335

ID AAQ74335 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAQ74335;

XX

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX

DT 27-JUN-1995 (first entry)

XX

DE Human mAb light chain V1 region PCR primer.

XX

XX Human mAb light chain V1 region; PCR primer; PIK.K/L-int;

KW receptor associated signal transduction pathways; chimeric DNA;

KW lymphocytes; haematopoietic stem cells; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX US5359046-A.

PN

XX

PD 25-OCT-1994.

XX

PT 09-DEC-1992; 92US-00988194.

PF

XX

PR 14-DEC-1990; 90US-00627643.

PR

XX

PA (CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.

PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX

PI Zeebo K, Capon DJ, Irving BA, Weiss A, Roberts MR;

PI WPI; 1994-341065/42.

DR

XX

PT New chimeric DNA encoding chimeric proteins - for receptor-associated

PT signal transduction pathways.

XX

XX Example 3; Fig 10; 38pp; English.

XX

AAQ74334 and AAQ74335 are a pair of primers for the PCR amplification of

CC the human mAb light chain V1 region, which was used in the construction

CC of the plasmid PIK.K/L-int. The plasmid was constructed to direct the

CC expression of a chimeric fusion protein for receptor associated signal

CC transduction pathways. The chimeric DNA sequences could be used to modify

CC lymphocytes and haematopoietic stem cells as precursors to a number of

CC important cell types. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 264 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTC 284

DB 1 CCACCTCTACTCTCTCTC 21

RESULT 1679

AAQ76242

ID AAQ76242 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAQ76242;

XX

DT 12-MAY-1996 (first entry)

XX

DE Primer for amplification of monoclonal antibody 98.6 light chain cDNA.

XX

XX Primer; retrovirus; virus; vector; packaging; human; IgG1; 98.6;

XX variable region; monoclonal antibody; HIV; gp41; light chain; cDNA; PCR;

KW polymerase chain reaction; cloning; plasmid PIK.L1; SalI;

KW plasmid PIK.98.6-kappa-FL; plasmid PIK.K/L-int; single chain antibody;

KW antibody engineering; chimeric receptor; immunoadhesin; CD4-zeta; AIDS;

KW plasmid PIK.F5; gene therapy; transduction; transfection; mammal;

KW packaging cell culture; replication-defective; helper plasmid; coculture;

KW gene transfer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX WO9429438-A1.

PN

XX

PD 22-DEC-1994.

XX

PT 10-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006667.

PF

XX

PR 11-JUN-1993; 93US-00076299.

PR

XX

PA (CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.

PA

XX

PI Finer MH, Roberts MR, Dull TV, Zeebo KM, Qin L, Farson DA;

PI WPI; 1995-036468/05.

DR

XX

PT Efficient transduction of mammalian cells with foreign genes - using

PT replication defective recombinant retroviral vector produced in mammalian

PT cells transfected with packaging plasmid and retroviral vector, providing

PT high viral titres.

XX

XX Disclosure; Page 31; 92pp; English.

PS

XX

XX This primer is used in production of a retrovirus vector and packaging

CC plasmid system. The primer is used, along with primer AAQ76241, to

CC amplify an HIV gp41 human monoclonal antibody IgG1 98.6 variable region

CC light chain gene from plasmid PIK.98.6-kappa-FL, by polymerase chain

CC reaction. A SalI site is placed at the 3'-end of the sequence, followed

CC by ligation along with linkers AAQ76243-44 between EcoRI and BglII sites

CC of plasmid PIK.L1, to give plasmid PIK.K/L-int. The resulting clone is

CC used with heavy chain sequences to produce a single chain antibody and CD

CC -4-zeta chimeric receptor gene in plasmid PIK.F5. This type of

CC recombinant vector may be used along with new retrovirus packaging

CC plasmids in a system for high-efficiency transduction of mammalian target

CC cells with foreign genes (e.g. for gene therapy) by transient co-

CC transfection of a packaging cell culture by a replication-incompetent

CC helper plasmid and a recombinant vector, to produce high-titer

CC replication-defective retroviruses, and coculture of packaging cells with

CC e.g. human target cells for transduction

XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

PR 12-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00361415.
 XX
 PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX
 PI Hanuma S, Maruyama M, Fujii R;
 XX WPI; 2004-480820/45.
 DR
 XX Prophylactic and therapeutic agent, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
 PT treating diabetic nephropathy, chronic renal failure, glomerulonephritis,
 PT or gastrogenic edema, comprises endothelial differentiation gene 2, 3, 5
 PT receptors.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 22; 121bp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a prophylactic and therapeutic agent of
 CC diabetic nephropathy, chronic renal failure, nephritis, or gastrogenic oedema,
 CC comprising endothelial differentiation gene (EDG)-2, EDG-3, or EDG-5
 CC receptors having a sequence shown in the specification. The agent is
 CC useful for preventing or treating diabetic nephropathy, chronic renal
 CC failure, nephritis, glomerulonephritis, interstitial renal disease, or
 CC gastrogenic oedema, and as a diagnostic agent for diagnosing these
 CC diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1313 GACAGGCTGTGTCATC 1330
 Db 5 GTCAGAGCTGTTCATC 22
 RESULT 1676
 AAS98774/c
 ID AAS98774 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS98774;
 XX
 DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R) oligonucleotide #140.
 XX
 KW Colony stimulating factor 1 receptor; CSF1R; polymorphic variant;
 KW cytoabatic; gene therapy; malignant histiocytosis; isogene;
 KW myeloid malignancy; inflammatory disorder; transgenic animal; haplotype;
 KW genotype; human; allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200179225-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012044.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196411P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;
 XX WPI; 2002-075058/10.
 DR
 XX Novel polymorphic variants of colony stimulating factor 1 receptor useful
 PT in studying expression and function of the protein, useful for screening
 PT candidate drugs to treat diseases e.g. inflammatory disorders.
 PT
 PS Claim 15; Page 16; 164pp; English.

XX
 CC The invention describes a novel isolated polynucleotide (1) comprising a
 CC sequence which is a polymorphic variant (PV) of a reference sequence for
 CC colony stimulating factor 1 receptor (CSF1R) gene, found on the
 CC polypeptide are useful for improving the discovery and development of
 CC drugs for treating diseases associated with CSF1R activity, e.g.,
 CC malignant histiocytosis, myeloid malignancies, and inflammatory disorders
 CC and the haplotypes can be used to validate CSF1R as a candidate target
 CC for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated
 CC with CSF1R activity. Genotyping the CSF1R gene of an individual can also
 CC be used in developing diagnostic tests and therapeutic treatments. (1) is
 CC useful in studying the expression and function of CSF1R, and in
 CC expressing CSF1R protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to
 CC treat diseases related to CSF1R activity and in studying the effect of
 CC the variation on the biological activity of CSF1R as well as on the
 CC binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting CSF1R. Antibodies are
 CC useful in a variety of diagnostic and prognostic formats and therapeutic
 CC methods. A transgenic animal is useful in studying expression of the
 CC CSF1R isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs
 CC targeted against CSF1R protein, and for testing the efficacy of
 CC therapeutic agents and compounds. Allele specific oligonucleotides (ASO)
 CC are useful as probes and primers, and for assaying a polymorphism in the
 CC target region. Without requiring any a priori knowledge of the phenotypic
 CC effect of any particular CSF1R or haplotype the invention provides a
 CC method for identifying lead compounds that are more likely to show
 CC efficacy in clinical trials. This sequence is an allele specific
 CC oligonucleotide primer used for detecting CSF1R gene polymorphisms,
 CC described in the method of the invention
 CC
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
 Db 15 TYCTCTCTCTCTC 1
 RESULT 1677
 AAQ26341/c
 ID AAQ26341 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ26341;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE - DRB3 3' downstream intron.
 XX
 KM Tissue typing; identity determination; disease susceptible; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9210589-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-JUN-1992.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009294.
 XX
 PR 06-DEC-1990; 90US-00623098.
 XX
 PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX
 PI Erlich HA, Begovich AB, Bugawan T, Griffith RL, Scharf SJ;
 XX Apple RJ;
 XX WPI; 1992-234644/28.
 DR
 XX Method for determining HLA-DR beta sub-type in DNA sample - comprises
 PT amplification and hybridisation with probes and primers, useful in tissue
 PT typing.

PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.
PA (GANG/) GANGOLI B A.
PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
PA (GUOX/) GUO X S.
PA (TCHE/) TCHERNEV V T.
PA (FERN/) FERNANDES E R.
PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
PA (MALY/) MALYANKAR U M.
PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA (LIUY/) LIU Y.
PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
PA (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
PA (LEIT/) LEITE M W.
PA (ZHON/) ZHONG H.
PA (ALSO/) ALSOBROOK J P.
PA (LEPL/) LEPLEY D M.
PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.

PI Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Pena CE, Li L,
PI Zernusen BD, Gusev VY, Ji W, Gorman L, Miller CE, Kekuda R;
PI Paturajan M, Gangoli EA, Vernet CM, Guo XS, Tchervnev VT;
PI Fernandes ER, Casman SJ, Malynkar UM, Gerlach V, Liu Y;
PI Anderson DW, Spaderna SK, Catterton E, Leite MW, Zhong H;
PI Alsobrook JP, Lepley DM, Rieger DK, Burgess CE;
XX WPI, 2004-225693/21.

PT New NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, diabetes,
PT infection or obesity, and in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or
PT pharmacogenomics.

XX Example C; SEQ ID NO 535; 766pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide (designated NOVX, or
XX NOVX-NOV127) comprising a sequence selected from 178 fully defined amino
XX acid sequences (and their mature forms, variants and fragments). Also
XX included are an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding NOVX, a vector
XX comprising the nucleic acid, a cell comprising the vector, methods for
XX determining the presence or amount of the polypeptide or the nucleic acid
XX molecule in a sample, methods for determining the presence of or
XX predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of expression
XX of the above polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule in a first mammalian
XX subject, a method for identifying an agent that binds to the above
XX polypeptide, a method for identifying a potential therapeutic agent for
XX use in the treatment of a pathology that is related to aberrant
XX expression or physiological interactions of the polypeptide, a method of
XX screening for a modulator of activity or of latency or predisposition to
XX a pathology associated with the polypeptide and a method for modulating
XX the activity of the polypeptide cited above. The composition and methods
XX are useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases such as
XX diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-associated
XX cachexia, cancer, neurodegenerative disorders like Alzheimer's disease or
XX Parkinson's disease, immune disorders, haematopoietic disorders,
XX dyslipidaemias, and other chronic diseases. These may also be used in
XX chromosome mapping, tissue typing, preventive medicine and
XX pharmacogenomics. The polypeptides are also useful as vaccines. The
XX present sequence is an RTQ-PCR (real time quantitative PCR) primer used
XX to assay tissue specific expression of a NOVX mRNA.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1095 TCTGATTGTGAGACA 1112
DB 18 TCGACATTGTGAGACA 1

RESULT 1673
AD042612/C
ID AD042612 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX:
AC AD042612;
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human NOVX PCR primer #57.
XX Human; NOVX; PCR; ss; cancer; atherosclerosis; diabetes;
XX Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; graft-versus-host disease;
XX scleroderma; hypertension; haemophilia;
XX idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; immunodeficiency; AIDS;
XX dyslipidaemia; obesity; Crohn's disease; bronchial asthma; anorexia;
XX cancer-associated cachexia; multiple sclerosis; fertility; primer.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004058338-A1.
PN
XX 25-MAR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-00307817.
PF
XX
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336881P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336820P.
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338285P.
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338318P.
PR 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339889P.
PR 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339022P.
PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339314P.
PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339515P.
PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339517P.
PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339611P.
PR 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340981P.
PR 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341346P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340390P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340440P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340565P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340608P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341144P.
PR 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341477P.
PR 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341540P.
PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341768P.
PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342592P.
PR 31-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344903P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353286P.
PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353288P.
PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359599P.
PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359626P.
PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359671P.
PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359914P.
PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359956P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360924P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360924P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360964P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361028P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361266P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361264P.
PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361770P.
PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362230P.
PR 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364181P.
PR 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364238P.
PR 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364978P.
PR 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365025P.
PR 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373288P.
PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380981P.
PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381004P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381495P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383534P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383744P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383829P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384024P.

AC ABV74195;
 XX
 DT 27-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human 19.5-like cDNA PCR primer.
 XX
 KM 19.5-like polypeptide; psoriasis; gene therapy; antipsoriatic; human;
 KM PCR; primer; 88.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200278729-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US010159.
 XX
 PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280514P.
 XX
 PA (CELL-) CELTECH R & D INC.
 XX
 PI Charmlley PR, Smith RC, Argonza-Barrett RH, Fitzgibbon MP, Wang K,
 DR WPI; 2003-040621/03.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a 19.5 or 19.5-like
 PT polypeptide, useful for diagnosing, treating or ameliorating the symptoms
 PT of psoriasis, and in genetically or physically mapping the human genome.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 40; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is that of a PCR primer for human cDNA (see
 CC ABV74195) encoding 19.5-like polypeptide (see ABP53070). It was used,
 CC with the primer given in ABV74196, to examine the expression profile of
 CC 19.5-like mRNA in human tissues. Expression was detected in
 CC gastrointestinal tissues including the colon, small intestine and
 CC stomach, with lower signals in the trachea, salivary gland and parotid.
 CC The invention provides 19.5 and 19.5-like nucleic acids, polypeptides and
 CC antibodies useful for the diagnosis, amelioration and/or treatment of
 CC psoriasis
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2898 CTGCTAGACGACGACATC 2915
 DB 5 CCGCTGACGACGACATC 22
 RESULT 1670
 ADH70416/c
 ID ADH70416 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH70416;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #206.
 XX
 KM human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;

KM breast cancer; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
 PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
 XX
 PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 610; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetarRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1594 AAACAGAGAGAGAGA 1611
 DB 22 AAAGAGAGAGAGAGA 5
 RESULT 1671
 ADN35386
 ID ADN35386 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADN35386;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NSCLC gene semi-quantitative PCR primer forward primer #33.
 XX
 KM ss; primer; cytoabatic; gene therapy; vaccine;
 KM non-small cell lung cancer; NSCLC; diagnosis; cancer; URLC1.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

CC is useful for studying comparative human genomics of the genes related to
CC acclimatization to low oxygen at high altitudes and deep oceanic
CC explorations. Rod gene probe is useful for studying comparative human
CC genomics of the gene related to acclimatization to low light like night
CC blindness. The method efficiently identifies myctophid larva and
CC facilitates the assessment of water bodies, estimation of genetic
CC resources and genetic variability between myctophid population. The
CC present sequence is a species specific PCR primer for a myctophid fish
CC gene of the invention.

SO Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2908 AGCAGATCCTCATCAGCA 2925

DB 22 AGCAGATCCTCATCAGCA 5

RESULT 1667

AD100236/C

ID AD100236 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AD100236;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer SEQ ID 16 used to amplify human PKD-1 exon 41 DNA.

XX mutation analysis; PKD; polycystic kidney disease; human; PKD-1; ss; PCR;

XX primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003152936-A1.

PD 14-AUG-2003.

PF 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-00083246.

PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328739P.

PA (ATHE-) ATHENA DIAGNOSTICS INC.

PI Jones JG, Hennigan AN, Curran JA, Allen SK, Robichaud NJ, Wang J;

PI Flynn KE, Garces JA, Palatucci CM;

DR WPI; 2003-897708/82.

PT Analyzing mutations of a target nucleic acid by detecting heteroduplexes
PT from generated duplexes, useful for diagnosing patients affected with
PT polycystic kidney disease.

PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 16; 126BP; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method of mutation analysis of a target
CC nucleic acid which comprises incubating a sample having the target
CC nucleic acid in a reaction mixture, in the presence of at least one first
CC and second nucleic acid, where incubation produces amplified products,
CC generating duplexes in the amplified products and detecting the presence
CC or absence of a heteroduplex from the duplexes, where its presence
CC indicates a potential mutation in the target nucleic acid and its absence
CC indicates the absence of mutation in the target nucleic acid. The method
CC and compositions of the invention may be useful for analysing mutation
CC and diagnosing patients affected with PKD (polycystic kidney disease).
CC The current sequence is that of a PCR primer of the invention which was
CC used to amplify human polycystic kidney disease PKD-1 DNA.

SO Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3160 TCACCAGCAGACCCCA 3177

DB 18 TCACCAGCAGACCCCA 1

RESULT 1668

AA150333/C

ID AA150333 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AA150333;

DT 13-FEB-2003 (first entry)

DE Angiogenic response identifying PCR primer #3.

XX Angiogenic response; angiogenesis; inhibitor; cancer; cytostatic;

XX ophthalmological; circulatory; macular degeneration; retinopathy;

XX matrix metalloproteinase; MT1-MMP; angiogenic activation cascade;

XX arthritis; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Unidentified.

PN W0200281627-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 03-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010501.

PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281512P.

PA (ALLR) ALLERGAN INC.

PI Baciu PC, Zhang H, Manuel VM;

DR WPI; 2003-058512/05.

PT Screening for agents which inhibit angiogenesis, used for treating
PT cancer, macular degeneration and retinopathies, comprises screening for
PT agents which inhibit activation of integrin alpha subunit by
PT metalloproteinase MT1-MMP.

PS Example; Page 16; 48pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of screening for agents which
CC inhibit an angiogenic response, involving contacting an inactive pro form
CC or convertase-activated form of an integrin alpha subunit,
CC metalloproteinase MT1-MMP and a candidate agent, under conditions which
CC promote increased activation of the integrin subunit and correlating
CC inhibition of increased activation with ability of the agent to inhibit
CC angiogenesis. The method is used to screen for agents which inhibit an
CC angiogenic response, and the agents are used in the treatment of
CC associated diseases including cancer, macular degeneration, arthritis and
CC retinopathies. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the
CC exemplification of the invention to identify angiogenesis inhibitors

SO Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4866 GCCAAGCCTGTGCCAGG 4883

DB 21 GCCAAGCCTGTGCCAGG 4

RESULT 1669

ABV74195

ID ABV74195 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX

CC the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2750 ATTCTACCTGAGTTCCA 2767

DB 22 ATTCTCTAGATTCCA 5

RESULT 1663

ADCC40502

ID ADCC40502 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADCC40502;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE EDG-4 PCR primer #1.

XX gene expression analysis; collective quantitative analysis;

KM G protein coupled receptor; tyrosine oxidase receptor family;

KM ion channel gene family; cancer; EDG-1; EDG-2 receptor; atherosclerosis;

KM myocardial infarction; infarct; ischaemic disease; GPCR; primer; PCR; ss.

XX Unidentified.

OS WO2003052096-A1.

XX 26-JUN-2003.

PF 13-DEC-2002; 2002MO-JP013097.

XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00382053.

PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00045104.

PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00140111.

PR 18-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00333769.

XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

PI Hinuma S, Kobayashi M, Arai T, Fukusumi S, Fujii R, Komatsu H;

PI Matsumura F, Kawamata Y, Ogi K;

DR WPI; 2003-533023/50.

PT Method for gene expression analysis for treatment of cancers.

XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 63; 261pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to a novel method for gene expression analysis by

CC collective quantitative analysis of the expression of a number of genes

CC to identify those that are promoted or inhibited in a given cell or

CC tissue. The genes are preferably gene families such as the G protein

CC coupled receptor family, tyrosine oxidase receptor family, or ion channel

CC gene family. The methods may be used in treatment of cancers, including

CC prostate, ovarian, stomach, bladder, breast, and cancer of the

CC intestines. EDG-1 and EDG-2 receptor agonists and antagonists may be used

CC in the treatment and prevention of atherosclerosis, myocardial

CC infarction, infarct or ischaemic disease of the brain. This

CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer used in the

CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1313 GACCAAGCCTGTGTGATC 1330

DB 5 GTCACAGCTGTGTGATC 22

RESULT 1664

ADD13899

ID ADD13899 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADD13899;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human vH PCR primer vH3-15.

XX library; transfection; humanized monoclonal antibody; antigen;

KM T cell receptor; primer; ss; PCR; vH.

KM Homo sapiens.

XX EPI298207-A1.

PN 02-APR-2003.

PF 01-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123596.

XX 01-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123596.

PR (DEKR-) DEUT KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM.

PI Breitling F, Moldenhauer G, Poustka A, Kuehlwein T;

XX WPI; 2003-363833/37.

PT Preparing library of protein-producing eukaryotic cells, useful for

PT producing humanized high-affinity antibodies, comprises introducing

PT specific recombination signals into chromosomal gene loci and integrating

PT a variety of DNA sequences.

XX Example 5; Fig 14C; 75pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method of preparing a library of protein

CC -producing eukaryotic cells comprising (a) introducing specific

CC recombination signals into one or two chromosomal gene loci, (b)

CC expanding at least one of the modified cells, (c) Transfecting many

CC different DNA sequences, each flanked by recombination signals, into the

CC expanded cells and (d) Integrating the DNA sequences into the gene loci

CC on the basis of the recombination signals and the appropriate

CC recombinase. The resulting cells express different proteins, each from an

CC integrated DNA sequence and the proteins are bound to the cell surface.

CC The method is particularly used to produce libraries of humanized

CC monoclonal antibodies, for selection of those with affinity for

CC particular antigens and useful for diagnostic or therapeutic use.

CC Libraries of T cell receptors may also be prepared. The method produces

CC libraries of high diversity, provides easy, quick and automatable

CC selection from a large number of proteins, allow relatively simple

CC alteration of the expressed gene (e.g. fusion to other protein-coding

CC sequences), is suitable for large scale protein production and allows

CC sample verification and characterization of selected cell lines. The

CC method does not require incorporation of a resistance marker. This

CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the genes of the

CC invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 701 CACTGTTCAGGATCCGA 718

DB 5 CTCTGTTCAGGATCCCA 22

RESULT 1665

KM melanoma; Kaposi's sarcoma; multiple myeloma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KM hepatitis; infection; myocarditis; blood vessel formation; gene therapy;
KM growth regulation; developmental process; immunotherapy; zcyto20; PCR;
KM primer; zcyto22; 88.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200286087-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012887.
XX
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285408P.
XX
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0285424P.
XX
PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286482P.
XX
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00895834.
XX
PR 22-OCT-2001; 2001US-0341050P.
XX
PR 22-OCT-2001; 2001US-0341105P.
XX
PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI Sheppard PO, Fox BA, Klucher KM, Taft DW, Kindsvogel WR;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-093122/08.
XX
DR
XX
XX New zcyto20, zcyto21, zcyto22, zcyto24 and zcyto25 polypeptides and
PT polynucleotides useful for treating leukemia, carcinoma, malignant
PT melanoma, AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma, myeloma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma,
PT hepatitis and infections.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 159; 160pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to zcyto20, zcyto21, zcyto22, zcyto24 and zcyto25
CC polypeptides and polynucleotides. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC for treating hairy cell leukemia, renal cell or basal cell carcinoma,
CC malignant melanoma, AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma, multiple myeloma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, hepatitis B, C or D, infections (e.g. bacterial,
CC fungal or protozoal) or myocarditis. The invention is useful for growth
CC regulation in the liver, blood vessel formation and other developmental
CC processes. The invention is also useful in immunotherapy and gene
CC therapy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human
CC zcyto20 and zcyto22 DNA.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3838 TCAGCTCCAGGCCCGG 3855
DB 5 TCAGTCCAGGCCCTGG 22
RESULT 1662
ADCl0510/c
ID ADCl0510 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADCl0510;
XX
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NOVX polypeptide gene forward primer SEQ ID NO: 529.
XX
XX ss; primer; cytosolic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
XX neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; antisense therapy;
XX thymicretic; NOVX; pathology; cancer; diabetes; obesity;
XX endocrine disorder; CNS disorder; inflammatory disorder;
XX chromosome mapping; tissue typing; predictive medicine.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200300842-A2.
XX
XX
PD 03-JAN-2003.
XX
XX
PF 04-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US017443.
XX
XX
XX 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295607P.
XX
XX 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295661P.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296404P.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296418P.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296575P.
XX
XX 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297414P.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295573P.
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XX 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297567P.
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XX 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298285P.
XX
XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298528P.
XX
XX 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299133P.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299230P.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299949P.
XX
XX 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300177P.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300883P.
XX
XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301530P.
XX
XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301550P.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-0302951P.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308890P.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322297P.
XX
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337477P.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341562P.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358566P.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359122P.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358978P.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359034P.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359035P.
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359121P.
XX
XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359584P.
XX
XX 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360858P.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363430P.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363676P.
XX
XX 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371346P.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379444P.
XX
XX 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-00379444.
XX
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX
XX Agee ML, Anderson DM, Berghs C, Casman SJ, Catterton E;
XX DiIppio VA, Edinger SR, Eissen A, Eilerman K, Gangilli BA;
XX Gerlach VL, Gorman L, Guo X, Hermann JT, Hjalte T, Ji W, Kekuda R;
XX Khramtsov NV, Li L, Liu X, Malyanar UM, Miller CB, Millet I;
XX Ort T, Padigaru M, Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Rastelli L, Rieger DK;
XX Rothenberg ME, Shenoy SG, Shinkels RA, Smithson G, Spaderna SK;
XX Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CM, Zhong H, Zhong W, Alsdobrook JF;
XX Burgess CE, Lepley DM;
XX
XX
XX WPI; 2003-210149/20.
XX
XX
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
PT treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOVX-
PT associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
PT or CNS diseases.
XX
XX
XX Example B; SEQ ID NO 529; 772pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to novel isolated polypeptides, mature form of the
CC polypeptide, a sequence that is 95% identical to the polypeptide or the
CC polypeptide comprising one or more conservative substitutions. The NOVX
CC polypeptide is useful for treating or preventing a pathology associated
CC with the polypeptide e.g. disorders associated with aberrant expression
CC or activity of the polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, and
CC endocrine, CNS and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
CC and predictive medicine. This sequence corresponds to a primer used to
CC amplify and isolate the coding sequence for one of the polypeptides of

CC identification of early and adult life history stages of myctophids i.e.,
 CC lantern fishes. The species specific primers are employed to amplify a
 CC selected gene region to produce DNA probe directed for use as genetic
 CC markers. The probes are useful for identifying myctophid larvae and hence
 CC facilitate the assessment of genetic resources and genetic variability
 CC between myctophid population. use of the primer polynucleotides for
 CC amplifying a myctophid gene or its fragment. The present sequence
 CC represents a specifically claimed Protomyctophum crockeri PCR primer,
 CC which is used in the method from the present invention

SO Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2908 AGCAGATCCTATCAGCA 2925
 22 AGCAGATCCTATCAGCA 5

RESULT 1660
 ACC62463
 ID ACC62463 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC ACC62463;
 XX
 DT 23-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOV42 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:338.
 XX
 KM Human; NOVX; antiatherosclerotic; hypotensive; cardiac; dermatological;
 KM anorectic; immunosuppressive; cytosolic; antidiabetic; antifertility;
 KM haemostatic; antiinflammatory; antisthmatic; anti-HIV; immunomodulator;
 KM neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; metabolic; antihypertensive;
 KM gene therapy; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension; scleroderma;
 KM congenital heart defect; aortic stenosis; valve disease; transplantation;
 KM tuberculous sclerosis; obesity; congenital adrenal hyperplasia; diabetes;
 KM prostate cancer; metabolic disorder; neoplasm; lymphoma; uterus cancer;
 KM fertility; haemophilia; hypercoagulation; graft versus host disease;
 KM idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; AIDS; bronchial asthma; anorexia;
 KM Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; cancer;
 KM cancer-associated cachexia; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KM immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia;
 KM metabolic syndrome X; PCR primer; ss.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO2003023001-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 PD
 PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028538.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
 PR 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318184P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322636P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322817P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323631P.
 PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323636P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
 PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
 PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341144P.
 PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0355999P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361663P.
 PR 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-0377908P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381483P.

PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383863P.
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393332P.
 PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396412P.
 PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403517P.
 PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236417.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Agee ML, Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Berghs C, Boldog FL,
 PI Burgess CE, Caeman SJ, Carteron E, Chant JS, Chaudhuri A;
 PI Crabtree J, Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen AJ, Ellerman K;
 PI Gargoli EA, Gerleach VL, Gioc L, Gorman L, Guo X, Gusev VY, Ji W;
 PI Kexuda R, Khramtsov NV, Leach MD, Lepley DM, Li L, Liu X;
 PI Malyankar UM, Miller CE, Ooi CE, Ort T, Padigaru M, Patutajan M;
 PI Pena CE, Rieger DK, Rothenberg ME, Shenoy SG, Shimkova RA;
 PI Spaderna SK, Spytek KA, Taupier RJ, Twomlow N, Vernet CM, Voss EZ;
 PI Zehusen BD, Zhong M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313241/30.
 XX
 PT Novel human proteins and nucleic acid encoding the proteins, useful for
 PT diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disorders involving the human
 PT protein or nucleic acid e.g. cardiac and neurological disorders.
 XX
 PS Example C; Page 424; 460pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes isolated human NOVX proteins, where X is
 CC 1 to 42. ACC62236 to ACC62345 encode the human NOVX proteins given in
 CC ABR54167 to ABR54276. NOVX sequences have antiatherosclerotic, cardiac,
 CC hypotensive, dermatological, anorectic, immunosuppressive, cytosolic,
 CC antidiabetic, antifertility, haemostatic, antiinflammatory, anti-HIV,
 CC antisthmatic, metabolic, immunomodulator, neuroprotective, nootropic,
 CC antiparkinsonian and antihypertensive activities, and can be used in gene
 CC therapy. NOVX proteins are useful for treating or preventing a pathology
 CC associated with a NOVX protein in humans and for treating a syndrome
 CC associated with the human disease. NOVX nucleic acids, proteins and
 CC antibodies can be used in the treatment and diagnosis of cardiomyopathy,
 CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis,
 CC valve disease, tuberculous sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation,
 CC congenital adrenal hyperplasia, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic
 CC disorders, neoplasm, lymphoma, uterus cancer, fertility, haemophilia,
 CC hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, graft versus host
 CC disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis,
 CC infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, immune disorders,
 CC haematopoietic disorders, dyslipidaemias, and metabolic syndrome X.
 CC ACC62346 to ACC62465 represent PCR primers and probes for human NOVX
 CC sequences, which are used in examples from the present invention.
 CC ABR54277 represents a human trypsinogen protein given in comparison with
 CC the human NOV35b protein in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SO Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 3092 GGAGAGCTCTATGACTT 3109
 5 GGAGAGCTCTATGACTT 22

RESULT 1661
 AAD50511
 ID AAD50511 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AAD50511;
 XX
 DT 24-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human zcyto20 and zcyo22 DNA amplifying PCR primer, ZC39741.
 XX
 KM Human; leukaemia; carcinoma; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

CC an immune response, particularly an autoimmune disease. The zinc finger
CC polypeptide or a nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide can be used to
CC modulate transcription of a receptor nucleotide sequence. The nucleic
CC acid polypeptide capable of binding to a nucleic acid sequence comprising
CC a receptor nucleotide sequence, where the receptor is capable of
CC functioning as a receptor for infection by the virus or is involved in an
CC immune response, or a nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide, can be
CC used in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment or
CC prevention of a disease caused by a virus or of a disease associated with
CC an immune response. The polypeptides may further be used to treat or
CC prevent various diseases or syndromes associated with or caused by
CC malfunction of the receptor as the TNFR1 receptor, such as autoimmune
CC diseases including inflammation, autoimmune encephalomyelitis, rheumatoid
CC arthritis or myocarditis. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a
CC TNFR1 six finger domain sequence, as described in the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GCTGAGAGAGAGACAC 835
DB 18 GCTGAGAGAGAGCCAC 1

RESULT 1658
ABS64805/c
ID ABS64805 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABS64805;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE TNFR1 recognition site #3.
XX
KM Receptor; virus infection; immune response; autoimmune disease;
KM TNFR1 receptor; inflammation; autoimmune encephalomyelitis;
KM rheumatoid arthritis; myocarditis; ds.
XX
OS unidentified.
XX
PN MO200257308-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 22-JAN-2002; 2002MO-GB000246.
XX
PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001GB-00001576.
PR 07-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00003032.
XX
PA (SANG-) SANGAMO BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Moore M, Isalan M, Reynolds L, Ullman C, Girdlestone J;
PI Demaison C, Choo Y;
XX
DR WPI, 2002-590720/63.

PT New polypeptide capable of binding nucleic acids for treating or
PT preventing a disease caused by a virus or a disease associated with an
PT immune response, particularly autoimmune diseases e.g. inflammation or
PT rheumatoid arthritis.

XX
XX Example 3; Page 61; 105pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a new polypeptide capable of binding to
CC a nucleic acid comprising a receptor nucleotide sequence which can
CC function as a receptor for virus infection or is involved in an immune
CC response. The molecules of the invention are useful in the treatment or
CC prevention of a disease caused by a virus or of a disease associated with
CC an immune response, particularly an autoimmune disease. The zinc finger
CC polypeptide or a nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide can be used to

CC modulate transcription of a receptor nucleotide sequence. The nucleic
CC acid polypeptide capable of binding to a nucleic acid sequence comprising
CC a receptor nucleotide sequence, where the receptor is capable of
CC functioning as a receptor for infection by the virus or is involved in an
CC immune response, or a nucleic acid encoding such a polypeptide, can be
CC used in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment or
CC prevention of a disease caused by a virus or of a disease associated with
CC an immune response. The polypeptides may further be used to treat or
CC prevent various diseases or syndromes associated with or caused by
CC malfunction of the receptor as the TNFR1 receptor, such as autoimmune
CC diseases including inflammation, autoimmune encephalomyelitis, rheumatoid
CC arthritis or myocarditis. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a
CC TNFR1 recognition site sequence, as described in the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GCTGAGAGAGAGACAC 835
DB 18 GCTGAGAGAGAGCCAC 1

RESULT 1659
AB083977/c
ID AB083977 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AB083977;
XX
DT 05-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Protomycetophum crockeri 16S RNA gene PCR primer 16S-H.
XX
KM Cytochrome b; cyt b; D-loop; mitochondrial; Rod; ITS-2; rhodopsin;
KM internal transcribed spacer region; nuclear; myctophid; fish; probe;
KM identification; detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Protomycetophum crockeri..
XX
PN GB2374597-A.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2001; 2001GB-00008104.
XX
PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001GB-00008104.
XX
PA (COUL) COUNCIL SCI & IND RES.
XX
PI Goswami U, Bernardi G, Goswami SC, Johnson RK;
PI WPI, 2003-032290/03.

PT Developing probes for myctophid fishes, useful for genetic identification
PT of myctophids, by generating probes for cytochrome b, internal
PT transcribed spacer region, mitochondrial D-loop, and rhodopsin genes of
PT the fish.

XX
XX Claim 100; Page 53; 60pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for developing probes (P)
CC for myctophid fish by amplifying selected gene regions in DNA extracted
CC from muscle of fish, eluting and reamplifying amplified DNA, purifying
CC and ligating the DNA into vector which is transformed into host cells,
CC purifying recombinant plasmid DNA having cloned gene (P) from host cells,
CC amplifying gene insert from probe, comparing sequence of prepared (P)
CC against known sequences of similar genes, and designing species-specific
CC primers for myctophid fishes. The method is useful for developing nucleotide
CC probes for myctophid fishes such as Stenobrachius leucopsarus, Diaphus
CC thea, Protomycetophum crockeri, Tarletonbeania crenularis or Lampantus
CC regalis. The probes identified by the method are useful for the

PS Example 5; Page 17; 73bp; English.

XX This invention relates to the DNA and protein sequences encoding a
CC soluble CD80 ligand, soluble CD86 ligand, soluble and membrane-bound CD28
CC receptor and soluble or membrane bound CTLA-4 receptor. The invention
CC also relates to a vaccine comprising an effective amount of these
CC receptor proteins. A vaccine is useful for inducing immunity or enhancing
CC an immune response in a cat. The protein sequences of the invention are
CC useful for suppressing an immune response in a feline suffering from an
CC autoimmune disease or the recipient of a tissue or organ transplant. A
CC vector containing the DNA sequences of the invention is useful for
CC redirecting an immune response in a feline to an immunogen such as rabies
CC virus, chlamydia, toxoplasmosis gondii, flea, feline immunodeficiency
CC virus, feline leukaemia (FeLV), feline infectious peritonitis virus
CC (FIP), parvovirus, calicivirus, reovirus type 3, rotavirus,
CC coronavirus, syncytial virus, herpes virus, sarcoma virus, borre disease
CC virus or a parasite. The protein sequences may be further utilised to
CC promote growth in homologous or heterologous feline species. Enhancement
CC of immunity through the interaction of soluble CD80 or soluble CD86 with
CC CD28 or CTLA-4 or inhibition of an immune response through the
CC interaction of feline CD80 or CD86 with CTLA-4 takes advantage of the
CC natural process of regulation rather than adding foreign substances that
CC could have multiple, even detrimental effects on overall or long term
CC health. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in semi-
CC quantitative PCR experiments to analyse expression of different cytokines
CC and the nucleotide sequences of the invention from infected cells

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DY 1994 GCCTGAGCAGGAGACCGGA 2013
||| ||| : ||| ||| |||
2 GCCCGAGTATTAAGAACCGGA 21

DB

RESULT 1656
AAD42805/c
ID AAD42805 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAD42805;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer A used in the invention.
XX
KM Regenerative method; sequencing; strand displacement amplification;
KM restriction endonuclease; identification; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2002072055-A1.
XX
PD 13-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-00788038.
XX
PR 01-NOV-1996; 96US-00742755.
PR 07-JAN-1999; 99US-00226683.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
PI Jones DH;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-589470/63.
XX
PT Identifying two nucleotides which are separated by an interval in double
PT stranded nucleic acid using restriction endonuclease which generates 5'
PT overhang, template-directed ligation to labeled adaptors and
PT amplification.
XX

PS Example 4; Page 33; 59bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an iterative and regenerative method for
CC sequencing DNA. The method involves identifying two nucleotides which are
CC separated by an interval in double stranded (ds) nucleic acid using
CC restriction endonuclease that generates 5' overhang, template-directed
CC ligation to labeled adaptors and amplification. The method is useful for
CC identifying a first nucleotide n and a second nucleotide n+x in a ds
CC nucleic acid segment which is a genomic DNA, cDNA, a product of an in
CC vitro DNA amplification e.g., a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) product
CC or a product of a strand displacement amplification; or a vector insert.
CC It is also useful for sequencing an interval within a ds nucleic acid
CC segment in several of staggered ds molecules produced from the double
CC stranded nucleic acid segment. It is useful for removing all or a part of
CC a primer sequence from a primer extended product and for automated
CC sequencing of double-stranded DNA segments. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DY 1039 CAGAGAGCATCTTAAGC 1056
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
22 CAGAGATCATCTTACCG 5

DB

RESULT 1657
ABS64808/c
ID ABS64808 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABS64808;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE TNFR1 six finger domain oligo #3.
XX
KM Receptor; virus infection; immune response; autoimmune disease;
KM TNFR1 receptor; inflammation; autoimmune encephalomyelitis;
KM rheumatoid arthritis; myocarditis; TNFR1 six finger domain; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200257308-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 22-JAN-2002; 2002WO-GB000246.
XX
PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001GB-00001576.
PR 07-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00003032.
XX
PA (SANG-) SANGAMO BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Moore M, Isalan M, Reynolds L, Ullman C, Girdlestone J;
PI Demaison C, Choo Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590720/63.
XX
PT New polypeptide capable of binding nucleic acids for treating or
PT preventing a disease caused by a virus or a disease associated with an
PT immune response, particularly autoimmune diseases e.g. inflammation or
PT rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 63; 105bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a new polypeptide capable of binding to
CC a nucleic acid comprising a receptor nucleotide sequence which can
CC function as a receptor for virus infection or is involved in an immune
CC response. The molecules of the invention are useful in the treatment or
CC prevention of a disease caused by a virus or of a disease associated with

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002MO-US006908.
 XX
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274101P.
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274194P.
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274281P.
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274322P.
 PR 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274849P.
 PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275235P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275578P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275579P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275601P.
 PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276000P.
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276766P.
 PR 19-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276994P.
 PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277239P.
 PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277321P.
 PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277327P.
 PR 21-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277791P.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277833P.
 PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278152P.
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278894P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278999P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279036P.
 PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279344P.
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277338P.
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279995P.
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280233P.
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280802P.
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280822P.
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280900P.
 PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281194P.
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283675P.
 PR 30-APR-2001; 2001US-0287424P.
 PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288066P.
 PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288342P.
 PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288528P.
 PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291190P.
 PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291099P.
 PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291240P.
 PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294485P.
 PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294889P.
 PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294899P.
 PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299027P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299303P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299310P.
 PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304354P.
 PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309198P.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312903P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318462P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318770P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325430P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325681P.
 PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330380P.
 PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335301P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332172P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332271P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332272P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333184P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333272P.
 PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332094P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337426P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338092P.
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337185P.
 PR 03-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345705P.
 PR 07-MAR-2002; 2002US-00092900.
 XX
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Padiaru M, Szytek KA, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Pena CEA, Li L;
 PI Zernušen BD, Gusev V, Ji W, Gorman L, Miller CE, Kekuda R;
 PI Pelturajan M, Gusev V, Vernet CM, Guo X, Tchervet V;
 PI Fernandes ER, Caeman SJ, Malyankar UM, Gerlach V, Liu Y, Anderson D;
 PI Spaderna SK, Catterton E, Burgess C, Leite M, Zhong H, Alsbrook JB;

PI Lepley DM, Rieger DK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-723332/78.
 XX
 XX NOV polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for preventing or treating
 PT a disorder associated with aberrant NOV expression or activity e.g.,
 PT cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial
 PT asthma.
 XX
 XX
 PS Example C, Page 742, 1103pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes novel human NOV polypeptides which have
 CC cytosolic, cardiac, antiatherosclerotic, antiasthmatic and hypotensive
 CC activity. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the NOV proteins or
 CC nucleic acid molecules or NOV antibodies are useful for preventing or
 CC treating a disorder associated with aberrant NOV expression or activity
 CC e.g. cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial
 CC asthma. The products of the invention can be used for gene therapy or in
 CC a vaccine. ABX13460-ABX13462 and ABX97186-ABX97185 represent PCR primers
 CC and probes used in the amplification and isolation of the NOV
 CC polynucleotides represented in ABX97008-ABX97185 which encode the
 CC polypeptides represented in ABX65041-ABX65218
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1095 TCTGAATTTGTGAAGACA 1112
 Db 18 TCAGCATTTGTGAAGACA 1
 ||| ||||| |||||
 18 TCAGCATTTGTGAAGACA 1
 RESULT 1655
 ID ABK48652 strand; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC ABK48652;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Feline CD80 RT-PCR primer B7-2 #2.
 XX
 XX Cat; vaccine; feline immunodeficiency virus; FIV; immunosuppressant;
 KW feline infectious peritonitis; primer; ss; CD80 ligand; CD86 ligand;
 KW CD8; receptor; CTLA-4; vaccine; rabies; autoimmune disease; PCR;
 KW organ transplant; toxoplasmosis gondii; flea; parasite; panleukopenia;
 KW feline leukaemia; FeLV; calicivirus; rotavirus; reovirus type 3;
 KW coronavirus; herpes; borna disease.
 XX
 OS Felis sp.
 XX
 PN US2002028208-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 30-APR-1999; 99US-00303510.
 XX
 PR 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083869P.
 XX
 PA (COLL/) COLLISON E W.
 PA (HASH/) HASH S M.
 PA (CHOI/) CHOI I.
 XX
 PI Collison EW, Hash SM, Choi I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-315045/35.
 XX
 XX Polynucleotide encoding polypeptide of CD80 ligand, CD86 ligand, CD28
 PT receptor or CTLA-4 receptor as vaccine for inducing immune response in
 PT feline suffering from autoimmune disease or tissue or organ transplant.
 XX

KM cadherin-catenin related disease; specifically dilated cardiomyopathy;
XX cardiomyopathy; male infertility; CTNNA3; PCR; alpha T-catenin.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200204636-A1.
XX PN
XX 17-JAN-2002.
XX PD
XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007392.
XX PF
XX 12-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202472.
XX PR
XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218309P.
XX PA
XX (VLA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECNOG.
XX PI
XX Van Roy F, Goossens S, Janssens B, Vanpoucke G;
XX DR
XX WPI; 2002-171717/22.
XX DR
XX New alpha catenin polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding them, useful
PT for predicting, diagnosing or treating cadherin-catenin related diseases,
PT particularly cardiomyopathies, cancer and male infertility.
PS
PS Example; Page 36; 132pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides and
CC their associated polynucleotides. The polypeptides and related antibodies
CC are useful for modulating the cadherin-catenin related pathway in
CC selected organs, such as the heart and testis. The nucleic acids and the
CC antibodies are useful in the diagnosis and/or prediction of the
CC likelihood of developing cadherin-catenin related diseases. The nucleic
CC acids may also be used to predict the likelihood of developing cancer or
CC in diagnosing cancer, and in gene therapy. The polypeptide, the nucleic
CC acid or the antibody is useful in manufacturing a medicament for treating
CC cadherin-catenin related diseases, such as cancer, cardiomyopathy,
CC specifically dilated cardiomyopathy, and male infertility. Sequences
CC ABK41510-ABK41599 represent PCR primers used to amplify DNA encoding
CC human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides, including the CTNNA3 gene
CC which encodes human alpha T-catenin
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3693 CTCACCAAGCCCGAG 3710
DB 20 CTCACCAAGTCGAG 3
RESULT 1653
ABZ30476
ID ABZ30476 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABZ30476;
XX AC
XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4627.
XX XX
XX Funghi; Yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biochemistry;
KM signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KM proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Candida albicans.
XX OS
XX WO200253728-A2.
XX PN
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX PD
XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX PF

XX
XX '29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
XX PR
XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
XX PR
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX XX
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX DR
XX
XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4627; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX PS
XX
XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5054 ATAGTCAGGCTTTCTT 5071
DB 3 ATATGCGAGCTTTGCTT 20
RESULT 1654
ABX97363/C
ID ABX97363 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABX97363;
XX AC
XX 20-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Human NOV-associated forward primer from primer-probe set Ag3366.
XX XX
XX NOV; cytosolic; cardiac; antiarteriosclerotic; antiasthmatic; cancer;
KM hypotensive; cardiomyopathy; bronchial asthma; gene therapy; vaccine;
KM human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200272757-A2.
XX PN
XX 19-SEP-2002.
XX PD
XX

PA (MILLER) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S,
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 49; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1665 CAGCTCTGCGACGAGA 1680
 DB 17 CAGCTTCTGCGACGAGA 2
 XX
 RESULT 2141
 ADO47045/C
 ID ADO47045 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO47045;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #2411.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCRI; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease; cystic fibrosis;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US031135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US031143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S,
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PS Example 5; Page 163; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1665 CAGCTCTGCGACGAGA 1680
 DB 17 CAGCTTCTGCGACGAGA 2
 XX
 RESULT 2142
 ADO45398
 ID ADO45398 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45398;
 XX

PT ischema.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 72; 132bp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
CC human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
CC inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antirhectic, vasotropic,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 2260 GGTGGGAGATCTTAA 2275
Db 5 GGTGGGAGATCTTAA 20
|||||
RESULT 2139
ADO71719/c
ID ADO71719 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO71719;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe TEmpta DNA.
XX
XX mos; funariaceae; storage protein; homogentisate pathway;
KM acetyltransferase; fatty acid desaturase; cholesterae; phosphorylase;
KM chalcone isomerase; cellulase; threonine synthase; food; animal feed;
KM pharmaceutical; fine chemical; enzyme; vitamin; amino acid; fatty acid;
KM sugar; flavonoid; perfume; colour; triacylglycerol; lipid; oil; starch;
KM tocopherol; tocotrienol; carotenoid; delta5-fatty acid desaturase; ss;
KM probe.
XX
OS Physcomitrella patens.
XX
PN DB10242531-A1.
XX
PD 25-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 12-SEP-2002; 2002DE-01042531.
XX
PR 12-SEP-2002; 2002DE-01042531.
XX
PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
PI Duwening B;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-271062/26.
XX
PT Altering several DNA sequences in mos, simultaneously, useful for
PT preparing transforants for e.g. production of pharmaceuticals, using two
PT or more homologous recombination constructs.
XX
PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 16; 31bp; German.

XX
CC This invention describes a novel method of altering the chromosomal DNA
CC sequences of at least two different endogenous target genes in a mos
CC cell. The method comprises (a) introducing at least two different DNA
CC constructs into a population of cells, using at least one construct for
CC each gene, where the construct has at least one sequence of sufficient
CC length and homology to undergo homologous recombination with the
CC chromosomal sequences and (b) selecting cells in which at least two genes
CC have been altered by homologous recombination. The mos described is of
CC the family Funariaceae, specifically Physcomitrella bruch, P.
CC californica, P. readeri or P. patens. Typical of many genes that can be
CC targeted are those that encode storage proteins, proteins of the
CC homogenistate pathway, acetyltransferases, fatty acid desaturases,
CC thioesterases, phosphorylases, chalcone isomerases, cellulases and
CC theonine synthase. The constructs have a linear, or linearised,
CC structure and include at least one positive or negative selection marker
CC or reporter gene. The altered cells (or organisms regenerated from them)
CC are used for production of food, animal feed, pharmaceuticals and fine
CC chemicals (e.g. enzymes, vitamins, amino or fatty acids, sugars,
CC flavours, perfumes and colours, particularly triacylglycerols, lipids,
CC oils, fatty acids, starch, tocopherols, tocotrienols and carotenoids).
CC The method provides rapid and efficient alteration of many different
CC endogenous genes simultaneously, e.g. double knockouts are produced at a
CC frequency of 4.8%. No interaction occurs between the different
CC constructs. This sequence represents a probe used in the method of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 4700 TCCAGCTTCAGTACA 4715
Db 19 TCCCGCTTCAGTACA 4
|||||
RESULT 2140
ADO44683/c
ID ADO44683 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO44683;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #49.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM trypase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.

RESULT 2137
ADM15393/c
ID ADM15393 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADM15393;
XX
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1580.
DE
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX ischemia.
XX
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1580; 132pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted to human microsome prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytosolic,
XX antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nocotropic, antiarthritic, vasotrophic,

CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1534 AGAATATCTGACGT 1549
DB 17 AGAATATCTGACGT 2
RESULT 2138
ADM13885
ID ADM13885 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM13885;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:72.
DE
XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
KW microsome; prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW neuroprotective; nocotropic; antiarthritic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
KW immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Gierse JK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or

```
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT      modified_base
FT      16..20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gliese JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1700; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX      human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      1534 AGAAATCTGCAGCT 1549
XX      |||||
XX      16 AGAAATCTTCAGCT 1
XX
XX      RESULT 2136
XX      ADM13867
XX      ID ADM13867 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      ADM13867;
XX
XX      01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human mPGES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:54.
XX
XX      chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGES-1; mPGES-1 inhibitor;
XX      microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX      immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
```

```
KW      neuroprotective; nootropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KW      immunomodulator; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KW      Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;
KW      reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KW      cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS
XX      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key
XX      modified_base
XX      1..20
XX      /*tag= b
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX      residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX      modified_base
XX      1..5
XX      /*tag= a
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX      modified_base
XX      16..20
XX      /*tag= c
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX      WO2004028458-A2.
XX
XX      08-APR-2004.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX
XX      25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX
XX      (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX      Gliese JK;
XX
XX      WPI; 2004-305094/28.
XX
XX      New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX      encoding mPGES-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
XX      inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or
XX      ischemia.
XX
XX      Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 54; 132pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide
XX      targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mPGES-1). The
XX      human mPGES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
XX      9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
XX      having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
XX      mPGES-1, which specifically hybridize with the nucleic acid mPGES-1 and
XX      inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
XX      mPGES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX      having a disease or condition associated with mPGES-1. mPGES-1 chimeric
XX      antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
XX      antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,
XX      antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
XX      ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
XX      be used as mPGES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
XX      can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
XX      condition associated with mPGES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
XX      disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or
XX      ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      2260 GGTTCGGGATCTTAA 2275
XX      |||||
XX      4 GGTTTGGGATCTTAA 19
```

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PR WO2004016754-A2.
XX PN
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PF
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PR
XX (PHMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PA
XX Roberds SL;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX DR
XX
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 6656; 417bp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
XX CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
XX CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
XX CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
XX CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
XX CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
XX CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
XX CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
XX CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
XX CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
XX CC 2'MOP wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
XX CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
XX CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5198 GAATGCAGAAAGGAAAT 5213
XX DB 19 GAATGCAGAAAGGAAAT 4
XX
XX RESULT 2134
XX ADK82231
XX ID ADK82231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADK82231;
XX
XX DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mycobacterium tuberculosis katG PCR primer seq id 6.
XX
XX XX nucleic acid analysis; hepatitis C virus;
XX XX non-contiguous single-stranded region; NCSR; cleavage structure;
XX XX clinical; diagnostic; microorganism detection;
XX XX microorganism identification; katG; target variant; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN US6709815-B1.
XX
XX PD 23-MAR-2004.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-00402618.

```

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XX XX 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851588.
XX PR 13-SEP-1997; 97US-00934097.
XX PR 03-MAR-1996; 96US-00034205.
XX
XX (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
XX PI Dong F. Lyamichchev VI, Prudent JR, Fors L, Neri BP, Brow MMD;
XX PI Anderson TR, Dahlberg JE;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-256067/24.
XX DR
XX
XX PT Analyzing nucleic acids, comprises mixing target nucleic acid such as
XX PT hepatitis C virus nucleic acid, bridging oligonucleotide, second
XX PT oligonucleotide and cleavage agent to form cleavage structure.
XX
XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 8; 143bp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention describes a method of analysing nucleic acids comprising
XX CC providing a target nucleic acid, e.g. hepatitis C virus nucleic acid
XX CC having non-contiguous single-stranded regions (NCSR) separated by an
XX CC intervening region, a bridging oligonucleotide capable of binding to the
XX CC first and second NCSR; a second oligonucleotide binding to a portion of
XX CC the first NCSR and a cleavage agent, and mixing the contents to form a
XX CC cleavage structure. The method is useful for analysing nucleic acids,
XX CC e.g. hepatitis C virus nucleic acid useful for clinical diagnostic
XX CC purposes and detection and identification of pathogenic microorganisms
XX CC such as hepatitis C virus. This sequence represents a primer used in the
XX CC isolation of a Mycobacterium tuberculosis katG gene polynucleotide
XX CC labelled with tetraethylfluorescein (TEF) used to demonstrate the
XX CC methods of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3342 GACGAGCGCGCCCAAGG 3357
XX DB 2 GACGAGCGCGCCCAAGG 17
XX
XX RESULT 2135
XX ADM15513/C
XX ID ADM15513 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADM15513;
XX
XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human mPES-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1700.
XX
XX XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
XX XX microosomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPES-1; mPES-1 inhibitor;
XX XX immunomodulator; cardiant; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
XX XX neuroprotective; neurotrophic; antidiabetic; vasotrophic; ophthalmological;
XX XX immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
XX XX Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
XX XX reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
XX XX cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
XX FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5

```

	Matches	15;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0
Oy	5198	GAATGCAGAAAGCGAAT	5213							
Db	17	GAATGCAAAAAGGGGAAT	2							
RESULT 2131										
ID	ADK77570/C	standard; DNA, 20 BP.								
XX	AC	ADK77570;								
XX	DT	20-MAY-2004	(first entry)							
XX	DE	Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #4904.								
XX	KW	Nav1.3; Analgesic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;								
XX	KM	diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;								
XX	KM	infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.								
OS	XX	Synthetic.								
PN	XX	WO2004016754-A2.								
XX	PD	26-FEB-2004.								
XX	PF	14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.								
XX	PR	14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.								
PA	XX	(PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.								
PJ	XX	Roberds SL;								
DR	XX	WPI; 2004-203785/19.								
PT	XX	New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding								
PT	XX	Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated								
PT	XX	with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure								
PS	XX	disorder, or ataxia.								
PS	XX	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4904; 417pp; English.								
CC	XX	The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a								
CC	XX	nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound								
CC	XX	specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The								
CC	XX	compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition								
CC	XX	associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to								
CC	XX	neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,								
CC	XX	diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,								
CC	XX	pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate								
CC	XX	headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including								
CC	XX	but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy or ataxia. The present								
CC	XX	sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with								
CC	XX	2'WOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of								
CC	XX	human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target								
CC	XX	different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.								
SQ	XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;								
Query Match		0.3%;	Score 14.4;	DB 1;	Length 20;					
Best Local Similarity		93.8%;	Pred. No. 1.1e+03;							
Matches 15;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;		
Oy	5198	GAATGCAGAAAGCGAAT	5213							
Db	20	GAATGCAAAAAGGGGAAT	5							
RESULT 2132										
ID	ADK79699/C	standard; DNA, 20 BP.								
ID	ADK79699	standard; DNA, 20 BP.								

XX	ADK796699;
AC	
XX	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT	
XX	
XX	Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #7033.
DE	
XX	Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM	diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW	infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
XX	WO2004016754-A2.
PN	
PD	26-FEB-2004.
XX	
PF	14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX	
XX	14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
PR	
XX	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA	
XX	
XX	Roberds SL;
PI	
DR	WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX	
XX	New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT	Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT	with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT	disorder, or ataxia.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 7033; 417bp; English.
XX	
XX	The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC	nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC	specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC	compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC	associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC	neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC	diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC	pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC	headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC	but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC	sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC	2' MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC	human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC	different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query Sequence 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	5198 GAATGACAGAGGAAT 5213
DB	18 GAATGCAAAAGCGAAT 3
RESULT 2133	
ADK79322/C	
ID	ADK79322 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADK79322;
XX	
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #6656.
DE	
KM	Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KW	diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KW	infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.

PT New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
 expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
 PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 3130; 1007pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
 CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence
 CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes
 CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
 CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
 CC dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
 CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
 CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1756 CCCCCCTCCCAAGAA 1771
 DB 1 CACCCCTCCCAAGAA 16
 RESULT 2129
 ADK76951/C
 ID ADK76951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK76951;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #4285.
 XX
 KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
 KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
 KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PI WO2004016754-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
 XX
 PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Roberds SL;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2004-203785/19.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
 PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
 PT disorder, or ataxia.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4285; 417pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
 CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
 CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
 CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
 CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
 CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
 CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
 CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
 CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including

CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
 CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
 CC 2' MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
 CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
 CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5198 GAATGACAGAGGAAT 5213
 DB 16 GAATGACAGAGGAAT 1
 RESULT 2130
 ADK77414/C
 ID ADK77414 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK77414;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #4748.
 XX
 KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
 KW diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
 KW infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PI WO2004016754-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
 XX
 PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Roberds SL;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2004-203785/19.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
 PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
 PT disorder, or ataxia.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 4748; 417pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
 CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
 CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
 CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
 CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
 CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
 CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
 CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
 CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
 CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
 CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
 CC 2' MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
 CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
 CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

PD 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Bhat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
DR
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 3197; 1007bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 10 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1756 CCCCCCTCCCAAGAA 1771
DB 2 CACCCCTCCCAAGAA 17
RESULT 2127
ADJ24461
ID ADJ24461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ24461;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2859.
XX
XX Antilipase; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
XX Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
XX backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
XX and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
XX cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX

PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Bhat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
DR
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2859; 1007bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3241 TCACCCCACTCAT 3256
DB 4 TCACCCCACTCAT 19
RESULT 2128
ADJ24732
ID ADJ24732 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ24732;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 3130.
XX
XX Antilipase; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
XX Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
XX backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
XX and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
XX cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Bhat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Probe 36 used to detect polymorphism in human HLA-DRB1 exon 2 DNA.
XX polymorphism; genetic variation; exon 2; HLA-DRB1; human; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX JP2004024247-A.
PN 29-JAN-2004.
PD 30-APR-2003; 2003JP-00126006.
PF 30-APR-2002; 2002JP-00129069.
PR (KOKU-) KOKUSAI SHIYAKU KK.
PA
XX WPI; 2004-127112/13.
DR Novel probe for detecting gene polymorphism, contains oligonucleotide
XX PT which is complementary to target sequence, has artificial mismatch with
PT respect to target, and has original mismatch with respect to allelic
PT variant of target.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 36; 74pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel probe for hybridizing to a target
CC nucleic acid and detecting gene polymorphisms. The probe comprises a base
CC sequence that is complementary to the target nucleic acid and has at
CC least one artificial mismatch and at least one original mismatch with
CC respect to the target nucleic acid, where the artificial mismatch and
CC original mismatch exist in different base positions. The probe of the
CC invention may be useful for detecting genetic variation by gene
CC amplification, mutation-specific DNA sequencing or a mutation-specific
CC DNA chip, preferably for detecting a polymorphism in exon 2 of HLA-DRB1.
CC The current sequence is that of a probe of the invention which was used
CC to detect a polymorphism in human HLA-DRB1 exon 2 DNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1603 AGGAGAAGATCTGCG 1618
DB 3 AGGAGAAGCTCTGCG 18
XX
RESULT 2125
ADJ24691
ID ADJ24691 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ24691;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 3089.
XX
XX Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KW Human; Endothelial Lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate

FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX PD 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX PR (PHARMA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Bhat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX DR New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 3089; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence
CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
CC dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3241 TCACCCCACTACAT 3256
DB 5 TCACCCCACTACAT 20
XX
RESULT 2126
ADJ24799
ID ADJ24799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ24799;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 3197.
XX
XX Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KW Human; Endothelial Lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX

OY 1155 CTCTGCAAGAGCTCT 1170
 DB 3 CTCTGCAAGAGATCT 18

RESULT 2122

ADJ59191/c
 ID ADJ59191 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ59191;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL 4R #46.

XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KM ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W02004011613-A2.

PD 05-FEB-2004.

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.

PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

XX (EPiG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,

PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory

PT disease e.g., asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 47; 85pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1665 CAGCTCTGCGAGCA 1680

DB 17 CAGCTTCTGCGAGCA 2

RESULT 2123

ADJ53407/c
 ID ADJ53407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ53407;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human G protein-coupled receptor 6 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #56.

XX Human; G protein-coupled receptor 6; GPCR-6; ss;
 KM antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KM 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety; 5-methylcytosine; metabolic disorder;
 KM aberrant signal transduction; brain tissue; neuronal disorder;
 KM motor disorder; sensory disorder; psychiatric disorder;
 KM behavioural disorder; drug addiction; chemical addiction; neuroleptic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004023380-A1.

PD 05-FEB-2004.

PF 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210479.

PR 31-JUL-2002; 2002US-00210479.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Monia BP, Dobie KM;

PI WPI; 2004-142661/14.

XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding G protein-

PT coupled receptor 6 (GPCR-6), useful for treating animal having disease

PT associated with GPCR-6 e.g. metabolic, neuronal, motor, sensory or

PT behavioral disorders.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 67; 54pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a

CC nucleic acid encoding the human G protein-coupled receptor 6 (GPCR-6),

CC which specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid encoding the GPCR-6

CC and inhibits expression of the GPCR-6. The antisense oligonucleotide

CC comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage, i.e. a

CC phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably

CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase

CC comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful

CC for inhibiting expression of the GPCR-6 and in preparation of a

CC composition for treating a disease or condition associated with GPCR-6,

CC e.g., a metabolic disorder, aberrant signal transduction in brain tissue,

CC a neuronal, motor, sensory, psychiatric or behavioural disorder or drug

CC or chemical addiction. This sequence represents an antisense

CC oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4900 CGAGTGGCGAGCCAT 4915

DB 16 CGTGTGGCGAGCCAT 1

RESULT 2124

ADL88536
 ID ADL88536 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADL88536;

CC phosphatase activator, preferably hyperproliferative disorder or
CC developmental disorder. The compound can also be used as prophylaxis,
CC e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The
CC present sequence is a human PTPA antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1176 GAAGTCATCCGAGCC 1191
|||
3 GAAGTCATCCAGACC 18

RESULT 2120
ADJ61654/C
ID ADJ61654 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ61654;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE IL-4Ra receptor #11.
XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.

OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.

PD 05-FEB-2004.

PP 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.

PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX
XX
PI Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.

XX
XX
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 2510; 85pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents a receptor of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1665 CAGCTCTGCGACGAGA 1680
|||
17 CAGCTTCTGCGACGAGA 2

RESULT 2121
ADJ59908
ID ADJ59908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ59908;

XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide associated to MCP4 #26.

XX
XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.

PD 05-FEB-2004.

PP 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.

PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX
XX
PI Nyce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCRI, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 764; 85pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.,
XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1665 CAGCTCCTGCAGCAGA 1680
DB 2 CAGTCTCTGCAGCAGA 17
RESULT 2118
ADJ86880/c
ID ADJ86880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ86880;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid analysis-related Tag probe SeqID1948.
XX
KM restriction endonuclease site; T3 promoter site; Tag gene; Poly A site;
KM T7 Promoter; nucleic acid analysis; synthetic Tag gene; assay control;
KM assay development; product development; product validation;
KM quality control; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2004007684-A2.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 14-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US021990.
XX
PR 12-JUL-2002; 2002US-0395530P.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Christians FC;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-122923/12.
XX
PT New DNA molecules made by annealing and extending overlapping 60mer
PT oligonucleotides, useful in producing synthetic Tag genes useful as assay
PT controls, in assay development, product development and for quality
PT control.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1948; 91pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel DNA molecule which comprises a DNA
CC molecule made up of the following elements in a 5' to 3' direction: a
CC first restriction endonuclease site; a T3 promoter site; at least one Tag
CC gene comprising at least 5 20mer Tag sequences; a Poly A site having at
CC least 21 consecutive A residues; a second restriction endonuclease site
CC which may be the same or different than the first restriction
CC endonuclease site; or a T7 Promoter on the opposite strand as the T3
CC promoter. The invention may be useful in nucleic acid analysis, in
CC particular to synthetic Tag genes useful as assay controls, in assay
CC development, product development and validation and for quality control.
CC The present sequence is that of a Tag oligonucleotide probe which may be
CC used during the creation of the novel DNA molecule of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2704 AGTTTCTCAGTGCTA 2719
DB 16 AGTGTCTCAGTGCTA 1

RESULT 2119
ADL17902
ID ADL17902 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL17902;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human PTPA, ISIS154974.
XX
KM Human; ss; antisense; phosphotyrosyl phosphatase activator; PTPA;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; infection;
KM inflammation; tumour.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines and all
FT linkages are phosphorothioate linkages"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
PN US2004023906-A1.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 01-AUG-2002; 2002US-00211179.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2002; 2002US-00211179.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dean NM, Dobie KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-132607/13.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT phosphotyrosyl phosphatase activator, for modulating expression of
PT phosphotyrosyl phosphatase activator or treating hyperproliferative
PT disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 29; 131pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding phosphotyrosyl phosphatase activator
CC (PTPA), that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding phosphotyrosyl phosphatase activator and inhibits the expression
CC of phosphotyrosyl phosphatase activator, i.e. an antisense
CC oligonucleotide. Also included are a composition comprising the compound
CC and a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent, a method of inhibiting the
CC expression of phosphotyrosyl phosphatase activator in cells or tissues, a
CC method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC with phosphotyrosyl phosphatase activator and a method of screening for
CC an antisense compound. The disease or condition is a hyperproliferative
CC disorder or developmental disorder. The compound, particularly the
CC antisense oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the function of nucleic
CC acid molecules encoding phosphotyrosyl phosphatase activator. The
CC antisense compound can also be used as research tools and diagnostics. It
CC can also be used as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses
CC to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of
CC genes expressed within cells and tissues. The compound can also be used
CC for treating diseases or conditions associated with phosphotyrosyl

CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding dual specific phosphatase 6. The
CC compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC dual specific phosphatase 6 and inhibits the expression of dual specific
CC phosphatase 6. It specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase
CC portion of a preferred target region on the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding dual specific phosphatase 6. The antisense oligonucleotide is
CC useful for inhibiting the expression of dual specific phosphatase 6 in
CC cells or tissues to treat diseases associated with their expression, such
CC as a hyperproliferative disorder, a condition arising from aberrant
CC apoptosis, an inflammatory disorder or a developmental disorder. In
CC addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
CC research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a human dual specific
CC phosphatase 6 antisense oligonucleotide.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2695 GACAGATTGAGTTCT 2710
DB 19 GACAGATTGAGTTCT 4

RESULT 2116
ADJ31681/c
ID ADJ31681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ31681;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human haem oxygenase 1 antisense oligonucleotide. ISIS #203116.

XX Haem oxygenase 1; HO; hyperbilirubinaemia; neonatal jaundice;

KW neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;

KM antisense-therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective; human;

KW phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

OS Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

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XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of heme
PT oxygenase 1, such as hyperbilirubinaemia, neonatal jaundice and
PT neurodegenerative diseases.

XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 27; 43pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods used for modulating the expression of haem oxygenase (HO) 1. The
XX methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the
XX diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases or conditions
XX associated with aberrant expression or activity of haem oxygenase 1 such
XX as hyperbilirubinaemia, neonatal jaundice and neurodegenerative diseases
XX like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. The invention is also useful in
XX antisense-therapy. The present sequence is human haem oxygenase 1
XX antisense oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1665 CAGCTCTGACAGACA 1680
DB 19 CAGTCTCTGACAGACA 4

RESULT 2117
ADJ31708
ID ADJ31708 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ31708;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human haem oxygenase 1 target DNA fragment #7.

XX Haem oxygenase 1; HO; hyperbilirubinaemia; neonatal jaundice;

KW neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;

KM antisense-therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective; human; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

OS Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

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XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX Synthetic.

XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
XX methods used for modulating the expression of haem oxygenase (HO) 1. The
XX methods and compositions of the present invention are useful for the
XX diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases or conditions
XX associated with aberrant expression or activity of haem oxygenase 1 such
XX as hyperbilirubinaemia, neonatal jaundice and neurodegenerative diseases
XX like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. The invention is also useful in
XX antisense-therapy. The present sequence is human haem oxygenase 1 target
XX DNA fragment used in the exemplification of the invention.

CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 761 CGAGTTTACAGAG 776
DB 5 CGAGTTTACAGAG 20
RESULT 2114
AD138614
ID AD138614 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD138614;
AC
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Dual specific phosphatase 6 antisense oligonucleotide #23.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense therapy;
KW dual specific phosphatase 6; hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis;
KW inflammatory disorder; developmental disorder; diagnostic; prophylaxis;
KW human; antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2004014048-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199221.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199221.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowert LM, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-121554/12.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating dual specific phosphatase 6
XX expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions
XX associated with the phosphatase, e.g. hyperproliferative or inflammatory
XX disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 35; 54pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
XX a nucleic acid molecule encoding dual specific phosphatase 6. The
XX compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX dual specific phosphatase 6 and inhibits the expression of dual specific
XX phosphatase 6. It specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase
XX portion of a preferred target region on the nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding dual specific phosphatase 6. The antisense oligonucleotide is

CC useful for inhibiting the expression of dual specific phosphatase 6 in
CC cells or tissues to treat diseases associated with their expression, such
CC as a hyperproliferative disorder, a condition arising from aberrant
CC apoptosis, an inflammatory disorder or a developmental disorder. In
CC addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
CC research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a human dual specific
CC phosphatase 6 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2695 GACAGATTGATTCT 2710
DB 2 GACAGATTGATTCT 17
RESULT 2115
AD138671/c
ID AD138671 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD138671;
AC
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Dual specific phosphatase 6 antisense oligonucleotide #80.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense therapy;
KW dual specific phosphatase 6; hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis;
KW inflammatory disorder; developmental disorder; diagnostic; prophylaxis;
KW human; antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2004014048-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199221.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199221.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowert LM, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-121554/12.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating dual specific phosphatase 6
XX expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions
XX associated with the phosphatase, e.g. hyperproliferative or inflammatory
XX disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 92; 54pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to

CC This invention relates to a novel compound with an oligonucleotide 8-80
CC nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu (PTP μ) which specifically
CC hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding PTP μ and inhibits the
CC expression of PTP μ or specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleotide
CC portion of a preferred target region on a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC PTP μ . The invention may be useful for the production of compositions
CC with a cytostatic or antidiabetic activity. In addition, the disclosed
CC sequences may be useful for gene therapy. The compound, particularly the
CC antisense oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the function of nucleic
CC acid molecules encoding PTP μ . The antisense compound can also be used as
CC research tools and diagnostics. It can also be used as tools in
CC differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
CC patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within
CC cells and tissues. The compound can also be used for treating diseases or
CC conditions associated with PTP μ , preferably hyperproliferative disorder,
CC for example cancer or metabolic disorders, for example diabetes. The
CC compound can also be used as prophylaxis, for example to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is that
CC of a human DNA sequence which is a target for antisense therapy and which
CC was used during the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4825 TTCTCCAGTGAAGA 4840
DB 5 TTCTTCAGTGAAGA 20

RESULT 2112

AD179507C
ID AD179507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD179507;

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO 30.

XX HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;

XX HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;

KW antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX .US2004006031-A1.

XX 08-JAN-2004.

PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.

PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Dean NM, Freier SM, Dobie KW;

XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.

PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating

PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
PT angiogenesis.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 30; 110pp; English.

CC The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with, a nucleic acid

CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
CC reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
CC compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
CC activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
CC therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
CC cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 761 CGAGTTTACAAAGAG 776
DB 16 CGAGTTTACAAAGAG 1

RESULT 2113

AD179704
ID AD179704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD179704;

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO 227.

XX HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;

KW HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;

KW antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX .US2004006031-A1.

XX 08-JAN-2004.

PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.

PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Dean NM, Freier SM, Dobie KW;

XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.

PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating

PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
PT angiogenesis.

XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 227; 110pp; English.

CC The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with, a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
CC reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
CC compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
CC activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
CC therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
CC cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3240 ATCAACCCCAACTACA 3255
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 4 ACCAACCCTCACTACA 19
RESULT 2110
AD180697/c
ID AD180697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AD180697;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PTPRM antisense modulation-related oligonucleotide SegID56.
XX
KW protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu; PTPRM; cytosolic;
KW antidiabetic; gene therapy; expression pattern;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
KW infection; inflammation; tumour formation; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004014699-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Cowbert LM, Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-121596/12.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu, useful for treating cancer
PT or diabetes or modulating expression of protein tyrosine phosphatase
PT receptor type mu.
XX

PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 56; 56pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel compound with an oligonucleotide 8-80
CC nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu (PTPRM) which specifically
CC hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding PTPRM and inhibits the
CC expression of PTPRM or specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleotide
CC portion of a preferred target region on a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC PTPRM. The invention may be useful for the production of compositions
CC with a cytosolic or antidiabetic activity. In addition, the disclosed
CC sequences may be useful for gene therapy. The compound, particularly the
CC antisense oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the function of nucleic
CC acid molecules encoding PTPRM. The antisense compound can also be used as
CC research tools and diagnostics. It can also be used as tools in
CC differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
CC patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within
CC cells and tissues. The compound can also be used for treating diseases or
CC conditions associated with PTPRM, preferably hyperproliferative disorder,
CC for example cancer or metabolic disorders, for example diabetes. The
CC compound can also be used as prophylaxis, for example to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is that
CC of an antisense oligonucleotide which may be used during the creation of
CC a compound of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4825 TTCTCAGTGGAGAGA 4840
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 16 TTCTTCAGTGGAGAGA 1
RESULT 2111
AD180745
ID AD180745 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD180745;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PTPRM antisense modulation-related DNA SegID104.
XX
KW protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu; PTPRM; cytosolic;
KW antidiabetic; gene therapy; expression pattern;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
KW infection; inflammation; tumour formation; human; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004014699-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Cowbert LM, Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-121596/12.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu, useful for treating cancer
PT or diabetes or modulating expression of protein tyrosine phosphatase
PT receptor type mu.
XX
PS Example 45; SEQ ID NO 104; 56pp; English.
XX

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1155 CTCTGCAAGAGACTCT 1170
DB 3 CTCTGCAAGAGACTCT 18
RESULT 2108
ABD24118/c
ID ABD24118 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24118;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3130.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraeagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3130; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also contains a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC; reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4139 CCCTCTCCCGGAGCTT 4154
DB 16 CCCTGTCCCGGAGCTT 1
RESULT 2109
ABD24417
ID ABD24417 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD24417;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE A1652901-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3429.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraeagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3429; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti allergic; anti inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytotoxic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasodilation;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
vuv

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

[illegible]

2000

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 12614; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (A) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, and surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antihasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

```
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1
```

QY 1665 CAGCTCCTGCAGCAGA 1680

Db 17 CAGCTTCTGCAGCAGA 2

RESULT 2107

ID ABD31072 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD31072;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human MCP4-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13283.

KW Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti allergic; anti inflammatory; antisclerotic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens

PN WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,

100

XXXX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antileukotriene
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13283; 763pp; English

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, and surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2729 GAAGACCAAGTCCAG 2744
DB 16 GAAGACCAAGTCCAG 1

RESULT 2104

ADL25104
ID ADL25104 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADL25104;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Intestinal epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated PCR primer #249.

XX Intestinal epithelium cell development; peyer's patch M cell development;

KW inflammatory bowel disease; glutenenteropathy; infectious disease;

KW autoimmune disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;

KW Grave's disease; multiple sclerosis; allergy; asthma; diabetic mellitus;

KW immune system disorder; hypersensitivity; anaphylaxis;

KW blood group incompatibility; ss; human; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200280852-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010873.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281416P.

XX (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Brayden DJ, Byrne D, O'mahony DJ, Evans CF, Mah SP, Lo DD;

XX WPI; 2003-075470/07.

XX Novel isolated or purified polypeptide encoded by genes associated with

PT intestinal epithelium or M cell development, differentiation or function,

PT useful for treating autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 614; 152pp; English.

XX The invention comprises DNA sequences which are associated with

CC intestinal epithelium and peyer's patch M cells. The DNA sequences of the

CC invention are useful for assessing, modifying, modulating or regulating

CC intestinal epithelium or M cell development. The DNA sequences of the

CC invention are also useful in the treatment of: inflammatory bowel

CC disease, glutenenteropathy, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases

CC (e.g. haemolytic anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's

CC disease, multiple sclerosis, allergy, asthma and diabetic mellitus),

CC diseases or disorders of the immune system, hypersensitivity,

CC anaphylaxis, and blood group incompatibility. The present DNA sequence

CC represents a PCR primer that was used to amplify an intestinal

CC epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated DNA sequence of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2118 TTGCTCAACAGCCACT 2133

DB 2 TTGCTCAACAGCCACT 17

RESULT 2105

ADL24864
ID ADL24864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADL24864;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Intestinal epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated PCR primer #9.

XX Intestinal epithelium cell development; peyer's patch M cell development;

KW inflammatory bowel disease; glutenenteropathy; infectious disease;

KW autoimmune disease; haemolytic anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; dermatitis;

KW Grave's disease; multiple sclerosis; allergy; asthma; diabetic mellitus;

KW immune system disorder; hypersensitivity; anaphylaxis;

KW blood group incompatibility; ss; human; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200280852-A2.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 04-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010873.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281416P.

XX (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Brayden DJ, Byrne D, O'mahony DJ, Evans CF, Mah SP, Lo DD;

XX WPI; 2003-075470/07.

XX Novel isolated or purified polypeptide encoded by genes associated with

PT intestinal epithelium or M cell development, differentiation or function,

PT useful for treating autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 374; 152pp; English.

XX The invention comprises DNA sequences which are associated with

CC intestinal epithelium and peyer's patch M cells. The DNA sequences of the

CC invention are useful for assessing, modifying, modulating or regulating

CC intestinal epithelium or M cell development. The DNA sequences of the

CC invention are also useful in the treatment of: inflammatory bowel

CC disease, glutenenteropathy, infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases

CC (e.g. haemolytic anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, Grave's

CC disease, multiple sclerosis, allergy, asthma and diabetic mellitus),

CC diseases or disorders of the immune system, hypersensitivity,

CC anaphylaxis, and blood group incompatibility. The present DNA sequence

CC represents a PCR primer that was used to amplify an intestinal

CC epithelium/peyer's patch M cell-associated DNA sequence of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2118 TTGCTCAACAGCCACT 2133

DB 3 TTGCTCAACAGCCACT 18

RESULT 2106

ABD30403/c
ID ABD30403 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD30403;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human IL4-R derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 12614.

KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;

CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4139 CCCTCTCCGGGACCT 4154
|||
Db 16 CCCTGTCGGGACCT 1

RESULT 2102

AB298041
ID AB298041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AB298041;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human MCP4 oligonucleotide sequence.

XX XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

KW antineoplastic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;

KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenovirus sensitivity;

KW adenovirus receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO00285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired

XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its

XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

XX PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13283; 872pp; English.

XX XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the

CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,

CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of

CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or

CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an

CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has immunosuppressive, antiallergic, antineoplastic, hypotensive,

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or

CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also

CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an

CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels

CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenovirus, reducing levels of adenovirus

CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or

CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1155 CTCTGCAGAGAGCTCT 1170
|||
Db 3 CTCTGCAGAGAGATCT 18

RESULT 2103

ADA66513/c
ID ADA66513 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADA66513;

XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Transforming growth factor-beta 3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 72.

XX XX Cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; gynecological;

KW antiarteriosclerotic; Transforming Growth Factor beta-3; TGF beta-3;

KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancers; atherosclerosis;

KW rheumatoid arthritis; preeclampsia; fibrosis; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2003008544-A2.

XX PD 30-JAN-2003.

XX PF 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022423.

XX PR 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906158.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Monia BP, Freier SM;

XX PI WPI; 2003-229569/22.

XX PT Novel antisense compound which is targeted to nucleic acid encoding

XX PT transforming growth factor beta-3, and inhibits expression of TGF-beta 3,

XX PT useful for treating a condition associated with TGF-beta 3, e.g. cancer.

XX XX Claim 3; Page 88; 154pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADA66459-

CC ADA66609), which inhibit Transforming Growth Factor (TGF) beta-3

CC expression. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression

CC of TGF-beta3 in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a

CC disease condition associated with TGF-beta3, e.g. a hyperproliferative

CC disorder such as cancers of lung, liver, colon, oesophagus, pancreas,

CC breast, skin or haematopoietic, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,

CC preeclampsia and fibrosis.

XX SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 1665 CAGCTCTGTCAGCAGA 1680
17 CAGCTTCTGTCAGCAGA 2
RESULT 2101
AB297372/c
ID AB297372 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AB297372;
AC
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human IL4-R oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12614; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 1665 CAGCTCTGTCAGCAGA 1680
17 CAGCTTCTGTCAGCAGA 2
RESULT 2101
AB287888/c
ID AB287888 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AB287888;
AC
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3130; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

CC anticancer agent. BCRP protein is useful in conveying an anticancer agent
CC to cancer cell. The method is efficient in identifying a safer anticancer
CC -agent for treatment. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for
CC human BCRP DNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 317 AAGTTCCTCCGACGCTC 332
DB 20 AAGTTCGACGACCTC 5
RESULT 2098
ABZ88187
ID ABZ88187 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88187;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3429; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3240 ATCAACCCCAACTACA 3255
DB 4 ACCAACCCCAACTACA 19
RESULT 2099
ABZ97262/C
ID ABZ97262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ97262;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human nucleic acid sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12504; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

```

PN WO2003087155-A1.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 10-APR-2003; 2003WO-JP004555.
XX
PR 12-APR-2002; 2002JP-00111271.
PR 08-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00133133.
XX
PA (TAKEDA ) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX
PI Nakamishi A, Uno Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-833710/77.
XX
PT Novel protein and encoded DNA TCH149 with activity in transporting
PT organic ion, applicable in diagnosis of and developing drugs for
XX respiratory diseases and kidney diseases.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 6; 109bp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human TCH149 (ADEF71371). TCH149 and its
CC encoded DNA are applicable in diagnosis of and developing drugs for
CC respiratory diseases and kidney diseases e.g. asthma. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1580 GGTGATCTTGGTGGAA 1595
DB 2 GGTGATCTAGTGGAA 17
RESULT 2096
ADD93550/c
ID ADD93550 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD93550;
XX
DT 29-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel nucleic acid NOV3b (gene CG92035-01) reverse PCR primer.
XX
KM NOV3b; human; C1q-related factor; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003078572-A2.
XX
PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 06-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US006859.
XX
PR 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365034P.
PR 19-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365477P.
PR 21-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366420P.
PR 05-MAR-2003; 2003US-00379747.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Burgess CE, Chant JS, Chaudhuri A, Edinger SR, Gangolli EA;
PI Malvancker UM, Miller CE, Ort T, Paturajan M, Rastelli L;
PI Rieger DK, Shmuker RA, Zehusen BD;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-779122/73.
XX
PT New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.

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PT osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
XX asthma, or infections.
XX
PS Example C; Page 161; 205pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a reverse primer for polynucleotide NOV3b
CC (gene CG92035-01 AD93533), identified as C1q-related factor. The primer
CC was used in a primer-probe set to examine expression of the CG92035-01
CC gene in different screening panels. The invention is based on the
CC identification of proteins and polypeptides, and the nucleic acids
CC encoding them, that are differentially modulated in a pathological state,
CC disease or an abnormal condition or state. These are targets for
CC therapeutic agents and can be used in screening methodologies to identify
CC candidate therapeutic agents which interact with the target and thereby
CC exert a desired or favourable effect, e.g. in neurogenesis, cell
CC differentiation, cell proliferation, haematopoiesis, wound healing and
CC angiogenesis. Methods for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
CC disorders involving the novel human nucleic acids and proteins are
CC provided. The nucleic acids are further used in gene therapy, as
CC hybridization probes and primers, in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
CC preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 736 TCTTCACCAAGCTGGA 751
DB 20 TCTTCATCAAGCTGGA 5
RESULT 2097
ADG38408/c
ID ADG38408 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADG38408;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer #7 for human BCRP DNA.
XX
KM Anticancer agent; polymorphism; human; BCRP; cancer cell; PCR; primer;
XX ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2003199585-A.
XX
PD 15-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00145926.
XX
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00325883.
XX
PA (GANK-) ZH GAN KENKYUKAI.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-819597/77.
XX
PT Evaluating sensitivity of test cell to anticancer agent involves
PT identifying gene polymorphism of BCRP.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 21; 18pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for evaluating the sensitivity
CC of a cell to an anticancer agent. The method involves identifying a gene
CC polymorphism in the human BCRP gene (the polymorphism is undefined in the
CC specification). The gene polymorphisms encode variant BCRP polypeptides
CC designated as Q141K, V12M and Q126STOP. Identifying the gene polymorphism
CC of BCRP of a test cell is useful for evaluating the expression grade of
CC the side effect at the time of administering an anticancer agent to the
CC test cell and evaluating the resistance of the test cell to the

```

QY 3366 CTGGGGCCCTGCAGGG 3381
 |||||
 Db 16 CTGGGGCCCTGCATGG 1

RESULT 2093

ADCC21062/C

ID ADCC21062 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADCC21062;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Bovine SST gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:15.

KM marbling; bovine; haplotype; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW somatotestin; SST; breeding; characteristic; livestock; meat;
 KM chromosome 1; PCR primer; ss.

OS Bos taurus.
 OS synthetic construct.

PN WO2003076573-A2.

PD 18-SEP-2003.

PF 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US006537.

PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361589P.

PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS A & M SYSTEM.

PI Cal L, Taylor J, Smyth K, Findelsen B, Lehn C, Davis S, Davis S;

DR WPI; 2003-748381/70.

PT Predicting marbling in bovine, useful for determining breeding
 PT characteristics of livestock progeny comprises identifying a haplotype
 PT that is predictive of marbling, where the haplotype comprises a single
 PT nucleotide polymorphism.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 15; 113pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for predicting marbling in
 CC bovine comprising identifying a haplotype that is predictive of marbling,
 CC where the haplotype comprises a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at
 CC nucleotide 244 and/or 575 of the bovine somatotestatin (SST) gene. Also
 CC described is a method for predicting a trait in bovine comprising
 CC identifying a haplotype that is predictive of the trait, where the
 CC haplotype comprises a SNP at nucleotide 244 and/or 575 of the bovine SST
 CC gene, and the trait is selected from yearling weight, actual fat
 CC thickness over 10th and 11th rib, quality grade, connective tissue,
 CC flavour and juiciness. The methods can be used for identifying a
 CC haplotype comprising a SNP that is predictive of marbling is used for
 CC predicting marbling in bovine. Identifying a haplotype comprising an SNP
 CC that is predictive of a trait, is used for identifying a trait in bovine,
 CC e.g. Yearling weight, actual fat thickness over 10th and 11th rib,
 CC quality grade, connective tissue, flavour and juiciness. Selecting a
 CC first parent bovine that has a haplotype predictive of increased marbling
 CC is used for selecting breeding bovines to produce offspring that exhibit
 CC increased marbling. The methods are useful for determining breeding
 CC characteristics of livestock progeny, and for optimizing the management
 CC and marketing of livestock for improving feedlot performance and meat
 CC quality. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for bovine SST
 CC which is used in an example from the present invention. The bovine SST
 CC gene is located on chromosome 1, more specifically to 1q32.

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 12 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1387 CCTCCCTTATCCCTCC 1402
 |||||
 Db 16 CCTCCCTTATCCCTCC 1

RESULT 2094

ADE71381/C

ID ADE71381 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADE71381;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE TCHI149 PCR primer R2, SEQ ID 11.

KM TCHI149; respiratory disease; kidney disease; asthma; nephrotropic;
 KW antiasthmatic; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003087155-A1.

PD 23-OCT-2003.

PF 10-APR-2003; 2003WO-JP004555.

PR 12-APR-2002; 2002JP-00111271.

PR 08-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00133133.

PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

PI Nakanishi A, Uno Y;

DR WPI; 2003-833710/77.

PT Novel protein and encoded DNA TCHI149 with activity in transporting
 PT organic ion, applicable in diagnosis of and developing drugs for
 PT respiratory diseases and kidney diseases.

PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 11; 109pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to human TCHI149 (ADE71371). TCHI149 and its
 CC encoded DNA are applicable in diagnosis of and developing drugs for
 CC respiratory diseases and kidney diseases e.g. asthma. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the
 CC invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1580 GGTGATCTTGCTGGA 1595
 |||||

Db 19 GGTGATCTAGCTGGA 4

RESULT 2095

ADE71376

ID ADE71376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADE71376;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE TCHI149 PCR primer F1, SEQ ID 6.

KM TCHI149; respiratory disease; kidney disease; asthma; nephrotropic;
 KW antiasthmatic; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

RESULT 2091
ACD25734/c
ID ACD25734 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD25734;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calcium channel alpha2delta SSCP/RT-PCR primer e79f.
XX
KM Human; ss; PCR; calcium channel alpha2delta; chromosome 3p21.3; primer;
KM transgenic; cancer; lung cancer; small cell carcinoma; epilepsy; stroke;
KM non-small cell carcinoma; breast cancer; nasopharyngeal cancer; RT-PCR;
KM cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; neurological disease;
KM brain trauma; Alzheimer's disease; multifactorial dementia; seizure;
KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; convulsions; Huntington's disease;
KM amnesia; cardiovascular disease; cardiac arrhythmia; angina pectoris;
KM hypoxic damage; ischemia; myocardial infarction; SSCP;
KM congestive heart failure; Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome;
KM single strand conformation polymorphism; reverse transcriptase PCR.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003044911-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 05-APR-2002; 2002US-00116949.
XX
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114359P.
XX
PR 22-DEC-1999; 99US-00470443.
XX
PA (LERM/) LERMAN M I.
XX
PA (LATI/) LATIF F.
XX
PA (WEIM/) WEI M.
XX
PA (DUHF/) DUH F.
XX
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
XX
PA (SEKI/) SEKIDO Y.
XX
PA (GAOB/) GAO B.
XX
PI Lerman MI, Latif F, Wei M, Duh F, Minna JD, Sekido Y, Gao B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-492262/46.
XX
PT New substantially pure human calcium channel alpha2delta subunit splice
PT isoform 1, 2 and 3 sequence useful in preventing, treating and diagnosing
PT cancer, neurological disorders and cardiovascular disease.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 27; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a substantially purified amino acid sequence
CC comprising at least a portion of human calcium channel alpha2delta
CC subunit splice isoform 1, splice isoform 2 sequence or splice isoform 3,
CC or their variants, and their encoding nucleic acids (or their
CC complements, variants, or homologues). Also included are screening a test
CC compound for modulating calcium channel activity, an antibody which binds
CC to the calcium channel or its variants and producing a reduced level of calcium
CC human animal (where the animal expresses a reduced level of calcium
CC channel alpha 2delta subunit relative to a corresponding wild-type
CC animal). The calcium channel proteins are useful for generating an
CC antibody (which is useful for detecting the proteins or their portions).
CC The transgenic animal (preferably a rodent e.g. mouse) is useful for
CC identifying a therapeutic compound for treating a transgenic animal
CC having cancer, especially lung cancer (small cell carcinoma or non-small
CC cell carcinoma), breast cancer, nasopharyngeal cancer, cervical cancer,
CC head and neck cancer, a neurological disease, especially epilepsy,
CC stroke, brain trauma, Alzheimer's disease, multifactorial dementia,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, convulsions, seizures, Huntington's
CC disease, and amnesia, a cardiovascular disease, especially cardiac
CC arrhythmia, angina pectoris, hypoxic damage to the cardiovascular system,
CC ischemic damage to the cardiovascular system, myocardial infarction, and

CC congestive heart failure; or Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome. The
CC proteins and nucleic acids are useful in the diagnosis, prevention and
CC treatment of the above mentioned diseases. The human gene for the calcium
CC channel is located on chromosome 3p21.3. The present sequence is an SSCP
CC (single strand conformation polymorphism) and reverse transcriptase (RT)-
CC PCR primer used to detect and amplify polymorphic regions of the calcium
CC channel alpha2delta subunit gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 315 GGAAGTCTCCGCACG 330
DB 18 GGAAGTCTCTGCACG 3
XX
RESULT 2092
ACD44777/c
ID ACD44777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD44777;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha inhibitory oligonucleotide ISIS102902.
XX
KM Human; ss; antisense therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KM protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6524854-B1.
XX
PD 25-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX
PR 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowsett IM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-511923/48.
XX
PT New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of protein
PT kinase A (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha, and for treating a disease
PT or condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII
PT alpha.
XX
PS Claim 15; Col 45-46; 35pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids
CC encoding protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for modulating the expression of protein kinase A
CC (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha and for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha.
CC The compounds are also useful as research reagents and kits, or for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC represents a human protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha
CC inhibitory oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base
FT 1. .5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003023004-A2.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028549.
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953047.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-313244/30.
XX
XX Novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding fibroblast
XX growth factor receptor 3, useful for inhibiting the expression of the
XX receptor and for treating an animal having cancer or developmental
XX disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 79; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptor 3 (also known
XX as FGFR-3, ACH, UTK and CEK2) to inhibit its expression. Antisense
XX compounds of the invention are useful for treating diseases or conditions
XX associated with FGFR-3 such as developmental disorders or
XX hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer of colorectal, bladder,
XX bone, lung, cervical, breast or skin. They are useful as research
XX reagents, therapeutics, prophylaxis, kits and diagnostics, and as tools
XX in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
XX patterns of a portion of the genes expressed within cells and tissues.
XX They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
XX antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human FGFR-3
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 435 GAGGGGCTCCGCTCC 450
XX 16 GAGGGGCTCTGCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 2090
XX ACF39618/c
XX ID ACF39618 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACF39618;
XX
XX 29-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX MHC class II transactivator antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:21.
XX
XX Human; major histocompatibility complex class II transactivator;
XX MHC class II transactivator; antisense modulation; immunosuppressive;
XX antitumor; antidiabetic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; cytostatic;
XX neurotropic; neuroprotective; immunostimulant; autoimmune disorder;
XX MHC class II transactivator inhibitor; infection; transplant rejection;
XX diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX multiple sclerosis; severe combined immunodeficiency disease;
```

```
KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1. .20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate linkages; all cytidine residues
XX are 5-methylcytidines"
XX 16. .20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX modified_base 1. .5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX 16. .20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
XX WO2003050247-A2.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038616.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006366.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett FC, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-577294/54.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating MHC class II transactivator
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders
XX such as transplant rejection, Alzheimer's disease, or multiple sclerosis,
XX or infection.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 83; 129pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
XX in length: (a) targets a nucleic acid molecule encoding major
XX histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II transactivator, and
XX specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid encoding the MHC class II
XX transactivator, and inhibits the expression of MHC class II
XX transactivator; or (b) specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-
XX nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX MHC class II transactivator. (I) has immunosuppressive, antitumor,
XX antidiabetic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, cytostatic, neurotropic,
XX neuroprotective and immunostimulant activities, and can be used as an MHC
XX class II transactivator inhibitor. The MHC class II transactivator
XX antisense oligonucleotides can be used for treating an animal having a
XX disease or condition associated with MHC class II transactivator, e.g.,
XX autoimmune disorder or infection. The antisense oligonucleotides can be
XX used for inhibiting the expression of MHC class II transactivator in
XX cells or tissues. In particular, these diseases include transplant
XX rejection, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer's disease,
XX multiple sclerosis, or severe combined immunodeficiency disease. The
XX antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
XX research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human MHC
XX class II transactivator chimeric phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 710 GGCATCGAAGGCGTC 725
XX 18 GGCATCGAAGGCGATC 3
```

KW chromosome 3p21.2-21.32; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO200286163-A1.
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD 22-APR-2002; 2002WO-SE000788.
 XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0284925P.
 PR (KARO-) KAROLINSKA INNOVATIONS AB.
 XX Zabarovsky E, Ernberg I, Li J, Protodopov A, Vorontsova O,
 PI Wahlestedt C, Kaehuba V, Zabarovska V;
 XX WPI; 2003-058731/05.
 DR
 XX
 PT Preparing immobilized nucleic acid reference material to generate
 PT fragments for genome analysis, comprises digesting the material to get
 PT fragments surrounding a recognition site, selecting fragments associated
 PT with the site.
 PS
 XX Example; Page 39; 59pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a method (M) for preparing nucleic acid
 CC and/or modified nucleic acid (NA/MNA) reference material bound to a solid
 CC phase. (M) comprises digesting NA/MNA reference material using
 CC biochemical and/or chemical approaches, to obtain sequence fragments
 CC surrounding a specific recognition site, and selecting the NA/MNA
 CC sequence fragments associated with a specific recognition site. Also
 CC described: (1) fragments (I) obtained by (M); (2) nucleic acid and/or
 CC modified nucleic acid microarray (II) containing (1); (3) representation
 CC (III) of the genome or a part of the genome of an organism, comprising
 CC multiple copies of (1), or its selection, obtained by (M); and (4) NotI
 CC cloning of deleted sequences (CODE) genomic subtraction method based on
 CC the use of (1). (M) is useful for preparing nucleic acid and/or modified
 CC nucleic acid reference material bound to a solid phase. (III) is useful
 CC for discriminating between different genomes, detecting methylations,
 CC deletions, mutations and other changes within genomic material, obtained
 CC from the same individual at different points of time, or in the genomic
 CC material obtained from one individual as compared to a standard
 CC representation obtained from at least one other individual, or their
 CC combination. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 5 CCATTCGCAATTCCT 20
 CCATTCGCAATTCCT 812
 RESULT 2088
 ACC47854/C
 ID ACC47854 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC47854;
 XX
 DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat amylase gene amplifying antisense primer.
 XX
 KW Liver stem; progenitor; pancreatic; insulin; glucose; antidiabetic; PC1;
 KW cell therapy; Southern blot; Pdx1; Hlx9; Isl1; ngn3; Nkx2; Pax6; Pax4;
 KW NeuroD/beta2; Nkx6.1; insulin I; insulin II; glucagon; somatostatin; PP;
 KW amylase; elastase; GLUT-2; glucokinase; PC2; PC3; carboxypeptidase E;

KW CPE; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 PN WO2003033697-A1.
 XX 24-APR-2003.
 PD 18-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033304.
 XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0337446P.
 PR (IXION-) IXION BIOTECHNOLOGY INC.
 XX
 PA Yin L;
 XX WPI; 2003-393531/37.
 DR
 XX
 PT Converting liver stem/progenitor cells to a pancreatic functional cell,
 PT useful for treating diabetes, comprises transfecting liver cells with
 PT pancreatic development gene and/or culturing with pancreatic
 PT differentiation factors.
 PS
 XX Example 3; Page 17; 31pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to converting a liver stem/progenitor cell to a
 CC pancreatic functional cell that produces and secretes insulin in response
 CC to glucose stimulation. The method involves transfecting the liver stem/
 CC progenitor cell with a pancreatic development gene and/or culturing the
 CC liver stem/progenitor cell in a medium comprising factors that induce
 CC differentiation into the pancreatic functional cell, where the
 CC transfected cell is converted to the pancreatic functional cell. The
 CC method is useful in converting liver stem and progenitor cells to
 CC pancreatic functional cells that may be used for treating diabetes.
 CC Sequences ACC47827-862 represent PCR primers used in a Southern blotting
 CC experiment for characterisation of expression of various genes in liver
 CC stem/progenitor cells. The genes studied were Pdx1, Hlx9, Isl1, ngn3,
 CC Nkx2, Pax6, NeuroD/beta2, Nkx6.1, Pax4, insulin I, insulin II, glucagon,
 CC somatostatin, PP, amylase, elastase, GLUT-2, glucokinase, PC1, PC2, PC3
 CC and carboxypeptidase E (CPE)
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 18 AGCTCTGCTTCCTTG 3
 AGCTCTGCTTCCTTG 5105
 RESULT 2089
 AAD55465/C
 ID AAD55465 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD55465;
 XX
 DT 07-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FGFR-3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #125169.
 KW Human; antisense; fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; prophylaxis;
 KW developmental disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; antisense therapy;
 KW FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; cancer; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 FT Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER

KW virucide; osteopathic; antiparasitic; antisense gene therapy; melanoma;
 KW viral warts; rubella; schistosomiasis; congenital heart block;
 KW osteoporosis.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO20026868-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048485.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791406.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Rochlein R, Kishimoto TK, Coweert LM;
 DR WPI; 2002-750420/81.
 XX
 DX
 XX
 PT New antisense compound that specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
 PT expression of human calcitriol, useful for treating diseases e.g.
 PT osteoporosis or schistosomiasis.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 36; 110pp; English.
 XX
 PS The invention relates to a novel antisense compound, which is 8-10
 CC nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
 CC calcitriol, and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
 CC expression of human calcitriol. A compound of the invention has
 CC cytostatic, cardiant, virucide, osteopathic, and antiparasitic activity,
 CC and may act as a calcitriol-inhibitor, and have a use in antisense gene
 CC therapy. The antisense compound is useful for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with calcitriol e.g. melanoma, viral warts,
 CC rubella, schistosomiasis, congenital heart block or osteoporosis.
 CC Further, it is useful as prophylaxis, research reagent and diagnostic.
 CC The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention. The
 CC sequence is a phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, having 2'-MOE wings and a
 CC deoxy gap.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1406 CACCTTTGAGGTGAG 1421
 DB 16 CACCTATGAGGTGAG 1
 RESULT 2086
 ADG90501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 ID ADG90501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG90501;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human talin phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:51.
 XX
 KW Human; talin; cellular adhesion; muscle strength; cardiac function;
 KW cardiomyocyte; platelet; prostate; androgen downregulation;
 KW prostate cancer; talin-related disorder;
 KW cellular adhesion-related disorder; expression inhibition;
 KW antisense therapy; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base
 FT /note="This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
 FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
 FT cytosine nucleotides are 5-methylcytosines"
 XX
 PN WO200268446-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048435.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791942.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Rochlein R, Kishimoto TK, Coweert LM;
 DR WPI; 2002-691651/74.
 XX
 DX
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecules
 PT encoding human Talin, useful for inhibiting the expression of human Talin
 PT and for treating a human having a disease or condition associated with
 PT Talin.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 51; 114pp; English.
 XX
 PS Sequences ADG90460-ADG90539 represent phosphorothioate targeted to the
 CC human talin gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense were
 CC designed for target different regions of human talin RNA, and were
 CC analysed for their effect on talin expression by quantitative real-time
 CC PCR. Talin is a cytoplasmic protein which links cytoskeletal proteins
 CC such as actin, myosin and vinculin to integrins, thereby linking the
 CC extracellular matrix to other cells. It is thought to be involved in the
 CC regulation of cellular adhesion and cell morphology. Talin is highly
 CC expressed in platelets, and may play a role in platelet adhesion as its
 CC subcellular distribution differs between resting non-adhesive platelets
 CC and activated adhesive platelets. It could also play a major role in
 CC determining muscle strength and cardiac function as it has been found to
 CC participate in the transmission of contractile force to the extracellular
 CC matrix in cardiomyocytes, and exhibits mechanical loading-dependent
 CC expression at myoendinous junctions. The expression of talin is
 CC downregulated by androgens in prostate tissues, a phenomenon known to
 CC contribute to the development of prostate cancer. The oligonucleotides of
 CC the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of talin
 CC -related disorders, such as those related to cellular adhesion. The
 CC present sequence represents a human c-Ha-ras phosphorothioate antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used as a positive control in determining optimal
 CC oligonucleotide concentration for a particular cell line.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2296 CCTGGGAGGACAGAAC 2311
 DB 1 CCTGGGAGGACAGACAC 16
 RESULT 2087
 ABZ21606
 ID ABZ21606 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ21606;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human target NRL3-001 (3p21.2-21.32) forward PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Genome analysis; restriction site tagged microarray; human;

CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 7, which
 CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 7.
 CC (1) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic activities, and can be used in
 CC antineoplastic therapy and as an inhibitor of caspase 7 expression. (1) is
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of caspase 7 in human cells or
 CC tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
 CC associated with caspase 7 including inflammatory condition,
 CC hyperproliferative disorder (cancer), or bone metabolism or cholesterol
 CC disorder. (1) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as
 CC research reagent and kits. (1) is useful prophylactically to prevent or
 CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
 CC represents a mouse caspase 7 inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotide having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention

CC Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1290 ATGGTGTCCAGCTCA 1305

DB 17 ATGGTGTCCAGCTCA 2

RESULT 2083

ABK98346

ID ABK98346 strand; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABK98346;

DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CHK2 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #3.

XX Human; checkpoint kinase 2; CHK2; ss; antisense therapy; mouse; rat;

KW phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200251858-A2.

PD 04-JUL-2002.

PF 17-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048966.

PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000US-00746043.

XX (ISTS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.

PI Sarthy A, Cowse LM;

DR WPI; 2002-575367/61.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
 PT checkpoint kinase 2 (CHK2), useful for treating a disease or condition
 PT associated with CHK2, or in distinguishing functions of members of a
 PT biological pathway.

XX Example 15; Page 81; 100pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding human checkpoint kinase 2 (CHK2). The antisense
 CC compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
 CC human CHK2. The antisense compounds are useful as research reagents and
 CC diagnostics, in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway, and in the treatment of a disease or disorder, which
 CC can be treated by modulating the expression of CHK2. This sequence
 CC represents a phosphorothioate oligonucleotide used in the scope of the
 CC invention

CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4958 CGTCTGCTAGACAG 4973

DB 1 CGTCTGCTAGACAG 16

RESULT 2084

ABL54719/C

ID ABL54719 strand; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL54719;

DT 06-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Lactobacillus 23S rDNA oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO 39.

XX Lactobacillus; Pedicoccus; 23S rDNA; Lactobacillus brevis;

KW Lactobacillus sp ABL54719; Lactobacillus lindneri; Lactobacillus plantarum;

XX Padlococcus damnosus; probe; ss.

OS Lactobacillus lindneri.

PN JP2002034578-A.

PD 05-FEB-2002.

PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00230241.

PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00230241.

XX (ASAK) ASAKI BREWERIES LTD.

DR WPI; 2002-275725/32.

XX Base sequence for detecting Lactobacillus genus microbes and Pedicoccus
 PT genus microbes.

PS Claim 4; Page 14; 25pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide (ABL54681-ABL54761) which is
 CC a sequence targeting 23S rRNA and DNA. The probes are useful for
 CC determining the identification and the presence of Lactobacillus genus or
 CC Pedicoccus genus microbes in a sample, especially Lactobacillus brevis,
 CC Lactobacillus sp. ABL5474, Lactobacillus lindneri, Lactobacillus plantarum
 CC and Pedicoccus damnosus

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3399 CCTCCGCGCAGCCGC 3414

DB 17 CCTCCGCGCAGCCGC 2

RESULT 2085

ADG34570/C

ID ADG34570 strand; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADG34570;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide calreticulin inhibitor SEQ ID NO:36.

DE ss; human; antisense compound; calreticulin; cytoskeletal; cardiac;

XX

		0.3%;	Score 14.4;	DB 1;	Length 20;
	Query Match				
	Best Local Similarity	93.8%;	Pred. No. 1.1e+03;		
	Matches 15;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0
OY	3708 GAGCTGATCGCGCGC 3723 				
Dd	4 GAGGTCAATCGCGGC 19 				
RESULT 2081					
ABZ31636/c					
ID ID	ABZ31636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.				
AC AC	ABZ31636;				
XX DT	30-JAN-2003 (first entry)				
DE DE	Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5855.				
XX XX	Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis; signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth; proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss. XX XX				
OS OS	Candida albicans.				
XX PN	WO200253728-A2.				
PD PD	11-JUL-2002.				
XX PF	26-DEC-2001; .2001WQ-USO49486.				
PR PR	29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.				
PR PR	20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.				
XX PA	22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.				
XX PI	(ELITRA) PHARM INC.				
DR DR	Roeemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL; MPI, 2002-566694/60.				
PT PT	Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression. XX PS				
PS PS	Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5855; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.				
CC CC	The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungal cell, and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the				

CC	activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC	compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC	translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC	activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC	ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC	treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC	primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC	this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC	on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query March 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred.No.1.le+03;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
DB	3774 TCATCCTCTGCCGAG 3789 19 TCATCCTCTGCCGAG 4
RESULT 2082	
ID	ABN80950/c
AC	ABN80950 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ABN80950;
DT	15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DE	Mouse caspase 7 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:128.
KW	Caspase 7; antisense modulation; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
KM	antisense therapy; caspase 7 inhibitor; inflammatory condition;
KX	hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; bone metabolism; infection;
KX	cholesterol disorder; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.
OS	Mus musculus.
XX	
XK	
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT	modified_base 1..5
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
FT	modified_base 16..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
PV	WO200222640-A1.
PN	
PD	21-MAR-2002.
PP	10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028232.
PR	11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659860.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	Zhang H, Watt AT;
DR	WPI; 2002-404806/43.
PT	Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding caspase 7,
PT	for modulating gene expression and treating diseases associated with
PT	expression of caspase 7 in humans.
PS	Claim 3; Page 88; 138pp; English.
CR	The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length

/mod_base= m5c

FT XX WO200236743-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 10-MAY-2002.
XX PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.
XX PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-479759/51.
XX PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,
XX PR useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with
XX PT calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 82; 109pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX CC for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
XX CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
XX CC to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
XX CC for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
XX CC It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
XX CC associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
XX CC cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by
XX CC inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
XX CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
XX CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
XX CC targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
XX CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE
XX CC gapped oligonucleotides

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1406 CACCTTGAGCTGAG 1421
DB 16 CACCTATGAGTGAAG 1

RESULT 2079
ABL46041
ID ABL46041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL46041;
XX XX
XX DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Mycobacterium tuberculosis katG gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.
XX XX
XX KM Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
XX KM characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
XX KM PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200198537-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019401.
XX XX
XX PR 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212308P.
XX PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-00212308.

XX XX (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX PA
XX PI Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;
XX DR WPI; 2002-049698/06.
XX XX
XX PT Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
XX PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises identifying
XX PT primers that interact with the target to form an extension product under
XX PT amplification conditions.
XX PS Example 1; Page 139; 409pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
XX CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
XX CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
XX CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
XX CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
XX CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
XX CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
XX CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
XX CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
XX CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
XX CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3342 GACGAGCGGCCGACG 3357
DB 2 GACGAGCGGCCGACG 17

RESULT 2080
AAD39685
ID AAD39685 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD39685;
XX XX
XX DT 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GPX specific oligonucleotide #1.
XX XX
XX KM Antisense; human; antioxidant enzyme; manganese superoxide dismutase;
XX KM MnSOD; catalase; glutathione peroxidase; neurodegenerative disease; CAR;
XX KM GPX; heart disease; arthritis; tumour; therapy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200240498-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 23-MAY-2002.
XX PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044241.
XX XX
XX PR 14-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248328P.
XX XX
XX PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX XX
XX PI Oberley LW, Weydert CJ, Smith BB;
XX DR WPI; 2002-500199/53.
XX XX
XX PT New oligonucleotides, useful for treating antioxidant enzyme malfunction
XX PT disorder, comprises antisense nucleic acid sequence that specifically
XX PT binds to antioxidant enzyme start codon.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 4; 36pp; English.
XX XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4958 CGTCTGCTAGAGAG 4973
1 CGTCTGCTAGAGAG 16
RESULT 2077
ABS74336/c
ID ABS74336 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABS74336;
AC
XX 09-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human calcium channel alpha2delta RT/SSCP PCR primer #7.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; primer; calcium channel alpha2delta; splice isoform; CACNA2D2;
KW gene therapy; Lambert-Bacon myasthenic syndrome; LEMS; PCR; RT-PCR;
KW autoimmune disease; epilepsy; migraine; episodic ataxia; cancer; stroke;
KW brain trauma; Alzheimer's disease; multifactorial dementia; convulsion;
KW Korsakoff's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; seizure;
KW Huntington's disease; amnesia; cardiac arrhythmia; angina pectoris;
KW hypoxia; ischemia; myocardial infarction; congestive heart failure;
KW muscular dystrophy; hypertension; chromosome 3p21.3; lung cancer;
KW breast cancer; preneoplastic lesion; hyperplasia; dysplasia; carcinoma;
KW SSCP; single strand change polymorphism; reverse transcriptase PCR.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US641156-B1.
FN
XX
XX 27-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX 22-DEC-1999; 99US-00470443.
PF
XX
XX 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114359P.
PR
XX
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
PA
XX
XX Lerman M, Latif F, Wei M, Duh F, Minna JD, Sekido Y, Gao B;
PI
XX
XX WPI, 2002-730574/79.
DR
XX
XX Novel purified nucleic acid sequence encoding human calcium channel
PT alpha2delta subunit protein, useful for detecting, preventing and
PT treating cancer, stroke, brain trauma, Huntington's disease, myocardial
PT infarction.
XX
XX Example 7; Col 49; 77pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a purified nucleic acid sequence (referred as
CC CACNA2D2 gene which encodes human calcium channel alpha2delta-2 subunit
CC protein) comprising a fully defined alpha2delta splice isoform 1, 2 or 3
CC nucleic acid sequence, or its complement and the encoded protein. Also
CC include are: (1) a method of producing a calcium channel protein which
CC involves introducing a recombinant expression vector comprising the
CC CACNA2D2 nucleic acid and encoding the calcium channel protein, into a
CC cultured host cell under conditions such that the host cell expresses the
CC amino acid sequences; and (2) a method for co-expressing calcium channel
CC proteins, comprising carrying out the method of (1), but with one or more
CC than one expression vector comprising one or more nucleic acid sequences
CC encoding the splice variants. CACNA2D2 nucleic acid is useful for
CC producing a calcium channel protein. The recombinantly expressed
CC polypeptide is useful for treating patients with Lambert-Bacon myasthenic
CC syndrome (LEMS) (an autoimmune disease) and for identifying compounds
CC useful for treating other diseases associated with abnormal calcium
CC channel protein activity (e.g. epilepsy, migraine, episodic ataxia,

CC cancer, stroke, brain trauma, Alzheimer's disease, multifactorial dementia,
CC Korsakoff's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, convulsions,
CC seizures, Huntington's disease, amnesia, cardiac arrhythmia, angina
CC pectoris, hypoxic damage to the cardiovascular system, ischemic damage
CC to the cardiovascular system, myocardial infarction, congestive heart
CC failure, muscular dystrophy and hypertension) CACNA2D2 nucleic acid is
CC useful as primers and probes for detecting presence of nucleic acid
CC sequence encoding at least a portion of calcium channel protein, in
CC detection, identification and isolation of alpha2delta sequences
CC diagnosing and typing of preneoplasias and cancers, since genetic
CC disruption of 3p21.3 region (in which the alpha2delta gene is located)
CC is common in cancer (e.g. lung cancer and breast cancer) and
CC preneoplastic lesion (e.g. hyperplasia, dysplasia, carcinoma in situ).
CC The present is an RT/SSCP (reverse transcriptase/single strand change
CC polymorphism) PCR primer used to detect polymorphisms in sequences
CC encoding a human calcium channel alpha2delta splice isoform protein
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 315 GGAAGTTCTCGCAGC 330
18 GGAAGTTCTCGCAGC 3
Db
RESULT 2078
AAD39502/c
ID AAD39502 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD39502;
AC
XX
XX 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109295.
DE
XX
XX Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
KW antineoplastic therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 1
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 4
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 6..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT 6
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 7
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 9
FT /tag= h

DR WPI; 2002-470102/50.
XX
XX New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for
PT preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 41; 46pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases
CC in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding
CC human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in
CC length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition
CC (II) comprising (I) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human
CC Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or
CC tissues in vitro with (I) or (a). (I) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory
CC and cyostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and
CC as a Talin expression inhibitor. (I) can be used to inhibit the
CC expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumor formation; and in diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present
CC sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings of 5 nucleotides
CC at the 5' and 3' ends and a 10 nucleotide deoxy gap in the middle, which
CC is used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2296 CCTGGAGGCGAGAAC 2311
DB 1 CCTGGAGGCGAGAAC 16
RESULT 2075
ABLS4464/C
ID ABLS4464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL54464;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX GPCR protein BG37 related primer #1.
DE
XX Antirheumatic; Antiarthritic; Anticancer; Antiinflammatory; Anticathartic;
XX Antiallergic; Immunosuppressive; Cardiant; Rheumatoid arthritis;
XX Stomach ulcer; Inflammatory bowel disease; Ischemic heart disease;
XX Cardiac arrhythmia; Hypertension; Hypotension; obesity; asthma; Allergy;
XX Autoimmune disease; Guanosine triphosphate binding protein; BG37; GPCR;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200240669-A1.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP009512.
XX
XX 17-NOV-2000; 2000JP-00351741.
XX 15-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00038619.
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00077000.
XX
XX (BANY) BANYU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Maruyama T, Nakamura T, Itadani H, Tanaka K;
XX WPI; 2002-427094/45.
XX
XX Guanosine triphosphate binding protein coupled receptor protein BG37,
PT useful for screening potential signal transduction regulators having
PT pharmaceutical use.

XX
XX Example 2; Page 25; 92pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This invention relates to DNA encoding a guanosine triphosphate binding
CC protein coupled receptor (GPCR) protein (BG37). The GPCR BG37 protein is
CC antirheumatic, antiarthritic, anticancer, antiinflammatory, antiscathartic,
CC antiallergic, immunosuppressive and cardiant in its action. The protein
CC is used in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of diseases associated
CC with GPCR signal transduction, such as rheumatoid arthritis, stomach
CC ulcer, inflammatory bowel disease, ischemic heart disease, cardiac
CC arrhythmia, hypertension, hypotension, obesity, asthma, allergies, pain
CC and autoimmune diseases. The present sequence represents a primer related
CC to guanosine triphosphate binding protein coupled receptor protein BG37
CC encoding sequence
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4061 CAGGACTGCCATGCG 4076
DB 16 CAGGACTGCCATGCG 16
RESULT 2076
ABSS58394
ID ABSS58394 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABSS58394;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #3.
DE
XX Antisense compound; human checkpoint kinase 2; CHK2; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense therapy; checkpoint kinase-modulator-2; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200261132-A1.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 17-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048967.
XX
XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000US-00746694.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowseert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-608528/65.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
PT checkpoint kinase 2 (CHK2), useful for treating a disease or condition
PT associated with CHK2, or in diagnostic and research applications.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 80; 101pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new antisense compound 8-30
CC nucleobases in length targeted to the start codon, coding region, stop
CC codon or 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
CC checkpoint kinase 2 (CHK2). The antisense compound specifically
CC hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human CHK2. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for modulating the expression of CHK2 and for
CC treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of CHK2. The
CC antisense compounds are also useful as research reagents and diagnostics,
CC and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway. The present nucleic acid sequence represents a
CC chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide that was used in the methods of
CC the invention for inhibition of CHK2

DR WPI; 2002-444179/47.

XX New antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding

PT BCSA1, useful for treating diseases or conditions associated with BCSA1,

PT such as hyperproliferative disease, particularly breast or prostate

XX cancer.

PS Example 15; Page 88; 104pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods

CC for modulating the expression of BCSA1 (breast cancer amplified sequence

CC 1, also known as AIB1 for amplified in breast cancer 1 and NAB1 for

CC novel amplified in breast cancer 1). The antisense compounds of the

CC invention are useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition

CC associated with BCSA1, such as hyperproliferative disorders including

CC breast or prostate cancer. These compounds are also used as research

CC reagents and diagnostics; to distinguish between functions of various

CC members of a biological pathway; in the treatment of a disease or

CC disorder, which can be treated or delayed by modulating the expression of BCSA1, as

CC prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour

CC formation; and as probes or primers. These antisense compounds are used

CC in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense

CC oligonucleotide targeted to human BCSA1 DNA. This sequence is used in

CC the exemplification of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3767 CAGCTGCTCATCTCT 3782

DB 18 GCGCTGCTCATCTCT 3

RESULT 2073

ABK9823

ID ABK9823 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABK9823;

XX

DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Mouse RAIDD antisense oligonucleotide #77.

XX

KM Antisense gene therapy; RAIDD; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;

KM CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; mouse;

KM metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;

KM RIP associated ICH-1/CBD-3-homologous protein with death domain;

XX receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX

OS Mus musculus.

XX

PN WO200248314-A2.

XX

PD 20-JUN-2002.

XX

PF 29-OCT-2001; 2001MO-US050914.

XX

PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-00705267.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Zhang H, Freier SM, Watt AT;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-563496/62.

XX

PT Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid

PT encoding RAIDD which is an adaptor molecule containing both death domain

PT and caspase recruitment domains, for treating hyperproliferative

PT disorder.

XX

PS Claim 3; Page 96; 144pp; English.

XX

CC The invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length

CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding RAIDD which is an

CC adaptor molecule containing both death domain (DD) and caspase

CC recruitment domains (CARD), where (I) specifically hybridises with and

CC inhibits expression of RAIDD, or specifically hybridises with at least an

CC 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful for

CC inhibiting the expression of RAIDD (Receptor interacting protein (RIP)

CC associated ICH-1/CBD-3-homologous protein with death domain) in cells or

CC tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease or condition

CC associated with RAIDD, where the disease or condition is a

CC hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, or a growth or metabolic

CC disorder. (I) is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis,

CC as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various

CC members of a biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is

CC also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,

CC inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents a mouse RAIDD

CC antisense oligonucleotide used to control expression of the RAIDD protein

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4209 GGGCTAGCTTCTGTG 4224

DB 2 GGGCTAGCTTCTGTG 17

RESULT 2074

ABN89238

ID ABN89238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC ABN89238;

XX

DT 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:51.

XX

KM Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;

KM antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;

KM antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FH modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"

FT 1..5

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX

XX US6372492-B1.

XX

PN 16-APR-2002.

XX

PD 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

XX

PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

XX

PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Bennett CF, Cowbert LM;

XX

CC skin function. AAS43492-AAS43749 represent cornodesmosin coding
CC sequences, single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) and PCR primers of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4522 AGAGCTGAGCTCTAGCCAC 4541
Db 1 DGAGCTGAGCTTGGCCAC 20
RESULT 2071
ABLS2451/C
ID ABL52451 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABL52451;
AC
XX
DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human FLIP-C chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:129.
XX
KW FLIP-C; caspase 8 dominant negative regulator; antiinflammatory;
KM anti-tumour; FLIP-C inhibitor; apoptosis; antisense gene therapy;
KW phosphorothioate; antisense modulation; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW 58.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having
FT 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings"
XX
XX WO200224717-A1.
XX
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PD
XX
XX 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028732.
XX
XX PR 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0066269.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ackermann EJ, Bennett CF, Zhang H, Watt AT, Ricketts W, Dean NM;
XX WPI; 2002-404948/43.
XX
XX
XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
XX encoding a natural dominant negative regulator of caspase 8, FLIP-C,
XX useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
XX formation.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 102; 154pp; English.
XX
XX PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding a natural dominant
XX negative regulator of caspase 8, FLIP-C, where (I) specifically
XX hybridizes with and inhibits expression of the protein, or specifically
XX hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on
XX (II). (I) has antiinflammatory and anti-tumour activities. (I) is an
XX inhibitor of FLIP-C expression, a modulator of apoptosis and can be used
XX in antisense gene therapy. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX FLIP-C in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease
XX or condition associated with FLIP-C. (I) is also useful for modulating
XX apoptosis in a cell, where a caspase such as caspase 8, caspase 3 or
XX caspase 7 is activated, and the FLIP-C is the long form of FLIP-C. (I) is

CC also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research
CC reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is also useful
CC physiologically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumour formation. The present sequence represents human FLIP-C inhibiting
CC chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
XX wings, which is used in an example from the present invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 921 TGTGAGCCCAAGAGG 936
Db 17 TGGAGGCCCAAGAGG 2
RESULT 2072
AAD38133/C
ID AAD38133 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD38133;
AC
XX
DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BCAS1 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 127491.
XX
XX Human; BCAS1; breast cancer amplified sequence 1; AIB1; inflammation;
XX amplified in breast cancer 1; NAB1; novel amplified in breast cancer 1;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; breast; prostate; cancer; prophylaxis;
XX infection; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense;
XX tumour; phosphorothioate backbone; 58.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 13
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX WO200231136-A1.
XX
XX PD 18-APR-2002.
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031484.
XX
XX PR 11-OCT-2000; 2000US-00689255.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cowse LM, Freiler SM;
XX

XX Disclosure; Col 17-18; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC The patent discloses novel human diacylglycerol kinase (DGK) isoforms
 CC namely diacylglycerol kinase epsilon, diacylglycerol kinase zeta,
 CC diacylglycerol kinase zeta-2 and their corresponding cDNAs. Human
 CC diacylglycerol kinase DNA is useful for coding human diacylglycerol
 CC kinase, which is useful for catalyzing the conversion of diacylglycerol
 CC to phosphatidic acid. In particular, the human diacylglycerol kinase and
 CC its DNA are useful for decreasing intracellular levels of diacyl-
 CC glycerol (DAG) and for increasing intracellular levels of phosphatidic
 CC acid in cells. The present DNA sequence is the exon/intron junction
 CC sequence of human diacylglycerol kinase (DGK) zeta gene
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4898 CTCGAGGTGGCAGCC 4913
 DB 5 CTCGAGGTGGCAGCC 20
 RESULT 2069
 AAD05982/c
 ID AAD05982 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD05982;
 XX
 DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human diacylglycerol kinase-zeta intron 30/exon 31 junction sequence.
 XX
 KM Human; catalyze; diacylglycerol; DAG; phosphatidic acid; DAG modulator;
 KM diacylglycerol kinase zeta; DGK; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FT Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT intron 1..10
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /number= 30
 FT /partial
 FT 11..20
 FT exon /*tag= b
 FT /number= 31
 FT /partial
 XX
 PN US6221658-B1.
 XX
 PD 24-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00382911.
 XX
 PR 22-APR-1996; 96US-0016210P.
 PR 22-APR-1997; 97US-00841483.
 XX
 PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Prescott SM, Bunting M, Tang W, Topham M;
 DR WPI; 2001-327248/34.
 XX
 PT New DNAs of the human diacylglycerol kinase, useful for modulating the
 PT levels of diacylglycerol kinase in cells to catalyze the conversion of
 PT diacylglycerol to phosphatidic acid, therefore increasing phosphatidic
 PT acid levels.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 17-18; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC The patent discloses novel human diacylglycerol kinase (DGK) isoforms

CC namely diacylglycerol kinase epsilon, diacylglycerol kinase zeta,
 CC diacylglycerol kinase zeta-2 and their corresponding cDNAs. Human
 CC diacylglycerol kinase DNA is useful for coding human diacylglycerol
 CC kinase, which is useful for catalyzing the conversion of diacylglycerol
 CC to phosphatidic acid. In particular, the human diacylglycerol kinase and
 CC its DNA are useful for decreasing intracellular levels of diacyl-
 CC glycerol (DAG) and for increasing intracellular levels of phosphatidic
 CC acid in cells. The present DNA sequence is the exon/intron junction
 CC sequence of human diacylglycerol kinase (DGK) zeta gene
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3356 GGACTCCCGCTGGGG 3371
 DB 20 GATCTCCCTCCCTGGG 5
 RESULT 2070
 AAS43495
 ID AAS43495 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS43495;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Corneodesmosin PCR primer #4.
 XX
 KM Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; antiinflammatory;
 KM antiporiatic; corneodesmosin; inflammatory disease; porriasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200162788-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-GB000795.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000GB-00004312.
 XX
 PA (OXAG-) OXAGEN LTD.
 XX
 PI Olaveon M, Lench N, Allen M, Tazi-Ahmini R;
 DR WPI; 2001-570627/64.
 XX
 PT Corneodesmosin protein and polynucleotide encoding it, having one or more
 PT polymorphisms useful in treating, diagnosing or determining
 PT susceptibility to corneodesmosin-mediated diseases, for e.g. inflammatory
 PT diseases.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 25; 60pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to corneodesmosin protein (I) and nucleic acid (II)
 CC encoding the corneodesmosin gene, where the gene comprises a base
 CC substitution, deletion or insertion at one or more positions. (I) and
 CC (II) are useful for screening for agents for use in prognosis, diagnosis
 CC and treatment of individuals having or being susceptible to
 CC corneodesmosin-mediated disease, by monitoring the reaction between the
 CC molecules and the agents. The nucleotide and amino acid polymorphisms are
 CC useful for diagnosing or determining susceptibility to corneodesmosin-
 CC mediated disease, which facilitates subsequent treatment of the disease
 CC for e.g. inflammatory diseases, in particular psoriasis. Fragments of (I)
 CC are useful in diagnostic, prognostic or therapeutic methods and as
 CC research tools for e.g. in drug screening. (II) is useful as probes or
 CC primers for detecting an allele of the polymorphism or in the regulation
 CC of corneodesmosin gene. Antibodies which bind to (I) are useful for
 CC screening DNA clone libraries for cells secreting the antigen. (II) is
 CC useful as a model to investigate the role of corneodesmosin in normal

PT population not having stem cells, in sample comprising mammalian
 PT epidermal cells.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 24; 68pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a new method of preparing isolated mammalian
 CC epidermal stem cells from e.g. human, murine or primate sources by
 CC separating from a sample with a population of mammalian epidermal cells,
 CC a population with epidermal stem cells from a population of cells without
 CC epidermal stem cells, and then isolating a substantially pure preparation
 CC of epidermal stem cells from the epidermal stem cell population. Isolated
 CC epidermal stem cells are useful for preparing a tissue in vitro which
 CC involves contacting the cells with a substrate (comprising fibroblasts,
 CC i.e. a connective tissue) so as to yield a tissue. Transformed epidermal
 CC stem cells are also useful for expressing an open reading frame in a
 CC mammal which involves contacting a mammal with the cells and detecting or
 CC determining whether the mammal expresses the open reading frame. Isolated
 CC cells and transformed cells are also useful for: (1) preparing a chimeric
 CC non-human mammal involving introduction of stem cells into a non-
 CC mammalian blastocyst forming a chimeric blastocyst which is then
 CC introduced into a female non-human mammal capable of gestating a
 CC blastocyst to term so as to yield a progeny chimeric mammal; and (2)
 CC bioengineering a tissue and for gene therapy or cell therapy, e.g.
 CC epidermal stem cells transduced with vascular endothelial growth factor
 CC (VEGF) may be introduced into diabetic mammals to inhibit or treat
 CC ischemia. The methods provide a substantially pure preparation of stem
 CC cells which can be expanded in large numbers, have high proliferative
 CC capacity, tissue regeneration and long term expression of a transduced
 CC reporter gene. The cells are preferred sources for bioengineering tissue
 CC and/or gene therapy as these cells have low immunogenicity. This sequence
 CC represents PCR primer #3 required for the detection of Enhanced green
 CC fluorescent protein (EGFP) in GFP marked epidermal stem cells described
 CC in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 3170 CGAGCCCATGACAGCAG 3185
 1 CGAGCCCATGACAGCAG 16
 XX
 RESULT 2067
 AAF75040/c
 ID AAF75040 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF75040;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer #12.
 XX
 KM 5-hydroxy tryptamine receptor 1a; HTR1A; polymorphism; Tourette's;
 KM neuropsychiatric; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200110884-A1.
 PD 15-FEB-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US040519.
 XX
 PR 06-AUG-1999; 99US-0147711P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 PI Denton RR, Klem SE, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
 PT WPI, 2001-191514/19.
 DR

XX
 PT New 5-hydroxy tryptamine receptor 1A gene variants for studying
 PT expression and biological function of the gene and for developing drugs
 PT targeting 5-hydroxy tryptamine receptor 1A protein.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 32; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to 5-hydroxy tryptamine receptor 1A (HTR1A)
 CC gene. HTR1A-encoding polynucleotides containing one or more of the novel
 CC polymorphic sites are useful in studying the expression and biological
 CC function of HTR1A, as well as in developing drugs targeting this protein.
 CC In addition, information on the combinations of polymorphisms in the
 CC HTR1A gene may have diagnostic and forensic applications. A polymorphic
 CC variant of HTR1A is useful in studying the effect of the variation on the
 CC biological activity of HTR1A as well as studying the binding affinity of
 CC candidate drugs targeting HTR1A for the treatment of neuropsychiatric
 CC diseases and Tourette's syndrome
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 3299 GCAGACCTGTGCCCT 3314
 16 GCAGACCTGTGCCCT 1
 XX
 RESULT 2068
 AAD05953
 ID AAD05953 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD05953;
 XX
 DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human diacylglycerol kinase-zeta exon 16/intron 16 junction sequence.
 XX
 KM Human; catalytic; diacylglycerol; DAG; phosphatidic acid; DAG modulator;
 KM diacylglycerol kinase zeta; DGK; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT exon 1..10
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /number= 16
 FT /partial
 FT-intron 11..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /number= 16
 FT /partial
 XX
 PN US6221658-B1.
 PD 24-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00382911.
 XX
 PR 22-APR-1996; 96US-0016210P.
 XX
 PR 22-APR-1997; 97US-00841483.
 XX
 PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
 PI Prescott SM, Bunting M, Tang W, Topham M;
 PT WPI, 2001-327248/34.
 XX
 XX New DNAs of the human diacylglycerol kinase, useful for modulating the
 PT levels of diacylglycerol kinase in cells to catalyze the conversion of
 PT diacylglycerol to phosphatidic acid, therefore increasing phosphatidic
 PT acid levels.

DE Human PAC_1R PCR primer #10.
 XX
 XX Human; PAC 1 receptor; transgenic organism; PACAP; brain; stroke; memory;
 KM pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide receptor; nociception;
 KM PACAP type 1 receptor; PAC 1R; neuropeptide; cerebrovascular disease;
 KM cardiovascular disease; leishmaniasis; immunosuppressive disorder;
 KM learning function; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200107478-A1.
 PN
 XX 01-FEB-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-APR-2000; 2000WO-GB001586.
 PF
 XX 23-APR-1999; 99GB-00009446.
 PR
 XX (MEDT-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
 PA
 XX Shen S, Harnar AJ;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-159705/16.
 DR
 XX
 XX New transgenic organism, useful for studying regulation of human P1-
 PT derived artificial chromosome (PAC) 1R gene expression, comprises a PAC
 PT vector or pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide receptor
 PT gene.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 42; 83pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a transgenic organism comprising a P1-
 CC derived artificial chromosome (PAC) vector, which in turn comprises a
 CC pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP) receptor
 CC (PACR) gene. The present sequence is a PCR primer for human PACAP type 1
 CC receptor (PAC 1R). PACAP is a neuropeptide which is widely expressed in
 CC the brain, and in various peripheral organs. PAC_1R is selective for
 CC PACAP and is expressed at high levels in the brain. PAC_1R is useful for
 CC preparing a medicament in the treatment and/or modulation of disturbances
 CC in stroke and other cerebrovascular diseases, cardiovascular diseases,
 CC leishmaniasis, immunosuppressive disorders, nociception (reaction to pain
 CC sensation) and learning and memory functions
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1116 TCCAGCAGCTTCCTC 1131
 |||||
 17 TCCAGCAGCTTCCTC 2
 Db
 RESULT 2065
 AAF89865/C
 ID AAF89865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF89865;
 XX
 DT 23-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 DX
 XX PCR primer used to amplify human KLIP-1 cDNA fragment.
 DE
 XX KLIP-1; lymphoid progenitor cell; natural killer cell; hemopathy;
 KM autoimmune disease; graft versus host disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200134653-A2.
 PN
 XX 17-MAY-2001.
 PD
 XX

PF 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-FR003137.
 XX
 XX 12-NOV-1999; 99FR-00014241.
 PR
 XX (COMS) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE.
 PA
 XX Kirszenbaum M, Le Discorde M, Prost S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-335913/35.
 DR
 XX
 XX New KLIP-1 protein, marker for natural killer and lymphoid progenitor
 PT cells, useful e.g. for generating antibody for eliminating such cells
 PT from hematopoietic transplants.
 PT
 XX Claim 9; Page 15; 55pp; French.
 PS
 XX The present PCR primer was used to amplify a cDNA fragment encoding a
 CC KLIP-1 protein. KLIP-1 is present on the surface of lymphoid progenitor
 CC cells and natural killer (NK) cells with an apparent molecular weight of
 CC 36-38 kilo Daltons (kD). KLIP-1 is a specific marker for NK cells and
 CC lymphoid progenitors. It is used to raise specific antibodies (and
 CC fragments of its extracellular domain are used for detecting NK cells.
 CC The antibodies are used to remove KLIP-1+ cells from hematopoietic tissue
 CC intended for transplantation; to detect, quantify or isolate NK and
 CC lymphoid progenitor cells; and to treat autoimmune diseases. Detection of
 CC KLIP-1 nucleic acids is used to diagnose malignant and benign hemopathy.
 CC Treatment of hematopoietic cells to remove KLIP-1 positive cells reduces
 CC the risk of causing graft versus host disease after transplantation
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 87 TTCGAAAGTGGCCACA 102
 |||||
 17 TTCGAAAGTGGCCACA 2
 Db
 RESULT 2066
 AAS14903
 ID AAS14903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS14903;
 XX
 DT 19-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DX
 XX Enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) primer #3.
 DE
 XX Enhanced green fluorescent protein; EGFP; cell therapy; gene therapy;
 KM bioengineering; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; ischaemia;
 KM diabetes; chimeric mammal; blastocyst; fibroblast; connective tissue;
 KM PCR primer; tissue regeneration; reporter gene; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus sp.
 OS
 XX WO200172970-A2.
 PN
 XX 04-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US010121.
 PF
 XX 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192754P.
 PR
 XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 PA
 XX Bickenbach JR, Dunnwald M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-639226/73.
 DR
 XX Preparing isolated mammalian epidermal stem cells useful for tissue
 PT bioengineering, involves separating stem cell population from cell

CC the presence of *Candida* in a sample, to detect and disrupt genes, and to
 CC assign functions to nucleotide sequences. Sequences AA57968-A57981
 CC represent motifs within the *C. albicans* genome into which a Tca2
 CC retrotransposon was able to insert

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1914 CTGCAGAAATCACCA 1929
 5 CTGTAGAAATCACCA 20

RESULT 2062
 AAA70380/c
 ID AAA70380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA70380;

DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Human placental bikunin extracellular region cDNA PCR primer # 4.

XX Mucociliary dysfunction; mucus; sputum; human; PCR primer;
 KM chronic obstructive lung disease; chronic bronchitis; CB; Bronchiectasis;
 KM BE; asthma; cystic fibrosis; CF; bacterial infection; placental bikunin;
 KM Kunitz-type serine protease inhibitor; chronic sinusitis; glue ear; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200037099-A2.

PN 29-JUN-2000.

XX 22-DEC-1999; 99WO-GB004381.

PF 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218913.

PR 17-NOV-1999; 99US-00441966.

XX (FARB) BAYER AG.

PI Hall R, Poll CT, Newton BB, Taylor WJA;

DR WPI; 2000-452127/39.

PT Stimulating mucociliary clearance rate of mucus and sputum in lung
 PT airways for treating lung diseases such as cystic fibrosis and bronchitis
 PT involves administering a Kunitz-type serine protease inhibitor.

PS Disclosure; Page 20; 173pp; English.

CC Mucociliary dysfunction is the inability of ciliated epithelium to clear
 CC mucus and sputum in lung airways. Mucociliary dysfunction is a serious
 CC complication of chronic obstructive lung diseases such as Chronic
 CC Bronchitis (CB), Bronchiectasis (BE), asthma and Cystic Fibrosis (CF). In
 CC addition, patients suffering from mucociliary dysfunction are susceptible
 CC to secondary bacterial infections. A partial coding sequence for human
 CC placental bikunin, AAR35464, has been isolated (see AA70365). Placental
 CC bikunin is a Kunitz-type serine protease inhibitor protein, which can
 CC stimulate the rate of mucociliary clearance of mucus and sputum in lung
 CC airways. Therefore, placental bikunin protein may be used for treating
 CC lung diseases such as CF, CB, BE, and chronic sinusitis and glue ear
 CC which are caused by retention and accumulation of mucus. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used to clone the extracellular region coding
 CC sequence of human placental bikunin

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3479 GTCAAGGCCAGTCAC 3494

DB 18 GGCAAGGCCAGTCAC 3

RESULT 2063

AA63335
 ID AAC63335 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC63335;

DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer TEM-12.

XX Primer; polymorphism detection; MITE;
 KM miniature inverted-repeat transposable element; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200060133-A2.

PD 12-OCT-2000.

PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000351.

PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127460P.

PA (UMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
 PA (DNAL-) DNA LANDMARKS INC.

PA (LAND/) LANDRY B.

PI Bureau T, Chang R, O'donoghue LS;

DR WPI; 2000-665015/64.

PT Detecting polymorphisms of nucleic acid, useful for e.g. tracing progeny,
 PT by amplifying the nucleic acid with a homologous and a nonhomologous
 PT primer to a miniature inverted-repeat transposable element.

PS Claim 6; Page 19; 62pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting polymorphisms in
 CC a nucleic acid sequence. The method comprises amplifying nucleic acid
 CC sequences with a first primer homologous to a miniature inverted-repeat
 CC transposable element (MITE) in combination with another primer
 CC (non)homologous to MITE, separating the amplified nucleic acid fragments,
 CC and analysing the fragments obtained in relation to reference fragments
 CC obtained from the amplification of the nucleic acid with the primer
 CC homologous to MITE. The present sequence is a primer used in the method
 CC of the present invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2420 AATCAGTTTGCCCACT 2439
 1 AATTMTTGTGACCACT 20

RESULT 2064

AA60526/c
 ID AAF60526 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF60526;

DT 27-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX

CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacies responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4973 GTCCTTGTCTGTGCTC 4988
DB 17 GTTTTGTCTGTGCTC 2

RESULT 2060
AAC60548
ID AAC60548 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC60548;
XX
DT 31-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human fra-1 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 109039.
XX
KW Human; fra-1; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; cytostatic;
KM antiinflammatory; 2'-methoxyethyl wing; 2'-MOE wing; infection; cancer;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6124133-A.
XX
PD 26-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 15-OCT-1999; 99US-00418641.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-00418641.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Taylor JK, Cowseart LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-601552/57.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to human fra
XX -1 and which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of
XX human fra-1, useful for modulating the expression of fra-1 in cells.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 41; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding fra-1. The
CC sequences may be oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric oligonucleotides
CC containing a central gap region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides,
CC which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings. The
CC oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone and the cytidine
CC residues in the 2'-MOE wings are 5-methylcytidines. The fra-1 antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of fra-1 in
CC human cells or tissues. They can be used for diagnostic, therapeutics,
CC prophylaxis and as research reagents and in kits. Use of the antisense
CC compounds may also be useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 364 AGGAGTCGCTCAGTT 379
DB 1 AGGAGTCGCTCAGTT 16

RESULT 2061
AAA57969
ID AAA57969 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA57969;
XX
DT 10-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Candida albicans Tca2 retrotransposon insertion site, contig4-2780.
XX
KW Retrotransposon; pCal; Tca2; TY1; copia; long terminal repeat; LTR;
KM gag gene; group antigen; polyprotein; pol; aspartate protease; integrase;
KM reverse transcriptase; RNaseH; pseudoknot; readthrough translation;
KM stop codon suppression; gene delivery; gene therapy vector;
KM genetic vaccine composition; immunogenic; transgenic animal;
KM genomic insertion site; ds.
XX
OS Candida albicans.
XX
PN W0200026397-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 01-NOV-1999; 99MO-NZ000179.
XX
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98CA-02249046.
XX
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106342P.
XX
PA (JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
XX
PI Luyten WHML, De Backer MD, Nelissen BJM, Poulter RTM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-365640/31.
XX
PT Novel retrotransposon expression vectors useful for expressing an
XX antigen, epitope or therapeutic agent, or detecting genes or the presence
XX of Candida in a sample.
XX
PS Example 19; Fig 69; 204pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel retrotransposons from the yeast Candida
CC albicans which have a copy number of 40-150, preferably 50-100 copies per
CC genome. In particular, the invention relates to the novel C. albicans
CC TY1/copia retrotransposon pCal (AAA57920), and to the integrated form of
CC this retrotransposon, designated Tca2, and to the novel C. albicans
CC retrotransposons 1-28. pCal was initially isolated from C. albicans
CC HOG1042 and has a copy number of 50-100 copies per cell. It comprises
CC identical 280 bp long terminal repeats (LTRs) and two open reading frames
CC (ORFs). The first ORF encodes a gag (group antigen) protein, and the
CC second ORF encodes a polyprotein (pol) consisting of an aspartate
CC protease, integrase, reverse transcriptase (RT) and RNaseH. The gag and
CC pol ORFs of pCal are in the same reading frame, separated only by a
CC termination codon (TGA). Translation of the pol ORF occurs through the
CC occasional readthrough suppression of the stop codon, which is mediated
CC by the formation of a pseudoknot within the gag-pol mRNA. The
CC retrotransposons of a pseudoknot can be used as vectors for in vitro or
CC in vivo transfection and expression. They can thus be used for the
CC delivery and expression of a therapeutic, immunological or immunogenic
CC molecule (e.g., an antigen) and may also be used for eliciting an
CC immunological response in a host organism. They are therefore useful in
CC genetic vaccine compositions and for gene therapy, particularly where the
CC use of retroviral vectors is unsafe or undesirable. Additionally, the
CC retrotransposons may be used to generate transgenic animals, to detect

XX
DR MPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT Genome sequence of *Chlamydia pneumoniae*.
XX
PS Page 1715; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of *Chlamydia pneumoniae*
CC (see AAX91990). *C. pneumoniae* causes respiratory disease such as
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the *C. pneumoniae* genome (see AAY34584-AAY35879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing *C. pneumoniae*
CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of *C. pneumoniae*
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1620 AAGGAATATGTTTG 1635
DB 2 AAGGACTATGTTTG 17
RESULT 2058
AAZ43818
ID AAZ43818 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ43818;
XX
DT 10-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human fetal brain cDNA clone vc4_1 DNA probe.
XX
KW Human; secreted protein; treatment; nutritional activity; cytokine;
KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; hematopoiesis regulation;
KW tissue growth; activin; inhibin; chemotactic; chemokinetic; hemostatic;
KW thrombolytic; anti-inflammatory; invasion suppressor; tumor inhibition;
KW gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9955721-A1.
XX
PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 23-APR-1999; 99WO-US008504.
XX
PR 24-APR-1998; 98US-0082904P.
PR 11-JUN-1998; 98US-0088994P.
PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089278P.
PR 02-JUL-1998; 98US-0091647P.
PR 24-AUG-1998; 98US-0097639P.
PR 22-APR-1999; 99US-00097639.
XX
PA (ALPH-) ALPHAGEN INC.
XX
PI Valenzuela D, Yuan O, Hoffman H, Hall J, Rapiejko P,
XX
DR MPI; 2000-052801/04.
XX
PT New polynucleotides encoding secreted human proteins, derived from human
PT fetal brain, adult skin, adult brain, adult heart, adult thymus and adult
PT aorta cDNA libraries.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 267; 282pp; English.

XX
CC This invention describes novel human secreted proteins which are encoded
CC by polynucleotides obtained from fetal brain, adult skin, adult brain,
CC adult heart, adult thymus and adult aorta cDNA libraries. The
CC polynucleotides and proteins are predicted to have biological activities
CC which would make them suitable for treating, preventing or ameliorating
CC medical conditions in humans and animals, although no supporting data is
CC given. Suggested activities include nutritional activity, cytokine and
CC cell proliferation/differentiation activity, immune stimulating (e.g. as
CC vaccine) or suppressing activity, hematopoiesis regulating activity,
CC tissue growth activity, activin/inhibin activity,
CC chemotactic/chemokinetic activity, hemostatic and thrombolytic activity,
CC receptor/ligand activity, anti-inflammatory activity, cadherin/tumor
CC invasion suppressor activity, and tumor inhibition activity. The
CC polynucleotides are also stated to be useful for gene therapy. AAZ43809-
CC 243840 represent DNA probes used to isolate the polynucleotides
CC represented in AAZ4377-243808 which encode the secreted proteins
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1105 TGAAGACAGGCTCCAG 1120
DB 2 TGAAGACAGGCTCCAG 17
RESULT 2059
AAZ75468/C
ID AAZ75468 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ75468;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9824.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridization; identification; characterization;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GSEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I,
XX
DR MPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 2325; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ5654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1148 CACACTGCTCTGCAG 1163
 |||||
 DB 19 CAACTGCTCTGCAG 4

RESULT 2055

AAV73135/c
 ID AAV73135 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73135;

XX 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Human ras oncogene mutant detecting oligomer N-13e.

XX Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5847095-A.

XX 08-DEC-1998.

PF 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.

PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.

PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.

PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.

PR 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.

XX (UYLE-) RIJXSUNIV LEIDEN.

PI Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;

DR WPI; 1999-059149/05.

XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the

PT diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.

XX Disclosure; Col 19-20; 18pp; English.

XX AAV73084-V73145 are oligomers used in a method to detect a single-base

CC mutation in a human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides

CC of formula 5'-B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated

CC codon, and B and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras

CC sequences flanking the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting

CC cancers associated with point mutations

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

RESULT 2056

AAV73031
 ID AAV73031 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73031;

XX 09-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Human ras oncogene probe #6.

KW Ras oncogene; probe; point mutation; detection; cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5847095-A.

XX 08-DEC-1998.

PF 03-JAN-1997; 97US-00778543.

PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.

PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.

PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-00873352.

PR 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.

XX (UYLE-) RIJXSUNIV LEIDEN.

PI Bos JL, Van Der Eb AJ;

DR WPI; 1999-059149/05.

XX Probes for detecting ras oncogene point mutations - useful for the

PT diagnosis of cancer associated with single base mutations.

XX Claim 5; Col 4; 18pp; English.

XX AAV73026-V73071 are probes used to detect a single-base mutation in a

CC human ras oncogene. These probes comprise 12-43 nucleotides of formula 5'

CC -B-Q-D-3', Q = 3 nucleotides complementary to the mutated codon, and B

CC and D each = 0-20 nucleotides complementary to the ras sequences flanking

CC the mutated codon. The probes are useful for detecting cancers associated

XX with point mutations

RESULT 2057

AAV73025
 ID AAV73025 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV73025;

XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;

KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;

XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX WO927105-A2.

XX 03-JUN-1999.

PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

XX (BEST) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

RESULT 2053
 ID AAV70431 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV70431;
 AC AAV70431;
 XX
 DT 08-APR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE M. tuberculosis katG gene primer.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid detection; nucleic acid characterisation; hybridisation;
 KW infection; disease; cancer; forensic; paternity; multiplexing; katG;
 KW variant; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
 XX
 PN M09850403-Al.
 XX
 XX 12-NOV-1998.
 PD
 XX
 PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US0013194.
 XX
 PR 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851588.
 PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-00934097.
 PR 03-MAR-1998; 98US-00034205.
 XX
 PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Dong F. Lyamichov VI, Prudent UR, Fors L, Neri BP, Brow MAD;
 PI Anderson TH, Dahlberg JE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-610317/51.
 XX
 PT Detection and characterisation of nucleic acid sequences - by mixing a
 PT folded target and one or more probes to form a probe/folded target
 PT complex and detecting and characterising the complexes.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 11; 279p; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to methods and compositions of detection and
 XX characterisation of nucleic acid sequences and sequence changes. One
 XX method of detection and characterisation comprises: (a) providing: (i) a
 XX folded target having a DNA sequence comprising at least 1 double stranded
 XX region and at least 1 single stranded region; and (ii) at least 1 probe
 XX complementary to at least a portion of the folded target; and (b) mixing
 XX the target and probes so that the probe hybridises to form a probe
 XX /folded target complex. Also provided are methods for determination of
 XX structure formation in nucleic acid targets; for analysing folded nucleic
 XX acids targets; and for analysis of nucleic acid structures. The methods
 XX can be used for the detection and characterisation of nucleic acid
 XX sequences to detect the presence of pathogenic nucleic acid sequences
 XX indicative of an infection, the presence of variants or alleles of
 XX mammalian genes associated with disease and cancers, and the
 XX identification of the source of nucleic acids found in forensic samples,
 XX as well as in paternity determinations. The methods allow simultaneous
 XX analysis of both strands (e.g. the sense and antisense strands) and are
 XX ideal for high-level multiplexing. The products produced are amenable to
 XX qualitative, quantitative and positional analysis. The methods may be
 XX performed in solution or in the solid phase (e.g. on a solid support).
 XX The methods are powerful in that they allow for analysis of longer
 XX fragments of nucleic acid than current methodologies. Sequences AAV70430-
 XX 31 represent primers used for the PCR amplification of M. tuberculosis
 XX katG gene. This is used in the CFP analysis of mutations in the katG
 XX gene
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
 XX
 XX 3342 GATCCAGCCGCCCAAG 3357

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3964 ACCTCCAGCACTCCAA 3979
DB 16 AGCTCAGCACTCCAA 1

RESULT 2051

AAT94231/C
ID AAT94231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAT94231;

DT 14-MAY-1998 (first entry)

DE Primer PI 5 for regulatory p85-alpha subunit of PI3K.

XX PCR primer; detection; regulatory p85-alpha subunit; PI3K; obesity;

KM mutation; phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase; hypertension;

XX non-insulin dependent diabetes; cardiovascular disease; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9742310-A1.

PD 13-NOV-1997.

XX 02-MAY-1997; 97WO-DK000200.

PR 06-MAY-1996; 96DK-00000539.

PA (NOVO) NOVO-NORDISK AS.

PI Hansen T, Andersen CB, Pedersen OB;

XX WPI; 1997-558976/51.

PT Mutant phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase regulatory subunit DNA - useful to

XX detect predposition to impaired glucose tolerance and reduced insulin

XX sensitivity.

PS Example; Page 19; 34pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a DNA primer used for PCR amplification to detect

CC the regulatory p85-alpha subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase (PI3K)

CC amino acid substitution at codon 326, preferably Met326Ile, by SSCP gel

CC analysis. A nucleic acid sequence encoding a regulatory subunit of PI3K,

CC and comprising at least 1 mutated nucleotide, can be used as a diagnostic

CC tool, marker or probe. The presence of a mutation in a gene encoding a

CC regulatory subunit of PI3K can be detected by analysing a biological

CC sample for the above nucleic acid sequence, useful to determine

CC predposition to impaired glucose tolerance (particularly when related

CC to reduced glucose disappearance constant), or decreased glucose

CC efficiency or insulin sensitivity (all of which may develop into non-

CC insulin dependent diabetes, cardiovascular disease, obesity or

CC hypertension

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

DB Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1148 CACACTGCTGCAAG 1163

DB 19 CAAACTGCTGCAAG 4

RESULT 2052

AAT48683
ID AAT48683 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAT48683;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX 02-OCT-1997 (first entry)

DE Probe for detecting N-ras gene mutations in the codon at position 13.

XX Mutated codon; single base mutation; human; acute myeloid leukaemia;

KM tumour; activated ras gene; N-ras; H-ras; K-ras; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US5591582-A.

PD 07-JAN-1997.

XX 23-JUN-1994; 94US-00264425.

PR 23-JUL-1985; 85US-00758104.

PR 04-AUG-1987; 87US-00081490.

PR 21-APR-1992; 92US-000873352.

PA (VYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.

PI Van Der Eb AJ, Bos JL;

XX WPI; 1997-086629/08.

XX Detection of activated ras gene - using oligo:nucleotide probes to detect

XX mutated codon.

PT Claim 24; Col 29; 20pp; English.

XX A new method has been produced for the detection of an activated ras gene

CC containing a mutated codon. The method involves: either cleaving a human

CC subject's genomic DNA with a restriction enzyme to produce DNA fragments

CC and treating the fragments to obtain single-stranded DNA molecules or

CC isolating the subject's polyA+ mRNA; contacting the single-stranded DNA

CC molecules or polyA+ mRNA under hybridising conditions with a labelled

CC synthetic DNA molecule, optionally bound to a solid support, comprising

CC 12-20 nucleotides, where the synthetic DNA molecule is 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the

CC case of single-stranded DNA or is complementary to 5'-B-Q-D-3' in the

CC case of polyA+ mRNA, B = 0-9 nucleotides having a sequence complementary

CC to a sequence in the activated ras gene 5' of the mutated codon, D = 0-12

CC nucleotides having a sequence complementary to a sequence in the

CC activated ras gene 3' of the mutated codon, provided that B and D contain

CC a total of at least 9 nucleotides, and Q is complementary to the mutated

CC codon; treating the resulting hybridised molecules under conditions

CC permitting only fully complementary molecules to remain hybridised; and

CC detecting the presence of the labelled synthetic DNA molecule in the

CC hybridised molecules. The present sequence represents the synthetic DNA

CC probe used for detecting the activated N-ras gene when the mutated codon

CC is at position 13 and has a single base substitution in the first or

CC second nucleotide position so that it encodes an amino acid other than

CC Gly. The preferred mutated codon at position 13 codes for Asn. The method

CC can be used for the diagnosis of acute myeloid leukaemia and other

CC tumours. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;

DB Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 536 CAACATCACCGCTCC 551

DB 5 CAACATCACCGCTCC 20

PI Cohen EA, Yao X, Belhumeur P, Lemay J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-042337/04.
 XX
 PT New polypeptides that bind to viral Vpr protein, useful for treatment,
 PT prevention, diagnosis and prognosis of immune deficiency virus infection.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 37; 143pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to peptide which are capable of binding to
 CC the HIV protein Vpr and/or modulates Vpr-related activity. Such peptides
 CC are used for prevention, treatment, diagnosis and prognosis of Vpr-
 CC related diseases, particularly lentiviral infection (specifically HIV-1
 CC or -2, or simian immune deficiency virus), for modulating, particularly
 CC inhibiting, Vpr-related activities and for detecting Vpr in a sample.
 CC Nucleic acids encoding such peptides and cells that contain this nucleic
 CC acid can also be used therapeutically. The present sequence is a coding
 CC sequence of relevance to the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 69 CCTGCTAGGCCCATGCT 64
 DB 19 CCTGCAAGGCCCATGCT 4
 XX
 RESULT 2049
 ADO62420
 ID ADO62420 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO62420;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Anti-HDAC5 siRNA SEQ ID NO:2122.
 XX
 KW ss; siRNA; gene silencing; Bcl-2; optimised; short interfering RNA;
 KW RNA interference.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2004045543-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-2004.
 XX
 PF 14-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US036787.
 XX
 PR 14-NOV-2002; 2002US-0426137P.
 XX
 PR 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-0502050P.
 XX
 PA (DHAR-) DHARMACON INC.
 XX
 PI Anaetasia K, Angela R, Devin L, William M, Stephen S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-420527/39.
 XX
 PT Selecting siRNA by selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25 nucleoside bases
 PT by selecting a target gene and measuring the functionality of the
 PT nucleotide sequences that are complementary to a stretch of nucleotides
 PT of the target sequence.
 XX
 PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 2122; 199pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for selecting siRNA (short
 CC interfering RNA) comprising selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25
 CC nucleoside bases by selecting a target gene and measuring the
 CC functionality of sequences of 19-25 nucleotides in length that are
 CC substantially complementary to a stretch of nucleotides of the target
 CC sequence, where the functionality is dependent upon non-target specific

CC criteria. Also claimed are methods for gene-silencing, developing an
 CC siRNA algorithm for selecting siRNA, selecting an siRNA with improved
 CC functionality, selecting hyperfunctional siRNA, an siRNA molecule
 CC effective at silencing Bcl-2, and a kit for gene silencing comprising the
 CC siRNA. The siRNA molecule comprises a sequence substantially similar to a
 CC sequence consisting of GGGAGAUAGUAGUAGAU; GAAUGUCAUCCAUUAAUG;
 CC GUAGCAACCCGGAGAU; AGAUAGUAGUAGUAGAU; UGAAGUCUUCUCAGUU;
 CC CAUCCGCCUCUUGUUA; UCCGCCUCUUGUAGUU; GAGAUAGUAGUAGUACA;
 CC GGAGAUAGUAGUAGUAG; and GAAAGUCUUCUUCAGUUU. The siRNA molecule
 CC comprises a sense strand and an anti-sense strand. The siRNA molecule
 CC comprises a hairpin. The siRNA molecule comprises between 18 and 30 base
 CC pairs. The kit comprises at least two siRNA, comprising a first optimised
 CC siRNA and a second optimised siRNA. The method is useful in selecting
 CC siRNA for generating a gene silencing reagent. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 9 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 194 GGAAGAGAGAGGCTG 209
 DB 1 GGAAGAGAGAGGCTG 16
 XX
 RESULT 2050
 AAQ43607/C
 ID AAQ43607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ43607;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX
 DT 11-OCT-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chlamydia trachomatis serotype detection probe.
 XX
 KW Isolation; amplification; major outer membrane protein gene; MOMP;
 KW 15 serotypes; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP546761-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-JUN-1993.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1992; 92EP-00310998.
 XX
 PR 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806933.
 XX
 PA (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON CO.
 XX
 PI Malinowski DP, Fraiser MS, Jurgensen SR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-190117/24.
 XX
 PT Probe for detecting and isolating 15 serotype(s) of chlamydia trachomatis
 PT - comprises specific nucleic acid sequences, modified backbone,
 PT nucleotide, labelled and ribonucleic acid forms, for amplifying major
 PT outer membrane protein gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 5; 19pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of a probe based on a unique nucleic acid sequence
 CC in the Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein (MOMP) gene
 CC which is present in all 15 serotypes of C. trachomatis. It corresponds to
 CC nucleotides 747-766 of the MOMP gene. It may be used for detecting and/or
 CC amplifying the MOMP gene of C. trachomatis, and can detect all 15
 CC serotypes of C. trachomatis. Since the MOMP gene is unique for C.
 CC trachomatis, there will be no cross-hybridisation to nucleic acid from
 CC other bacteria. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-731605/69.
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of tumors, downregulates expression of the platelet-derived
XX growth factor receptor gene.
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 375; 148bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor
CC receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siRNAs may or may not
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
CC Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNAs
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or
CC complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to
CC modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants
CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for
CC treating leukemia and solid tumors, restenosis, polycystic kidney
CC disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siRNAs are also
CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification
CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human PDGFR-
CC targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcript
CC target sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 361 AACGAGAGTCAGTCA 376
Db 3 AAGAGGAAAGUCAGUCA 18
RESULT 2047
ADH01792
ID ADH01792 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADH01792;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Protein tyrosine phosphatase siRNA sequence, SEQ ID No 404.
XX
KW small interfering RNA; siRNA; protein tyrosine phosphatase; PTP; PTPB;
KW insulin receptor protein phosphorylation; Jak2; antidiabetic; anorectic;
KW antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; cytoskeletal; immunosuppressive;
KW antimicrobial; gene therapy; ss; siRNA.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003099227-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2003; 2003MO-US016651.
XX
PR 23-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383249P.
PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0462942P.

XX
PA (CEPT-) CEPTVR INC.
XX
PI Lewis SP, Klinghoffer R, Wilson LK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035036/03.
XX
PT New small interfering polynucleotide that modulates protein tyrosine
XX phosphatase (PTP)1B polypeptide signal transduction, useful for treating
XX disorders associated with altered PTP1B signal transduction, e.g.
XX diabetes or cancer.
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 404; 234bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated small interfering RNA (siRNA)
CC polynucleotide, comprising at least one nucleotide sequence from any of
CC the 20 fully defined sequences given in the specification. The invention
CC further relates to: a pharmaceutical composition comprising a new siRNA
CC polynucleotide and a physiological carrier; a recombinant nucleic acid
CC construct, comprising a polynucleotide that is capable of directing
CC transfection of an siRNA; a host cell transformed or transfected with
CC the above recombinant nucleic acid construct; a method for interfering
CC with expression of a protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTP)1B polypeptide, or
CC its variant; a method for identifying a component of a PTP1B signal
CC transduction pathway; a method for modulating an insulin receptor protein
CC phosphorylation state in a cell; a method for altering a Jak2 protein
CC phosphorylation state in a cell; and a method for treating a Jak2-
CC associated disorder. The siRNA has the following activities:
CC antidiabetic, anorectic, antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cytoskeletal,
CC immunosuppressive, and antimicrobial. The novel siRNA polynucleotides can
CC be used in gene therapy to treat disorders. The composition and methods
CC are useful in treating disorders associated with PTP1B-mediated signal
CC transduction, such as diabetes, obesity, hyperglycemia-induced
CC apoptosis, inflammation, neurodegenerative disorders, cancer, autoimmune
CC diseases or infection. This polynucleotide sequence represents an siRNA
CC used for modulating the signal transduction of a protein tyrosine
CC phosphatase of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4873 CCTGTGCGAGGTCCC 4888
Db 4 CCGUACCGAGGUCGCC 19
RESULT 2048
ACF57548/c
ID ACF57548 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ACF57548;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV Vpr modulator peptide library DNA #3.
XX
KW HIV; Vpr; modulator; anti-HIV; virucide; gene; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003076621-A2.
XX
PD 18-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 07-MAR-2003; 2003MO-CA000325.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362384P.
XX
PA (UYMO-) UNIV MONTREAL.
XX

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PT cluster and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
XX
PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 860; 197bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
CC the human ABL1-targeted siRNA of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3792 AGGCGCGCGCGCGCGG 3807
Db 16 AGGCGCGCGCTCGCGG 1
RESULT 2045
ID ADO14633/c
AD ADO14633 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
AC ADO14633;
XX
XX DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDGFR-targeted siNA upper strand SEQ ID NO:64.
XX
XX cytosstatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;
XX treating leukemia; solid tumors; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;
XX bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
XX double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
XX expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
XX therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
XX gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;
XX platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003072704-A2.
XX
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 05-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003473.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX
XX DR WPI, 2003-731605/69.
XX
XX PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX growth factor receptor gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 64; 148bp; English.

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XX		The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC		downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor
CC		receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not
CC		comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
CC		further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
CC		assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
CC		Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA, double-
CC		stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs
CC		can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC		deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC		vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC		for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or
CC		complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to
CC		modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or
CC		organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants
CC		for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for
CC		treating leukaemia and solid tumours, restenosis, poly cystic kidney
CC		disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siNAs are also
CC		useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification
CC		and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC		function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC		The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human PDGFR-
CC		targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcript
CC		target sequence.
XX		
SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;	
XX		
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;	
Best Local Similarity	93.8%; Pred. No. 1.le+03;	
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.		
OY	361 AACAGGAAGTCAGTCA 376 17 AAAGAAGAGTCAGTCA 2	
Db		
RESULT 2046		
AD014944		
ID AD014944 standard; RNA; 19 BP.		
XX		
AC AD014944;		
XX		
.DT 01-JUN-2004 (first entry)		
XX		
DE Human PDGFR-targeted siNA lower strand SEQ ID NO:375.		
XX		
KW cytoskeletal; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;		
KW treating leukemia; solid tumors; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;		
KW bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;		
KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; shRNA;		
KW double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;		
KW expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;		
KW therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;		
KW gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;		
KW platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; sg.		
XX		
OS Homo sapiens.		
XX		
PN WO2003072704-A2.		
XX		
PD 04-SEP-2003.		
XX		
PF 05-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003473.		
XX		
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.		
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.		
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.		
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.		
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.		
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.		
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.		
XX		


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PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004402.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427467P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Haeblerli P, Usman N,
XX WPI; 2003-712612/67.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of prostatic cancer, downregulates expression of the EZH2 gene.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 117; 140pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human polycarb group protein EZH2 gene by
XX RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and
XX may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and
XX antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense
XX oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs
XX include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA
XX (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or
XX chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be
XX chemically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically
XX synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in
XX vivo delivery of siNA, conjugates and/or complexes of siNA, and vectors
XX that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate expression of the EZH2
XX gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene
XX therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of
XX conditions. They may be used for treating cancer. The siNAs are also
XX useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification
XX and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
XX The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human EZH2 targeted
XX double stranded siNA, which is identical to the EZH2 transcript target
XX sequence.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1591 TCGAAGACAGAGAAGA 1606
XX :|||||
XX 4 UGGAACACAGCAAGA 19
XX
XX RESULT 2041
XX ADF84856/c
XX ID ADF84856 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC ADF84856;
XX
XX DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human ABL1-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 1150.
XX
XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; breakpoint cluster region;
XX v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
XX cytostatic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; ss; siRNA; ABL1.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
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XX
XX W02003070972-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439922P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowitra B;
XX WPI; 2003-679889/64.
XX
XX New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
XX and diagnosis of leukaemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
XX cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 1150; 197pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
XX nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
XX cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
XX (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
XX activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
XX as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
XX screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
XX gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
XX the human ABL1-targeted siNA of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 723 GTCTCCATGAGGTCT 738
XX :|||||
XX 17 GTCTCCATGAGGTACT 2
XX
XX RESULT 2042
XX ADF84537
XX ID ADF84537 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC ADF84537;
XX
XX DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human ABL1-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 831.
XX
XX KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; breakpoint cluster region;
XX v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
XX cytostatic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; ss; siRNA; ABL1.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN W02003070972-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
XX PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
XX
XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX
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PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswigen J, Belgelman L;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-689777/65.
DR
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the
PT telomerase gene useful e.g. for treatment and diagnosis of cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 513; 145bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the one or more telomerase genes by RNA
CC interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short
CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,
CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates
CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are
CC used to modulate expression of the telomerase genes in cells, tissue
CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
CC used for treating cancer, restenosis, infectious diseases (specifically
CC protozoal), transplant rejection, or autoimmune or age-related diseases,
CC e.g. multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus, AIDS, macular degeneration,
CC skin ulcers and rheumatoid arthritis. The siNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the lower strand of a human TERT-targeted double-stranded
CC siNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 834 ACAGGCGAGCAGCCCTG 849
DB 19 ACAGGCGAGCAGCCCTG 4
RESULT 2039
ADF92961/c
ID ADF92961 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF92961;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EZH2 siNA lower strand, SEQ ID 166.
XX
XX Human; polycomb group protein; EZH2; short interfering nucleic acid;
KM siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA;
KM miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KM cancer; restenosis; drug screening; diagnosis;
KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotropic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070887-A2.
XX
PD 28-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 13-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004402.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427467P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Mcswigen J, Belgelman L, Haeblerl P, Usman N;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-712612/67.
DR
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of prostatic cancer, downregulates expression of the EZH2 gene.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 117; 140bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human polycomb group protein EZH2 gene by
XX RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and
XX may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and
XX antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense
XX oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs
XX include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA
XX (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or
XX chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be
XX synthetically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically
XX synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in
XX vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors
XX that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate expression of the EZH2
XX gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene
XX therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of
XX conditions. They may be used for treating cancer. The siNAs are also
XX useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification
XX and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
XX The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human EZH2 targeted
XX double stranded siNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1591 TGGAAACAGCAGAGA 1606
DB 16 TGGAAACAGCAGAGA 1
RESULT 2040
ADF92813
ID ADF92813 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF92813;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EZH2 transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID 18.
XX
XX Human; polycomb group protein; EZH2; short interfering nucleic acid;
KM siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA;
KM miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KM cancer; restenosis; drug screening; diagnosis;
KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; cytostatic; vasotropic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003070887-A2.
XX

CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA, conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siNA, and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic
CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the upper strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded
CC siNA, which is identical to the IGF-1R transcript target sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP, 0 A, 9 C, 1 G, 0 T, 9 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 43.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 273 TCTCTTCTCTCTC 288
3 UCUCUCUUCUCUCUC 18

RESULT 2037

ADFP3532
ID ADFP3532 standard; RNA, 19 BP.

AC ADFP3532;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human TERT transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID 249.

KW Cytostatic; vasotropic; protozoacide; immunosuppressive; dermatological;
KW neuroprotective; anti-HIV; ophthalmological; antitumor; antineoplastic;
KW antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; telomerase; human; terc;
KW RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; TERC; TERT; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003070742-A1.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 11-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004088.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396600P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswigen J, Beigelman L;
XX MPI, 2003-689777/65.
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the
XX telomerase gene useful e.g. for treatment and diagnosis of cancer.
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 249; 145bp; English.

XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the one or more telomerase genes by RNA
CC interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs include short
CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified,
CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,
CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA, conjugates
CC and/or complexes of siNA, and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are
CC used to modulate expression of the telomerase genes in cells, tissue
CC explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and
CC transplants for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be
CC used for treating cancer, restenosis, infectious diseases (specifically
CC protozoal), transplant rejection, or autoimmune or age-related diseases,
CC e.g. multiple sclerosis, lupus erythematosus, AIDS, macular degeneration,
CC skin ulcers and rheumatoid arthritis. The siNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the upper strand of a human TERT-targeted double-stranded
CC siNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript target sequence.

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP, 5 A, 7 C, 6 G, 0 T, 1 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 ACAAGCGAGACCTCG 849
1 ACAAGCGAGACCTCG 16

RESULT 2038

ADFP3786/C
ID ADFP3786 standard; RNA, 19 BP.

AC ADFP3786;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human TERT siNA lower strand, SEQ ID 513.

KW Cytostatic; vasotropic; protozoacide; immunosuppressive; dermatological;
KW neuroprotective; anti-HIV; ophthalmological; antitumor; antineoplastic;
KW antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; telomerase; human; terc;
KW RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; TERC; TERT; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003070742-A1.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 11-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004088.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396600P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

Db 17 CAGCTGGCCGACAG 2

RESULT 2035

ADP31861/C

ID ADF31861 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC ADF31861;

XX

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Human IGF-1R siRNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:526.

XX

KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;

KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;

KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;

KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;

KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;

KM proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;

KM inflammatory disease; allergic disease; autoimmune disease;

KM transplant rejection; cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic;

KM antiinflammatory; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; human;

KM insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1R; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN MO2003070911-A2.

XX

PD 28-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.

XX

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI Mcswiggen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-721691/68.

XX

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth

PT factor-1 receptor gene.

XX

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 526; 147bp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which

CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor 1

CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not

CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They

CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are

CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.

CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-

CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs

CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain

CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a

CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits

CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes

CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate

CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms

CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the

CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating

CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic

CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune

CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful for drug

CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,

CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene

CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence

CC represents the lower strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded

CC siNA.

XX

SO Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

QY

Db 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTC 288

17 TCTCCCTTCTCTCTC 2

XX

DE Human IGF-1R transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:249.

XX

KM RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;

KM short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;

KM short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;

KM drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;

KM pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;

KM proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;

KM inflammatory disease; allergic disease; autoimmune disease;

KM transplant rejection; cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic;

KM antiinflammatory; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; human;

KM insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1R; target sequence; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN MO2003070911-A2.

XX

PD 28-AUG-2003.

XX

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.

XX

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX

PI Mcswiggen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-721691/68.

XX

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth

PT factor-1 receptor gene.

XX

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 249; 147bp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which

CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor 1

CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not

CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They

CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are

CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.

CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-

CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs

CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain

KW polycystic kidney disease; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003070910-A2.
PN 28-AUG-2003.
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039348P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-0028794P.
XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
XX WPI; 2003-679876/64.
XX New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
XX PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth
XX PT factor receptor gene.
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1708; 207pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
XX CC nucleic acid (siRNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
XX CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
XX CC siRNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
XX CC delivery of siRNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siRNA; (4) vectors
XX CC that express siRNA; and (5) single-stranded siRNA with similar properties.
XX CC The siRNAs have antiangiogenic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
XX CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic, nephrotropic and
XX CC gynaecological activities. The siRNA are useful for modulating
XX CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siRNA are potentially
XX CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
XX CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
XX CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodiroma,
XX CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siRNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
XX CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
XX CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
XX CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5006 CAGCTGGCTGCCAGG 5021
DB 3 CAGCTGGCTGCCAGG 18
RESULT 2034
ADFS37666/c
ID ADFS37666 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX ADFS37666;
AC
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT

XX Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siRNA) SEQ ID NO:1955.
XX DE double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;
XX XX short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; downregulation;
XX KW vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;
XX KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic;
XX KW nephrotropic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
XX KW diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
XX KW arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiodiroma;
XX KW polycystic kidney disease; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003070910-A2.
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039348P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-0028794P.
XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
XX WPI; 2003-679876/64.
XX New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
XX PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth
XX PT factor receptor gene.
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1955; 207pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
XX CC nucleic acid (siRNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
XX CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
XX CC siRNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
XX CC delivery of siRNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siRNA; (4) vectors
XX CC that express siRNA; and (5) single-stranded siRNA with similar properties.
XX CC The siRNAs have antiangiogenic, cytostatic, antidiabetic,
XX CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antipsoriatic, nephrotropic and
XX CC gynaecological activities. The siRNA are useful for modulating
XX CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siRNA are potentially
XX CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
XX CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
XX CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodiroma,
XX CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siRNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
XX CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
XX CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
XX CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention.
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5006 CAGCTGGCTGCCAGG 5021
|||||

CC template polynucleotide, ligating a loop-forming oligonucleotide to the
 CC 3'-end of the sense strand, annealing the loop-forming oligonucleotide
 CC with the first portion to generate a panhandle structure, subjecting the
 CC panhandle structure to extension, and subjecting the panhandle structure
 CC to PCR in the presence of a first primer homologous to the second
 CC portion, where the unknown region is amplified. In the method of
 CC amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a cancer-
 CC associated DNA sequence, the template polynucleotide comprises a sense
 CC strand, comprising the known and unknown regions. The unknown region is
 CC nearer the 3'-end of the sense strand than is the known region. The known
 CC region is comprises a first or second portion. The first portion is
 CC nearer the unknown region than is the second portion. The loop-forming
 CC oligonucleotide is complementary to the first portion. The third region
 CC complementary to the second portion is generated at the free end of the
 CC loop-forming oligonucleotide. The cancer-associated DNA sequence
 CC comprises ATR1 (not defined) or BCR (B cell receptor). The method is
 CC useful for amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a
 CC cancer-associated DNA sequence. Also disclosed as new is the use of the
 CC method in the analysis of the breakpoint region of the human MLL gene,
 CC where the chromosomal breaks results in gene fusions with AF-4, CDK-6 and
 CC SEPTIN6 and are associated with ALL and AML (acute lymphoblastic
 CC leukaemia and acute myeloid leukaemia). MLL is located on chromosome
 CC 11q23. The present sequence is a primer used in the analysis of the MLL
 CC breakpoint region.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4937 GCCCCCAACATGTAT 4952
 Db 16 GCCACCAACATGTAT 1
 RESULT 2032
 ADCC24248/c
 ID ADCC24248 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADCC24248;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOV5a reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:55.
 XX
 KM human; NOV5; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; hypotensive; vasotropic;
 KM dermatological; anorectic; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;
 KM antiinfectivity; haemostatic; anti-HIV; antiaesthetic; antiinflammatory;
 KM neuroprotective; anabolic; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; gene therapy;
 KM cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension; congenital heart defect;
 KM pulmonary stenosis; scleroderma; obesity; metabolic disturbance; obesity;
 KM transplacental; adrenoleukodystrophy; congenital adrenal hyperplasia;
 KM prostate cancer; diabetes; metabolic disorder; neoplasm; adenocarcinoma;
 KM fertility; haemophilia; graft versus host disease; AIDS;
 KM bronchial asthma; Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM infectious disease; anorexia; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KM hematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 KM
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO2003076584-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US006951.
 XX
 PR 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361974P.
 PR 19-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365477P.
 PR 22-MAR-2002; 2002US-036928P.
 PR 06-APR-2002; 2002US-0401661P.

PR 05-MAR-2003; 2003US-00401661.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Alabrook JP, Burgess CE, Edinger SR, Gerlach VL, Ji W, Kekuda R;
 PI Li L, Macdougall JR, Miller CE, Miller I, Patutarajan M, Pena CE;
 PI Rieger DK, Sciore P, Shenoy SG, Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ;
 PI Voss BZ, Zhong M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-722330/68.
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing or
 PT treating e.g. cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, hypertension, scleroderma,
 PT obesity, prostate cancer, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease, or
 PT multiple sclerosis.
 XX
 PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 55; 229pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes novel human proteins, designated NOVX
 CC proteins. The NOVX sequences have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic,
 CC hypotensive, vasotropic, dermatological, anorectic, immunosuppressive,
 CC cytoprotective, antiinfectivity, haemostatic, anti-HIV, antiaesthetic,
 CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, anabolic, nootropic and
 CC antiparkinsonian activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The NOVX
 CC sequences can be used as a therapeutic in the manufacture of a medicament
 CC for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease, such as a
 CC pathology associated with NOVX. The NOVX proteins and nucleic acids
 CC encoding them are useful for diagnosing or treating pathologies, diseases
 CC or conditions associated with NOVX sequences, including cardiomyopathy,
 CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, pulmonary
 CC stenosis, scleroderma, obesity, metabolic disturbances associated with
 CC obesity, transplacental, adrenoleukodystrophy, congenital adrenal
 CC hyperplasia, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic disorders, neoplasm,
 CC adenocarcinoma, fertility, haemophilia, graft versus host disease, AIDS,
 CC bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis, infectious
 CC disease, anorexia, neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
 CC or Parkinson's disease), immune disorders, hematopoietic disorders,
 CC dyslipidaemias, and wasting disorders associated with chronic diseases.
 CC The proteins can also be used as immunogens to produce antibodies and as
 CC vaccines. The sequences may further be used in chromosome mapping.
 CC identifying individual from minute biological samples (tissue typing),
 CC and in forensic identification of a biological sample. The present
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer for a human NOVX sequence, which is used
 CC in an example from the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1602 AAGGAGAGATCCTGC 1617
 Db 16 AAGGAGAGAGCTTGC 1
 RESULT 2033
 ADF37419
 ID ADF37419 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF37419;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:1708.
 XX
 KM double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;
 KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
 KM vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; angiogenic;
 KM cytoskeletal; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiaesthetic; antiprotective;
 KM nephrotoxic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
 KM diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM arthritis; psoriasis; endometritis; angiodysplasia;

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 PS
 XX Claim 4; Page 36; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity: 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2849 TGCTGAGACTCTTCCA 2864
 DB 16 TGGGAGACTCTTCCA 1
 RESULT 2030
 ABL53957/c
 ID ABL53957 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL53957;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Leukaemia-associated MLL gene PCR primer.
 XX
 KM MLL gene; Leukaemia; diagnosis; panhandle; PCR; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6368791-B1.
 XX
 PD 09-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 19-FEB-1998; 98US-00026033.
 XX
 PR 19-FEB-1997; 97US-0038624P.
 PR 25-AUG-1997; 97US-0056938P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065911P.
 XX
 XX (CHIL-) CHILDRENS HOSPITAL PHILADELPHIA.
 XX
 PI Felix CA, Jones DH, Rappaport E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-360622/39.
 XX

PT Amplifying an unknown region flanking a known region of the leukemia-
 PT associated MLL gene for diagnosing leukemia, comprises using a panhandle
 PT polymerase chain reaction.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 29; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a primer used in the PCR amplification of genomic
 CC DNA obtained from cells of an acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) infant
 CC patient. The primer is based on a polynucleotide product amplified by
 CC panhandle PCR, and was used in a validating PCR, generating a product of
 CC 411 nucleotides. The invention relates to methods for the panhandle PCR
 CC amplification of a region of DNA of unknown sequence that flanks a region
 CC of a leukemia-associated gene, especially MLL, of known sequence in a
 CC human patient. When the method was applied to the ALL infant patient, a
 CC translocation breakpoint was identified at nucleotide 3802 of the
 CC breakpoint cluster region (bcr) of MLL, in MLL intron 8
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity: 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4937 GCCCCCAACATGTAT 4952
 DB 16 GCCACCAACATGTAT 1
 RESULT 2031
 ADB73394/c
 ID ADB73394 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB73394;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MLL/AF-4 breakpoint region PCR primer #3.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; MLL; cancer; AF-4; CDK-6; SEPTIN; ALL;
 KM acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; ALL; acute myeloid leukaemia;
 KM chromosomal break point; chromosome 11q23; ATF; BCR; B cell receptor;
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003096255-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 09-APR-2002; 2002US-00118763.
 XX
 PR 19-FEB-1997; 97US-0038624P.
 PR 25-AUG-1997; 97US-0056938P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065911P.
 PR 19-FEB-1998; 98US-00026033.
 XX
 XX (FELIX) FELIX C A.
 PA (JONES) JONES D H.
 PA (RAPP) RAPPAPORT E.
 XX
 PI Felix CA, Jones DH, Rappaport E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-606415/57.
 XX
 PT Amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known region of a cancer-
 PT associated DNA sequence by subjecting the panhandle structure to
 PT extension and to PCR in the presence of a first primer homologous to the
 PT second portion.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 18; 80pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to amplifying an unknown region that flanks a known
 CC region of a cancer-associated DNA sequence comprising providing a

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0186457P.
 PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0186810P.
 PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188064P.
 PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188880P.
 PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194344P.
 PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213861P.
 PR 11-JUL-2000; 2000US-0217369P.
 PR 11-JUL-2000; 2000US-0217369P.
 PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218337P.
 PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218492P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
 XX
 PI Vogell G, Wood LS, Parodi LA, Lind P;
 DR WPI; 2001-570628/64.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid encoding a new G-protein coupled receptor
 PT polypeptide for detecting receptor modulators that can treat mental
 PT disorders, such as schizophrenia, anxiety, depression, or obesity.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 117; 279pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AA542806-AA542926 represent cDNA molecules and PCR primers for
 CC cDNA molecules encoding human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR)
 CC polypeptides. The protein and DNA sequences of the invention can be used
 CC to identify compounds which bind to GPCR polypeptides and in screening
 CC for compounds that modulate GPCR activity. By screening a human subject
 CC for the presence of mutations in GPCR DNA, a GPCR-related disorder or a
 CC genetic predisposition can be diagnosed. The sequences can also be used
 CC for treatment and prevention of mental disorders such as schizophrenia,
 CC attention deficit disorder, anxiety, depression, dementia and bipolar
 CC disorder, neurological disorders such as Huntington's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease and Tourette's syndrome, metabolic disorders such as
 CC obesity, anorexia and type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disorders such as
 CC thrombosis, myocardial infarction, cardiomyopathy and atherosclerosis,
 CC viral infections caused by HIV and cancers
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1225 ACCGACGACTCTCCCC 1240
 |||||
 Db 4 ACCGACGACTCTCCAC 19
 RESULT 2028
 AAH61036/c
 ID AAH61036 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH61036;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3460.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; anti-sickling;
 KW anti-sickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seboreic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 XX
 XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

PN W0200130362-A2.
 XX
 XX 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US029500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 PT Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 323; 408pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
 CC dermatological, cyostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, anti-sickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and vitruclide activities,
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seboreic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5047 TCTTGAATATGTCAG 5062
 |||||
 Db 18 TCTTGAATAGTGCAG 3
 RESULT 2029
 ABL44555/c
 ID ABL44555 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL44555;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1599.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 PF
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0006716.
 PR


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XX AC AAX38067;
XX DN 04-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX DE HLA-A specific exon region primer SEQ ID NO:223.
XX KM Human; histocompatibility locus antigen; HLA; determination; allele;
XX KM HLA-B typing; PCR; HLA class I; cis/trans linkage resolution; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN MO9907883-A1.
XX PD 18-FEB-1999.
XX PF 11-AUG-1998; 98WO-CA000768.
XX PR 11-AUG-1997; 97US-00909290.
XX PA (VIST-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX PA (BLAS/) BLASCZYK R H.
XX PI Blasczyk RH, Leushner J;
XX DR WPI, 1999-167446/14.
XX PT Determination of HLA class I group type of a subject - using group
XX PT specific untranslated region primer pair.
XX PS Example; Page 21; 195pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method using novel primers involving
XX CC the PCR-based determination of histocompatibility locus antigen B (HLA-B)
XX CC class I group type. Determining the HLA-B class I group type of a subject
XX CC comprises: (i) combining a group-specific untranslated region primer pair
XX CC with a target DNA sample from the subject under conditions such that
XX CC primer-based amplification of the target DNA may occur; and (ii)
XX CC determining whether a nucleic acid product is produced by the
XX CC amplification; where the ability of the primer pair to produce a nucleic
XX CC acid product is associated with a particular HLA group type. The method
XX CC can be used for HLA-B typing. In the method, the initial group specific
XX CC amplification allows a PCR based separation of haplotypes in 95% of
XX CC patient samples. It permits the resolution of cis/trans linkages of
XX CC heterozygote sequencing results which cannot be achieved with other
XX CC protocols. AAX37845 to AAX38286 represent DNA sequence used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3209 TCCGTCAGTGCCTCC 3224
XX DB 16 TCCGTGAGTGCCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 2026
XX AAA85874/c
XX ID AAA85874 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAA85874;
XX DN 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site #203.
XX KM Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX OS Mammalia.

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XX PN WO200032765-A2.
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX PN WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX DR
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 99; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAX82415 to AAX86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5047 TCTGAAATAGTGCAG 5062
XX DB 18 TCTGAACTAGTGCAG 3
XX
XX RESULT 2027
XX AAS42902
XX ID AAS42902 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAS42902;
XX DN 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human G Protein-coupled Receptor (GPCR) PCR primer #36.
XX KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; mental disorder; schizophrenia;
XX KM attention deficit disorder; anxiety; depression; bipolar disorder; ss;
XX KM neurological disorder; Huntington's disease; dementia; obesity; anorexia;
XX KM metabolic disorder; Parkinson's disease; Tourette's syndrome; thrombosis;
XX KM type 2 diabetes; cardiovascular disorder; myocardial infarction; cancer;
XX KM cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV;
XX KM viral infection; immunostimulant; neuroleptic; nootropic; tranquiliser;
XX KM antidepressant; anorectic; PCR primer; gene therapy.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200162797-A2.
XX PD 30-AUG-2001.
XX PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005676.
XX PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184247P.
XX PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184303P.
XX PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184304P.
XX PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184305P.
XX PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184397P.

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PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 46; 100bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting osteoclast-mediated bone resorption, comprising inhibiting the expression of an osteoclast associated gene or the activity of a gene product encoded by the osteoclast associated gene. The method is useful in inhibiting osteoclast-mediated bone resorption. The present sequence is a B13 transcription factor binding site shown in the exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1545 CAGCTCATTAAGTCAC 1560
 DB 3 CAGCTCATTAAGTCGC 18
 RESULT 2023
 AA082264
 ID AA082264 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AA082264;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S110) STS primer cSRL-4b10-b2.
 XX
 KM sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping; cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9429486-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-DEC-1994;
 XX
 PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US0006810.
 XX
 PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
 PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
 XX
 PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
 XX
 PI Evans GA, Smith MW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-036508/05.
 XX
 PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 73; 128bp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "primer" program available from E. Lander, MIT). The STS and cosmid were mapped by in situ hybridization, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See AA082001-082706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4754 GCTAGGCTGAGACAG 4769
 DB 4 GCTAGGCTGAGACAG 19
 RESULT 2024
 AAV46242/C
 ID AAV46242 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV46242;
 XX
 DT 16-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HLA-A primer #135.
 XX
 KM Histocompatibility locus antigen: HLA-A class I; human; class typing; donor; host; tissue transplantation; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9826091-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 12-DEC-1997; 97WO-CA000955.
 XX
 PR 12-DEC-1996; 96US-00766189.
 XX
 PA (VIST-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
 XX
 PI Blaszyk RH, Leushner J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-348544/30.
 XX
 PT HLA Class I typing - by primer-based amplification of target DNA using group-specific untranslated region primer pair.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 136; 185bp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV46054 and AAV46200-V46264 are primers used in isolating human histocompatibility locus antigen (HLA-A) Class I alleles which are used in a novel method of HLA Class I typing. The method involves combining a group-specific untranslated region primer pair with a target DNA to allow primer-based amplification of the DNA, and determining whether a nucleic acid product is produced by the amplification. The ability of the primer pair to produce a product is associated with a particular HLA group type. The methods can be used for typing the 3 classical HLA Class I genes (comprising the loci HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C) in e.g. donors and hosts for tissue transplantation. The initial group specific amplification CC allows a PCR based separation of haplotypes in 95% of patient samples. The subsequent sequencing can provide for high-resolution typing
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3209 TCCGTGAGTGGCTCC 3224
 DB 16 TCCGTGAGTGGCTCC 1
 RESULT 2025
 AAX38067/C
 ID AAX38067 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

PT chromosomal regions altered in malignant neoplasia.
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 154; 267bp; English.
 PS
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for the prediction, diagnosis,
 CC or prognosis of malignant neoplasia by the detection of at least two
 CC markers. The invention may also be useful for the development of
 CC cytostatic compounds through the regulation of the expression of a gene
 CC or activity of a protein associated with malignant neoplasia. The method
 CC is useful for prediction, diagnosis or prognosis of malignant neoplasia
 CC such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer,
 CC oesophageal cancer, mesenchymal cancer, bladder cancer or non-small cell
 CC lung cancer. The polynucleotides and polypeptides defined in the
 CC specification, antisense polynucleotides targeting the polynucleotides,
 CC antibodies targeting either one of the polynucleotides or polypeptides,
 CC and compounds identified by the screening methods are useful for
 CC preventing or treating malignant neoplasia. The disease treated is
 CC preferably breast cancer. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer
 CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4203 AGGAAGGCGCTAGCT 4218
 Db 18 AGGAAGGCGCTAGCT 3
 RESULT 2020
 ADH72475/c
 ID ADH72475 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH72475;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human reverse PCR primer of the invention SEQ ID NO:1371.
 XX
 KW human; cytostatic; immunomodulator; neuroprotective; noctropic;
 KW anorectic; antidiabetic; antimicrobial; antilipemic; gene therapy;
 KW vaccine; cancer; cachexia; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KW obesity; diabetes; infectious disease; metabolic syndrome X;
 KW dyslipidaemia; ss; PCR; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003102155-A2.
 PD 11-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 03-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US017430.
 XX
 PR 03-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385120P.
 PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0385784P.
 PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386041P.
 PR 05-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386047P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386376P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386453P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386864P.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387016P.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387969P.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386816P.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386931P.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386942P.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386971P.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387262P.
 PR 08-JUN-2002; 2002US-0296960P.
 PR 10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387400P.
 PR 10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387535P.
 PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387610P.

PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387625P.
 PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387634P.
 PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387668P.
 PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387696P.
 PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387702P.
 PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387836P.
 PR 11-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387859P.
 PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387933P.
 PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387934P.
 PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387960P.
 PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0388022P.
 PR 12-JUN-2002; 2002US-0388096P.
 PR 13-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389123P.
 PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389118P.
 PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389120P.
 PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389144P.
 PR 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389146P.
 PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389729P.
 PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389742P.
 PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389844P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390006P.
 PR 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390209P.
 PR 21-JUN-2002; 2002US-0390763P.
 PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396706P.
 PR 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401628P.
 PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402156P.
 PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402256P.
 PR 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402786P.
 PR 12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402816P.
 PR 12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402821P.
 PR 12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402832P.
 PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403448P.
 PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403459P.
 PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403531P.
 PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403532P.
 PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403563P.
 PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406317P.
 PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406317P.
 PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406182P.
 PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406355P.
 PR 27-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406240P.
 PR 12-SEP-2002; 2002US-0410084P.
 PR 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412528P.
 PR 23-SEP-2002; 2002US-0412731P.
 PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414801P.
 PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414839P.
 PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414940P.
 PR 30-SEP-2002; 2002US-0414954P.
 PR 09-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417186P.
 PR 09-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417466P.
 PR 23-OCT-2002; 2002US-0420639P.
 PR 28-OCT-2002; 2002US-0421156P.
 PR 31-OCT-2002; 2002US-0422690P.
 PR 01-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423130P.
 PR 05-NOV-2002; 2002US-00423798P.
 PR 12-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423798P.
 PR 12-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425453P.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PA
 PI Alsbrook JP, Alvarez E, Anderson DM, Boldog FL, Casman SJ;
 PI Calterson E, Chapoval A, Crabtree-Bokor JR, Edinger SR, Elletman K;
 PI Ettenberg S, Gangoli EA, Gerlach VL, Gorman L, Gunther E, Guo X;
 PI Gusev VY, Herrmann JL, Ji W, Kekuda R, Li L, Liu X, MacDougall JR,
 PI Mieschlan T, Malyankar UM, Mezick AJ, Millet I, Mishra VS;
 PI Padigara M, Patrajan M, Pena CA, Peyman JA, Raha D, Raschall L;
 PI Riegler DK, Rothenberg ME, Sciore P, Shenoy SG, Shinkens RA;
 PI Smithson G, Szytek KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CM, Voss EZ, Zhong M;
 PI Zhong H;
 XX
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-081935/08.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Froehner B, Wagner R, Mattencio M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ,
PI Pudo J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-535437/57.
XX
PT New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
PT treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
PT comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
XX
PS Example 6; Col 69; 106pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
CC ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
CC comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
CC one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
CC one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
CC for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
CC helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
CC treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
CC detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
CC cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
CC pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
CC cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and
CC for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
CC therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to illustrate
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 276 CTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
DB 16 CTTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
XX
RESULT 2016
AB295101 ID ABL30569 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL30569;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 58.
XX
KM Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
KM immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192572-A1.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.
XX
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
XX
PA (NISN) NISSHINO IND INC.
PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
XX
PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.
XX
PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
PT individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when

PT transplanting between them.
XX
PS Claim 10; Page 104; 345pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridizing a substrate on which 10-24 base
CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilized as
CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 408 AGAGCGAAGCGCGCGC 423
DB 3 AGAGGAAACGCGCGCGC 18
XX
RESULT 2017
AB295101 ID AB295101 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AB295101;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adenosine A2a receptor antisense fragment no.964.
XX
KM Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nycé JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10343; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of

XX JP2001321190-A.
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX WPI, 2002-144136/19.
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 XX Claim 4; Page 7; 528bp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 XX multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 XX multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 XX plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal
 XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 XX PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 XX represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 4150 GACCTCTGCTGCTC 4165
 XX 1 GACCTCTGCTGCTC 16
 XX
 XX RESULT 2014
 XX ABO81292/c
 XX ID ABO81292 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX ABO81292;
 XX DT 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Cytochrome P450 CYP1A1 sense primer.
 XX
 XX Cytochrome P450; CYP1A1; enzyme: tachyphylaxis; drug tolerance; human;
 XX psoriasis; antipsoriatic; antipruritic; dermatological; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200245704-A2.
 XX
 XX 13-JUN-2002.
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-GB005369.
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000GB-00029524.
 XX

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR SKINCARE LTD.
 XX PA Adcocks C, Bavik C, Cork M, Duff G, Tazi-Almimi R, Ward S;
 XX PI WPI; 2002-713234/77.
 XX DR
 XX
 XX Allviating or preventing a tachyphylactic response to an agent and
 XX treating psoriasis, comprises administering an antagonist of a metabolic
 XX enzyme, which is induced as a result of exposure to the agent, to a
 XX patient.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 74; 136pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence is a sense primer for cytochrome P450 CYP1A1. RT-PCR
 XX was used to characterise metabolic enzyme induction by vitamin D
 XX analogues, corticosteroids and macrobiactams in human skin. Expression of
 XX CYP1A1 increased in skin taken from psoriatic volunteers who exhibited
 XX tachyphylaxis after extended treatment with the macrobiactam Tacrolimus.
 XX The invention provides for the use of antagonists of P450 enzymes for the
 XX prevention or alleviation of a tachyphylactic response to administration
 XX of a vitamin D analogue, corticosteroid or macrobiactam to a patient, e.g.
 XX for the treatment of psoriasis. It is based on the finding that the
 XX underlying cause of tachyphylaxis (tolerance) is the degradation of a
 XX drug in the patient, rather than desensitization or receptor down-
 XX regulation. Exposure of a patient to a drug for extended periods results
 XX in an increase in the expression of enzymes which are capable of
 XX metabolizing that drug. A method for treatment of tachyphylaxis involves
 XX inhibiting the induced metabolic enzyme by administration of an
 XX antagonist of the enzyme. Detection of an increase in the amount and/or
 XX activity of a metabolic enzyme capable of metabolizing a drug following
 XX extended exposure of a cell from an individual to the drug indicates the
 XX increased likelihood of that individual developing a tachyphylactic
 XX response to the drug
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 4156 CTGCTGCTCTCTCTG 4171
 XX 17 CTGCTGCTCTCTCTG 2
 XX
 XX RESULT 2015
 XX AAD41863/c
 XX ID AAD41863 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD41863;
 XX DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide #1 used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 XX Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
 XX gene therapy; vitruide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
 XX cancer; cardiant; ss.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 XX
 XX US6380368-B1.
 XX
 XX 30-APR-2002.
 XX
 XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
 XX
 XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
 XX
 XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00935444.
 XX
 XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
 XX
 XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
 XX
 XX 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
 XX

PS Disclosure; Col 18, 45DP; English.

XX The present sequence is human truncated native mature colony stimulating factor-1 (CSF-1) encoding DNA. This sequence can be modified to produce

CC high levels of long and short forms of CSF-1 and their truncated forms in

CC particular systems such as E. coli. The invention relates to human and

CC murine carboxy truncated forms of colony stimulating factor-1 (CSF-1) and

CC their corresponding cDNA molecules. CSF-1 is a lymphokine useful for

CC stimulating monocyte- precursor/macrophage cell production from

CC progenitor bone marrow cells, enhancing the effectiveness of the immune

CC system. CSF-1 is used as an adjunct to chemotherapy, in the restimulation

CC of the immune system, and in treating leukemia through bone marrow

CC transplants or other accidental forms of immunosuppression such as

CC Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). CSF-1 stimulates the

CC production of lymphokines by macrophages and enhances their ability to

CC kill target cells. CSF-1 is directly used for treating neoplasms and

CC infections. It is also used for treating granulocytopenia and

CC macrophagocytopenia in patients receiving cancer therapy and for patients

CC with implanted bone marrow. CSF-1 cDNA is also used in gene therapy. CSF-

CC 1 is used to destroy the invading organisms or malignant cells indirectly

CC by the stimulation of macrophage secretions and activity

XX

SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3388 GTCTCTGACACCTCC 3403

DB 18 GTACTCCGACACCTCC 3

RESULT 2012

ABSG0941/c

XX ABSG0941 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ABSG0941;

XX

DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human genotyping PCR primer #94.

XX

XX Human; ss; aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; primer;

KM BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; C1NH;

KM kallikrein 1; KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;

KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;

KM polycystin; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;

KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;

KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;

KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angiodema;

KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis; PCR;

KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound; genotyping;

KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;

KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX

PN WO200261131-A2.

XX

PD 08-AUG-2002.

XX

PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

XX

PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-025101SP.

PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-026367BP.

PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.

XX

XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.

PA (HUI/) HUI L.

XX

XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;

PI

PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.

XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful

PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angiodema,

PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and

PT autoimmune diseases.

XX

PS Example 3; Page 904; 977pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene

CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),

CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), Cl esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein

CC 1 (KUK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme

CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one

CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridizes to a

CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic

CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising

CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the

CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene

CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)

CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids

CC (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder

CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopressinase inhibitor

CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which

CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a

CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an

CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the

CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at

CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)

CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,

CC preventing various disorders such as angiodema and diseases which

CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's

CC disease, trachoma, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,

CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular

CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary

CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and

CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory

CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic

CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other

CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The

CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies

CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines

CC and biological samples. The present sequence is a genotyping PCR primer

CC for the gene encoding one of the proteins listed above

XX

SO Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1388 CTCCTTATCCCTCCA 1403

DB 18 CTCCTTATCCCTCCA 3

RESULT 2013

ABL43060

XX ABL43060 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ABL43060;

XX

DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:104.

XX

XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;

KM PCR primer; ss.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PI Lader MB, Martin GA;
XX
XX MPI; 2001-090143/10.
XX
XX Novel point mutants of colony stimulating factor N and C terminal mutants
XX PT which lack N-terminal 2 or 3 residues from mature sequence and C-terminal
XX PR deletions.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Col 57; 46pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides truncated versions of the human colony
XX CC stimulating factor 1 (CSF-1) protein. These are useful in the prevention
XX CC of immunosuppression and in the treatment of cancers and infections
XX
XX SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3388 GTCCTCCGACACTCC 3403
DB 18 GTCCTCCGACACTCC 3
RESULT 2010
AAC89100/c
ID AAC89100 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAC89100;
AC
XX
XX 07-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human CSF-1 coding sequence fragment #2.
DE
XX
XX Human; CSF-1; antiviral; antimicrobial; cytostatic; immunostimulator;
XX KW Colony Stimulating Factor-1; macrophage; immunosuppression; chemotherapy;
XX KM neoplasm; infection; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US6146851-A.
XX
XX PD 14-NOV-2000.
XX
XX PF 21-APR-1995; 95US-00426243.
XX
XX 05-FEB-1985; 85US-00698359.
XX PR 30-APR-1985; 85US-00728834.
XX PR 14-JUN-1985; 85US-00744924.
XX PR 18-JUL-1985; 85US-00756814.
XX PR 21-JAN-1986; 86US-00821068.
XX PR 20-JUN-1986; 86US-00876819.
XX PR 24-OCT-1986; 86US-00923067.
XX PR 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039654.
XX PR 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039657.
XX PR 13-OCT-1987; 87US-00105261.
XX PR 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799039.
XX PR 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799411.
XX PR 28-DEC-1992; 92US-00999280.
XX PR 09-MAR-1995; 95US-00401632.
XX
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX PI Kawasaki ES, Coyne MY, Halenbeck RF, Koche KE, Van Arsdel JN;
XX PI Lader MB, Martin GA;
XX
XX MPI; 2001-040429/05.
XX
XX Novel DNA encoding carboxy truncated colony stimulating factor-1 useful
XX PT for producing carboxy truncated colony stimulating factor1 polypeptide
XX PT which is useful in overcoming immunosuppression induced by chemotherapy.
XX

PS Disclosure; Col 57-58; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a coding sequence fragment of human Colony
XX CC Stimulating Factor-1 (LCSF-1). CSF-1 induces the formation of colonies
XX CC containing predominantly macrophages. CSF-1 is useful for producing an N-
XX CC terminal carboxy truncated CSF-1 polypeptide which is useful for
XX CC enhancing effectiveness of immune system, stimulating functions of
XX CC differentiated cells, as anti-infective, antiviral, anti-microbial agents
XX CC and for overcoming the immunosuppression induced by chemotherapy and
XX CC resulting from other causes. CSF-1 is also directly useful in treatment
XX CC of neoplasms and infections. CSF-1 destroys microorganisms or malignant
XX CC cells indirectly by stimulating macrophage secretions and activity
XX
XX SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3388 GTCCTCCGACACTCC 3403
DB 18 GTCCTCCGACACTCC 3
RESULT 2011
AAD03862/c
ID AAD03862 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAD03862;
AC
XX
XX 02-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human truncated native mature colony stimulating factor (CSF-1) DNA.
DE
XX
XX Human; colony stimulating factor-1; CSF-1; immunosuppression; cytostatic;
XX KW gene therapy; monocytic precursor; antimicrobial; chemotherapy; neoplasm;
XX KM Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome; AIDS; lymphokine; granulocytopenia;
XX KW bone marrow transplant; macrophagocytopenia; antiviral; leukemia;
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US6204020-B1.
XX
XX PD 20-MAR-2001.
XX
XX PF 09-MAR-1995; 95US-00401632.
XX
XX 05-FEB-1985; 85US-00698359.
XX PR 30-APR-1985; 85US-00728834.
XX PR 14-JUN-1985; 85US-00744924.
XX PR 18-JUL-1985; 85US-00756814.
XX PR 21-JAN-1986; 86US-00821068.
XX PR 20-JUN-1986; 86US-00876819.
XX PR 24-OCT-1986; 86US-00923067.
XX PR 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039654.
XX PR 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039657.
XX PR 13-OCT-1987; 87US-00105261.
XX PR 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799039.
XX PR 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799411.
XX PR 28-DEC-1992; 92US-00999280.
XX
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX PI Lader MB, Van Arsdel JN, Martin GA, Kawasaki ES, Coyne MY;
XX PI Halenbeck RF, Koche KE;
XX
XX MPI; 2001-289512/30.
XX
XX New carboxy truncated colony stimulating factor-1 protein and nucleic
XX PT acids encoding them, useful in regulating the immune system or in
XX PT overcoming immunosuppression induced by chemotherapy.
XX

```
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
XX
XX Coyne MY, Halenbeck RF, Koths KE, Kawasaki ES, Noble JA;
PI Ladner MB, Martin GA;
PI WPI; 2000-655462/63.
XX
XX C-terminally truncated colony stimulating factor 1 proteins useful for
PT the treatment of neoplasms and infections.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 57; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of modified DNA encoding the N-terminal
CC region of human colony stimulating factor-1 (CSF-1) mature protein.
CC Deletion of 2 or 3 N-terminal residues of CSF-1 facilitates recombinant
CC expression of the protein in bacterial host cells. The invention provides
CC N-terminally deleted, C-truncated CSF-1 muteins (see AAB19532-42) that
CC are capable of stimulating monocyte precursor/macrophage cell production
CC from progenitor bone marrow cells. They can be used to treat an
CC immunosuppressed patient following chemotherapy, bone marrow
CC transplantation or disease, as well as in the direct therapy of neoplasms
CC and infection
XX
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3388 GTCCTCCGACACCTCC 3403
Db 18 GTACTCCGACACCTCC 3
XX
XX
XX RESULT 2008
XX AAA37724/c
XX ID AAA37724 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAA37724;
XX
XX 22-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CSF-1 protein N-terminal fragment coding sequence.
XX
XX CSF-1, colony-stimulating factor-1; immune system regulation; leukemia;
XX immunosuppression; bone marrow transplant; human; long form; N-terminus;
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX US6103224-A.
XX
XX PD 15-AUG-2000.
XX
XX PF 21-APR-1995; 95US-00426570.
XX
XX
XX 05-FEB-1985; 85US-00698359.
XX 30-APR-1985; 85US-00728834.
XX 14-JUN-1985; 85US-00744924.
XX 18-JUL-1985; 85US-00756814.
XX 21-JAN-1986; 86US-00821068.
XX 20-JUN-1986; 86US-00876819.
XX 24-OCT-1986; 86US-00923067.
XX 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039654.
XX 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039657.
XX 13-OCT-1987; 87US-00105261.
XX 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799039.
XX 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799411.
XX 28-DEC-1992; 92US-00999280.
XX 09-MAR-1995; 95US-00401632.
XX
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
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XX
XX Coyne MY, Halenbeck RF, Koths KE, Kawasaki ES, Van Arsdell JN;
PI Ladner MB, Martin GA;
PI WPI; 2000-557664/51.
XX
XX Colony stimulating factor-1 polypeptide useful in regulating immune
PT system after immunosuppression induced by chemotherapy and for treating
PT patients in the immunosuppressed state after bone marrow transplants.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 57; 45pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence encodes an N-terminal fragment of human colony-stimulating
CC factor-1 (CSF-1) protein. The invention relates to a carboxy truncated
CC version of the CSF-1 short form protein having residues 3-158. CSF-1 is
CC useful in regulating the immune system following immunosuppression
CC induced by chemotherapy and also for treating patients in the
CC immunosuppressed state (to prevent rejection) after treatment for
CC leukemia through bone marrow transplants. CSF-1 enhances the growth and
CC differentiation of bone marrow-derived precursors into macrophages and
CC reestablishes the immune system to prevent the side effect of
CC chemotherapeutic treatments and prevent the propensity of the patient to
CC succumb to secondary infections
XX
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3388 GTCCTCCGACACCTCC 3403
Db 18 GTACTCCGACACCTCC 3
XX
XX
XX RESULT 2009
XX AAC93063/c
XX ID AAC93063 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAC93063;
XX
XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human colony stimulating factor CSF-1 N-terminal coding sequence #2.
XX
XX Human; mouse; colony stimulating factor 1; CSF-1; immunosuppression;
XX cancer; infection; ds.
XX
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX OS
XX US6156300-A.
XX
XX PD 05-DEC-2000.
XX
XX PF 21-APR-1995; 95US-00426571.
XX
XX
XX 05-FEB-1985; 85US-00698359.
XX 30-APR-1985; 85US-00728834.
XX 14-JUN-1985; 85US-00744924.
XX 18-JUL-1985; 85US-00756814.
XX 21-JAN-1986; 86US-00821068.
XX 20-JUN-1986; 86US-00876819.
XX 24-OCT-1986; 86US-00923067.
XX 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039654.
XX 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039657.
XX 13-OCT-1987; 87US-00105261.
XX 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799039.
XX 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799411.
XX 28-DEC-1992; 92US-00999280.
XX
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
XX Noble JA, Kawasaki ES, Coyne MY, Halenbeck RF, Koths KE;
PI
```

receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with administration
CC of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions are associated
CC with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and AAA02723 to
CC AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present invention.
CC AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720 represent other
CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3741 GGGCCGGCGCCCGGC 3756
DB 3 GGGCCGGCGCCCGGC 18
RESULT 2006
AAF19407 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAF19407;
XX AAF19407;
XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DE Human adenosine A2a receptor polynucleotide fragment #974.
XX
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cyrostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200062736-A2.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
XX NYCE JW;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
XX adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
XX and respiratory obstructions.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 121; 1592p; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
XX oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
XX oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
XX (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,

immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cyostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulin and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infection, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3741 GGGCCGGCGCCCGGC 3756
DB 3 GGGCCGGCGCCCGGC 18
RESULT 2007
AAA86468/C
ID AAA86468 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAA86468;
XX AAA86468;
XX 22-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DE Human colony stimulating factor-1 N-terminal region DNA.
XX
XX Colony stimulating factor-1; CSF-1; human; lymphokine; immunostimulant;
XX immunosuppression; neoplasm; cancer; infection; therapy; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US6117422-A.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 21-APR-1995; 95US-00425876.
XX
XX 05-FEB-1985; 85US-00698359.
XX 30-APR-1985; 85US-00728834.
XX 14-JUN-1985; 85US-00744924.
XX 18-JUL-1985; 85US-00766814.
XX 21-JAN-1986; 86US-00821068.
XX 20-JUN-1986; 86US-00876819.
XX 24-OCT-1986; 86US-00923067.
XX 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039654.
XX 13-OCT-1987; 87US-00105261.
XX 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799039.
XX 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799411.
XX 28-DEC-1992; 92US-00999280.
XX 09-MAR-1995; 95US-00401632.
XX 16-APR-1997; 97US-00039657.

CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequence. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2652, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention

SO Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1600 AGAAGCAGAGATCCT 1615
DB 17 AGAAGCAGAGATCCT 2

RESULT 2004
AA271869/c
ID AA271869 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
XX
AC AA271869;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6225.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
PF
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
PR
XX (BEST) GENSET.
PA
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
DR
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 1558; 2745pp; English.

CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequence. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the

CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2652, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention

SO Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2755 ACCTGAGTTCACCTC 2770
DB 17 AACTGAGTTCACCTC 2

RESULT 2005
AAA03687
ID AAA03687 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA03687;
XX
DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:971.
XX
KW Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
PN WO9963938-A2.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1999.
PD
XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012775.
PF
XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0086501P.
PR
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
PR
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-008657P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI
XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.
DR
XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
PT renal injury.
XX
XX
PS Claim 17; Page 38; 252pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
CC at least one agent (i) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
CC (i) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (1a), or an oligonucleotide
CC (1b), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to target
CC genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5' or 3'
CC ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to all
CC segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptor, and
CC has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist activity (or at
CC least no agonist activity at this receptor). (i) may be a mixture of (1a)
CC and (1b), and optionally also contains one or more surfactants. The
CC compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat adenosine

```

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000WO-1E000026.
XX
XX 26-FEB-1999; 991E-00000157.
XX
XX (HIBE-) HIBERGEN LTD.
XX (UYDU-) UNIV COLLEGE DUBLIN.
XX
XX Brady HR, Godson CM, Martin FM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-572102/53.
XX
XX Identifying genes used for identifying drugs for the prevention and/or
XX therapy of diabetic nephropathy involves culturing mesangial cells in the
XX presence of glucose which induces differential expression of susceptible
XX genes.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 24; 86pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents an antisense primer for the PCR
XX amplification of fibronectin DNA. PCR was used in an experiment examining
XX the effects of connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) on mesangial cell
XX matrix production. The CTGF gene had been identified, using a novel
XX method of the invention, as being induced by high glucose in mesangial
XX cells. To investigate the direct effects of CTGF up-regulation, mesangial
XX cells were incubated with recombinant CTGF protein. This resulted in up-
XX regulation of cell collagens I and IV and fibronectin. These proteins
XX typify matrix accumulation as seen in diabetic nephropathy (DN). The
XX invention provides methods for identifying genes having a role in the
XX presentation of DN. These genes can be used as a diagnostic marker for
XX the progression and presentation of DN, as an index of disease activity
XX and the rate of progression and/or therapy of DN
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2276 CTACCGTGTGATCTG 2291
DB 18 CTACCGTGTGATCTG 3
RESULT 2002
AAZ91422/C
ID AAZ91422 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ91422;
AC
XX
XX 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #30704.
DE
XX
XX Human; Ship-2; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; detection;
XX inhibition; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-2; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6025198-A.
XX
XX 15-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339964.
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339964.
XX

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PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowse LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-181819/16.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Ship-2 expression
XX and for detecting nucleic acids encoding Ship-2.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotides that specifically hybridize with, and inhibit the
XX expression of, nucleic acids encoding human Ship-2 (also called SH2-
XX containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-2). Also described is a
XX method of inhibiting the expression of Ship-2 in human cells or tissues
XX in vitro comprising contacting the cells with the phosphorothioate
XX antisense oligonucleotides. The phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotides can be used to treat animals (especially humans)
XX suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
XX with Ship-2 expression. The present sequence represents a
XX phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human Ship-2, from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2005 AGAACCGATCAGCA 2020
DB 18 AGAACCGATCAGCA 3
RESULT 2003
AAZ70135/C
ID AAZ70135 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ70135;
AC
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4491.
DE
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.
XX
XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GENSET) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 1188; 2745pp; English.
XX

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XX Antisense oligomer SEQ ID NO. 10.
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide; gene expression inhibitor; diagnosis;
 XX oligonucleotide-based therapy; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 OS
 XX US5830653-A.
 PN
 XX 03-NOV-1998.
 PD
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00473481.
 PF
 XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
 PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
 PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
 PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
 XX
 PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
 XX
 PI Froehler B, Gutierrez AJ, Jones RJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
 PI Wagner R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-609233/51.
 XX
 PT Screening of anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) for ability to inhibit gene
 PT expression - comprises micro-injecting varying amounts of the anti-sense
 PT oligomer into a host cell and measuring expression of the target and
 PT control genes.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Col 40; 104pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used to test the
 CC method of the invention. The method of the invention is for evaluation of
 CC an antisense oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression, and
 CC comprises: microinjecting varying amounts of the antisense oligomer into
 CC a host cell along with a target vector for the expression of a gene
 CC containing a target sequence for the antisense oligomer and a control
 CC vector for the expression of a control gene that encodes a detectable
 CC protein and does not contain the target sequence; and measuring
 CC expression of the target gene and the control gene. Increasing inhibition
 CC of the target gene expression, but not of the control gene expression, as
 CC the amount of antisense oligomer increases indicates the ability of the
 CC antisense oligomer to inhibit gene expression. The method is used in
 CC oligonucleotide-based therapy and diagnosis. The oligomers have enhanced
 CC affinity for complementary target nucleic acid sequences and improved
 CC binding affinity for double-stranded and/or single-stranded target
 CC sequences
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 276 CTCTTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 16 CTCTTTCTCTCTCTCT 1
 XX
 RESULT 1998
 ID AAX78055/C
 XX AAX78055 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX78055;
 XX
 DT 19-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat DTDST PCR primer 1.
 XX
 KW DTDST; human. expression vector; sulphate transporter; screening;
 KW bone disease; cartilage disease; treatment; cell sulphate ion intake;

KW drug preparation; rat; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX
 PN JP1146790-A.
 PD
 XX 02-JUN-1999.
 PF
 XX 18-NOV-1997; 97JP-00335157.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97JP-00335157.
 PR (SUMU) SUMITOMO SEIYAKU KK.
 PA WPI; 1999-378999/32.
 PT Sulfate transporter gene expression vector.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 14; 22pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention describes the construction of a novel vector for sulfate
 CC transporter expression containing a DNA sequence encoding a mammalian
 CC sulfate transporter (expression product of the DTDST gene) and containing
 CC no DNA sequence of 5' translation region of the mammalian sulfate
 CC transporter gene. The invention also describes: (a) a method for
 CC screening a human bone/cartilage disease treating agent including the
 CC steps: (1) transforming an animal cell with the above vector; (2)
 CC culturing the animal cell in the presence of a sample and (3) detecting
 CC the increase in the sulfate ion intake to the cell; (b) a drug
 CC preparation for the treatment of human bone/cartilage disease containing
 CC the above vector as the active component. The sulfate transporter gene-
 CC containing vector is high in expression efficiency. AAX78055-X78073 are
 CC PCR primers used in the method of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4788 AGTCTTTGTTGGAA 4803
 17 AGTCTTTGTTGGCA 2
 XX
 RESULT 1999
 ID AAX53842
 XX AAX53842 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX53842;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine A2a receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX

QY 4345 CCACTGCTCCTTGAG 4360
 DB 1 CCACTGCTCCTTGAG 16
 RESULT 1995
 AAT58755/C
 ID AAT58755 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAT58755;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 20-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 DE 5' fragment from wild type CSF-1 clones.
 XX
 KM Long form; short form; human colony stimulating factor-1; HuCSF-1;
 KM truncated protein; immunosuppression; chemotherapy; LGSF; SCSF;
 KM bone marrow transplantation; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN US5573930-A.
 PD 12-NOV-1996.
 XX
 PF 28-DEC-1992; 92US-00999298.
 XX
 PR 05-FEB-1985; 85US-00698359.
 PR 30-APR-1985; 85US-00728834.
 PR 14-JUN-1985; 85US-00744924.
 PR 18-JUL-1985; 85US-00756814.
 PR 21-JAN-1986; 86US-00821068.
 PR 20-JUN-1986; 86US-00876819.
 PR 24-OCT-1986; 86US-00923067.
 PR 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039654.
 PR 16-APR-1987; 87US-00039657.
 PR 13-OCT-1987; 87US-00105261.
 PR 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799039.
 PR 27-NOV-1991; 91US-00799411.
 XX
 PA (CETU) CETUS ONCOLOGY CORP.
 PI Coyne MY, Halenbeck RF, Koths KE, Kawasaki ES, Martin GA;
 PI Ladhner MB, Noble JA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1996-517883/51.

PT DNA encoding human colony-stimulating factor-1 N-terminal deletion
 PT mutants - opt. with C-terminal truncation(s), useful for treating
 PT immunosuppression caused by e.g. chemotherapy or bone marrow transplants.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 57; 45pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAT58754-55 represent the 5' terminal sequences
 CC derived from an over expressing clone and the corresponding wild type
 CC sequence from the long form of human colony stimulating factor (HuCSF)-1
 CC (LGSF). In the over expressing form the codons for the first six amino
 CC acids of LGSF were altered to those favoured in bacteria. This results in
 CC higher levels of production of both the full length LGSF protein and
 CC truncated versions of it (see also AAW10072-86). The truncated proteins
 CC pref. have 3 amino acids deleted at the N-terminal end, and a variable
 CC number deleted from the C-terminal end. The truncated proteins have mol.
 CC wts. much closer to those found in naturally occurring CSF-1 dimers, and
 CC it is thought that natural CSF-1 may be C-terminally truncated. The novel
 CC proteins may be useful for overcoming immuno- suppression induced e.g. by
 CC chemotherapy, bone marrow transplantation or disease, e.g. AIDS.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PR field.)

SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

QY 3388 GTCCTCCGACACCTCC 3403
 DB 18 GTACTCCGACACCTCC 3
 RESULT 1996
 AAT76050
 ID AAT76050 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAT76050;
 XX
 DT 11-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 DE Human A2a adenosine receptor antisense oligonucleotide HSA2ARECA57.
 XX
 KM Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN W09640162-A1.
 PD 19-DEC-1996.
 XX
 PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PI Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
 DR WPI; 1997-051871/05.
 XX
 PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
 PT adenosine-free antisense oligo:nucleotide to airway epithelium of
 PT subject.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 24; 71pp; English.

XX A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
 CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
 CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
 CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide HSA2ARECA57
 CC specific for the human A2a adenosine receptor. The method can be used to
 CC treat airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases
 CC characterised by an inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from
 CC the antisense ON, its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented,
 CC thereby preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients with
 CC hyper-reactive airways

SO Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 3741 GTGCCCCGCCCCGCGC 3756
 DB 3 GTGCCCCGCCCCGCGC 18
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1997
 AAX36632/C
 ID AAX36632 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAX36632;
 XX
 DT 13-JUL-1999 (first entry)

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

DR WPI; 2004-031273/03.
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
PT from hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for the treatment of HCV infections,
XX especially in combination with type I interferon therapy.
PT
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 902; 198pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV), in which
CC the binding arms of the enzymatic nucleic acid molecule comprises
CC sequences complementary to any of the defined substrate sequences given
CC in the specification. The nucleic acid molecule may be administered for
CC the treatment of HCV infections, especially in combination with type I
CC interferons. The present sequence represents a HCV DNasezyme substrate
CC sequence.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2903 AGACGACGACATCCTC 2918
DB 1 AGACGACGACATCCTC 16
XX
RESULT 1993
ADP48903/c
ID ADP48903 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADP48903;
AC
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify the human 18S rRNA gene seqid 2.
DE
XX
XX structure specific nuclease; signalling moiety; detectable signal; PCR;
KM primer; ss; human; 18S rRNA.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX MO2004053143-A2.
PN
XX
XX 24-JUN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 08-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039199.
PF
XX
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431822P.
PR
XX
XX (NUST-) NUSTAR LAB.
PA
XX
XX BI W;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-468877/44.
DR
XX
XX
PT Generating a signal indicative of the presence of a target nucleic acid
PT sequence in a sample comprises incubating a sample, a probe, and a
PT structure specific nuclease.
PT
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 66pp; English.
PS
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for generating and detecting
CC target nucleic acid sequences. Specifically, it refers to the use of a
CC structure specific nuclease, alone or in combination with nucleic acid
CC polymerase, especially the ones lacking 5' nuclease activity that can
CC detect and measure target polynucleotides. The present invention
CC describes using a probe with a signalling moiety that is inactivated
CC unless hybridised to the target where upon the resulting double stranded
CC duplex provides a suitable substrate for the structure specific nuclease
CC and generation of the detectable signal. Accordingly, the method is
CC useful for generating a signal that indicates the presence of a target

CC nucleic acid given in a sample. This oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR
CC primer given in an exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 383 CTGTGTGCGACGACCG 398
DB 16 CTGTGTGCGACGACCG 1
XX
RESULT 1994.
AAQ39301
ID AAQ39301 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
XX AAQ39301;
AC
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 20-JUL-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Glucocerebrosidase gene primer #7.
XX
XX
KM Glucocerebrosidase; peripheral blood leukocyte; lysosomal degradation;
KM glycolipid; Gaucher disease; glucosylceramide; glucocerebroside; RRP;
KM restriction fragment length polymorphism; mutation; pseudogene; 1226G;
KM Jewish; 1448C; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; probe; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9306244-A1.
PN
XX
PD 01-APR-1993.
XX
XX
PF 16-SEP-1992; 92WO-US007840.
XX
XX
PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00767135.
XX
XX
PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
XX
PI Beutler E, Sorge JA;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1993-117560/14.
XX
XX
PT Screening method for new Gauche disease mutation - comprises inserting
PT guanine nucleotide adjacent to specified position of gluco-cerebrosidase
PT gene-exon 2.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 66; 74pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The sequences given in AAQ39288-303 are primers and probes which were
XX used in a method to detect a mutation in the glucocerebrosidase gene,
XX corresponding to an insertion of a G nucleotide adjacent to base 57 of
XX exon 2 (see also AAQ39287 and AAQ39304). The template DNA used was
XX isolated from peripheral blood leukocytes. Glucocerebrosidase is an
XX enzyme which is required for the lysosomal degradation of glycolipids
XX (see also AAQ39286). A deficiency of this enzyme leads to Gaucher
XX disease, as in the absence of glucocerebrosidase, the extremely insoluble
XX glucosylceramide (glucocerebroside) accumulates. The insertion of a G
XX nucleotide adjacent to position 84 in the glucocere- brosidase cDNA has
XX been characterised as a new Gaucher disease causing mutation. The
XX corresponding position of this mutation in the gluco- cerebrosidase gene
XX is in exon 2, adjacent to position 57. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
XX PN field.)
SQ
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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XX  US2004054156-A1.
XX  18-MAR-2004.
XX  15-JUN-2003; 2003US-00342902.
XX  14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
XX  07-FEB-1994; 94US-00193627.
XX  08-NOV-1999; 99US-00436430.
XX  20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00531025.
XX  09-AUG-2000; 2000US-00536385.
XX  24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00596347.
XX  08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX  (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
XX  (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX  (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J A.
XX  (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
XX  Draper K, Blatt L, Mcswigen JA, Morrissey D;
XX  WPI; 2004-247781/23.
XX  Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule such as DNAsymes and inozymes
XX  specifically cleaving RNA derived from hepatitis B virus and comprising
XX  one or more binding arms, useful for treating hepatitis and cirrhosis.
XX  Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 685; 122pp; English.
XX  The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule that
XX  specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis B virus (HBV) and
XX  comprising one or more binding arms, without requiring the presence of a
XX  2'-OH group within the molecule for activity. The nucleic acids are
XX  useful for treating hepatitis B virus infection, hepatitis,
XX  hepatocellular carcinoma, cirrhosis and liver failure, either alone or in
XX  combination with other therapies such as lamivudine and interferons. The
XX  nucleic acids are useful as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and
XX  mutations within diseased cells, for detecting the presence of HBV RNA in
XX  a cell, for the study of RNA and for down-regulating gene expression of
XX  target genes in bacterial, fungal, viral, plant or mammalian cells. This
XX  sequence represents an HBV RNA target sequence, used in the scope of the
XX  invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent is also available in
XX  electronic format from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html.
XX  Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX  Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX  Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 553 AGCGGAGAGAGCTGCT 568
DB 17 AGGAGAGAGAGCTGCT 2

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PD  03-JUL-2003.
XX  18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX  18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX  (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX  (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
XX  (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX  (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX  (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX  Blatt L, Mcswigen J, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX  WPI; 2004-031273/03.
XX  Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
XX  from hepatitis C virus (HCV), useful for the treatment of HCV infections,
XX  especially in combination with type I interferon therapy.
XX  Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2903; 198pp; English.
XX  The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
XX  specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis C virus (HCV), in which
XX  the binding arms of the enzymatic nucleic acid molecule comprises
XX  sequences complementary to any of the defined substrate sequences given
XX  in the specification. The nucleic acid molecule may be administered for
XX  the treatment of HCV infections, especially in combination with type I
XX  interferons. The present sequence represents a HCV DNzyme substrate
XX  sequence.
XX  Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
XX  Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX  Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4872 GCCTGTGCCAGGTTCC 4887
DB 16 GCCCGTCCAGGTTCC 1

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-RESULT 1992
AD183656
ID AD183656 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX  AD183656;
XX  03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX  HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #902.
XX  8e; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; hepatitis C virus; HCV;
XX  HCV infection; type I interferon; DNzyme.
XX  Hepatitis C virus.
XX  US2003125270-A1.
XX  03-JUL-2003.
XX  18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX  18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX  18-DEC-2000; 2000US-00740332.
XX  (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX  (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
XX  (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX  (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX  (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX  Blatt L, Mcswigen J, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX  PI

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2004006015-A1.
XX PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX PF 16-DEC-2002; 2002US-00321962.
XX PR 16-NOV-2001; 2001US-00011364.
XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386545P.
XX PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F. L.
XX PA (BURG/) BURGESS C. E.
XX PA (BERN/) BERNANDES E. R.
XX PA (JEFF/) JEFFERS M. E.
XX PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W. J.
XX PA (LICH/) LICHENSTEIN H. S.
XX PA (PETE/) PETERSON J.
XX PA (PRAY/) PRAYAGA S. K.
XX PA (RITT/) RITTMAN B.
XX PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS J. B.
XX PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R. A.
XX PA (YANG/) YANG M.
XX PI Boldog FL, Burgess CE, Fernandes ER, Jeffers ME, Larochelle WJ,
XX PI Lichensein HS, Peterson J, Prayaga SK, Rittman B, Shimkets JB;
XX PI Shimkets RA, Yang M;
XX DR WPI; 2004-081737/08.
XX PT Promoting the growth of a population of cells, useful for treating
XX PT inflammatory conditions, comprises contacting the at least one cell with
XX PT a composition comprising FGFR and/or FCRX polypeptides.
XX PS Example 32; SEQ ID NO 29; 153bp; English.
XX CC The present invention is based upon methods of treating inflammatory
XX CC conditions in the intestinal tract of mammals using fibroblast growth
XX CC factor (FGF)-CX and/or FCRX (undefined) polypeptides and their encoding
XX CC polynucleotides. The invention is useful for treating inflammatory
XX CC pathology such as inflammatory bowel disease, inflammatory condition
XX CC occurring in the colon or small intestine and Crohn's disease. The
XX CC invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is human
XX CC intestinal trefoil factor (ITF) amplifying RT-PCR primer. The primer is
XX CC used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2684 TGACAGCCCAAGACAG 2699
XX DB 2 TGCCAGCAAGACAG 17
XX
XX RESULT 1989
XX ADM59279/c
XX ID ADM59279 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ADM59279;
XX
XX DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA target sequence #1413.
XX
XX KM Hepatitis B virus; HBV; ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage;
XX KM hepatitis B virus infection; hepatitis; hepatocellular carcinoma;
XX KM cirrhosis; liver failure; lamivudine; interferon; genetic drift;
XX KM virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; cyostatic.
XX

OS OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX PN US2004054156-A1.
XX PD 18-MAR-2004.
XX PF 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-00342902.
XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
XX PR 07-FEB-1994; 94US-00193627.
XX PR 08-NOV-1999; 99US-00436430.
XX PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00531025.
XX PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-00636385.
XX PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-00696347.
XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J. A.
XX PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
XX PI Draper K, Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Morrissey D;
XX DR WPI; 2004-247781/23.
XX PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule such as DNazymes and inozymes
XX PT specifically cleaving RNA derived from hepatitis B virus and comprising
XX PT one or more binding arms, useful for treating hepatitis and cirrhosis.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1413; 122bp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule that
XX CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from hepatitis B virus (HBV) and
XX CC comprising one or more binding arms, without requiring the presence of a
XX CC 2'-OH group within the molecule for activity. The nucleic acids are
XX CC useful for treating hepatitis B virus infection, hepatitis,
XX CC hepatocellular carcinoma, cirrhosis and liver failure, either alone or in
XX CC combination with other therapies such as lamivudine and interferons. The
XX CC nucleic acids are useful as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and
XX CC mutations within diseased cells, for detecting the presence of HBV RNA in
XX CC a cell, for the study of RNA and for down-regulating gene expression of
XX CC target genes in bacterial, fungal, viral, plant or mammalian cells. This
XX CC sequence represents an HBV RNA target sequence, used in the scope of the
XX CC invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent is also available in
XX CC electronic format from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 553 AGCGGAGAGAGCTGCT 568
XX DB 16 AGGAGGAGAGAGCTGCT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1990
XX ADM58551/c
XX ID ADM58551 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ADM58551;
XX
XX DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA target sequence #685.
XX
XX KM Hepatitis B virus; HBV; ss; enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage;
XX KM hepatitis B virus infection; hepatitis; hepatocellular carcinoma;
XX KM cirrhosis; liver failure; lamivudine; interferon; genetic drift;
XX KM virucide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; cyostatic.
XX
XX OS Hepatitis B virus.

XX DE Human GRID mRNA substrate sequence #503.
 XX KM Human; ss; GRID; Grb2-related with insert domain; hammerhead ribozyme;
 XX KM NCH ribozyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; Zinzyne; DNazyme; amberzyme; Inozyme;
 XX KM hairpin ribozyme; tissue rejection; graft rejection; leukaemia.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US2003134806-A1.
 XX PD 17-JUL-2003.
 XX PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792818.
 XX PR 10-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181594P.
 XX PA (JARV/) JARVIS T.
 XX PA (CARL/) CARLOWITZ I V.
 XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
 XX PA (HAMB/) HAMBILIN P A.
 XX PA (ELLIS/) ELLIS J H.
 XX PI Jarvis T, Carlowitz IV, Mcswigen J, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-829646/77.
 XX PT New nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates expression of Grb2-related
 PT with insert domain (GRID) gene, useful for treating a condition
 PT associated with the level of GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and
 PT leukaemia.
 XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 503; 74pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates
 CC expression of Grb2-related with insert domain (GRID) gene, e.g. a
 CC hammerhead ribozyme, NCH ribozyme, G-cleaver ribozyme, Zinzyne, DNazyme,
 CC amberzyme, Inozyme or hairpin ribozyme. Also include are a mammalian cell
 CC including the novel nucleic acid molecule, reducing GRID activity in a
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule,
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of GRID
 CC (e.g. tissue/graft rejection or leukaemia) by contacting the cell with
 CC the novel nucleic acid molecule, cleaving RNA of a GRID gene by
 CC contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule, an expression
 CC vector comprising a nucleic acid sequences (encoding at least the novel
 CC nucleic acid molecule in a manner that allows its expression), a
 CC mammalian cell including the expression vector and an enzymatic nucleic
 CC acid molecule that cleaves RNA derived from a GRID gene. The nucleic acid
 CC molecule is useful for treating a condition associated with the level of
 CC GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The present sequence is
 CC a target region for the enzymatic nucleic acids of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1124 TCCTCCCTCAGG 1139
 DB 16 TCATCTCCTCAGG 1
 RESULT 1987
 ID ADM54091
 AC ADM54091 standard; mRNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM54091;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GRID mRNA substrate sequence #366.
 XX

KM Human; ss; GRID; Grb2-related with insert domain; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM NCH ribozyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; Zinzyne; DNazyme; amberzyme; Inozyme;
 KM hairpin ribozyme; tissue rejection; graft rejection; leukaemia.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US2003134806-A1.
 PD 17-JUL-2003.
 PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792818.
 PR 10-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181594P.
 PA (JARV/) JARVIS T.
 PA (CARL/) CARLOWITZ I V.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
 PA (HAMB/) HAMBILIN P A.
 PA (ELLIS/) ELLIS J H.
 PI Jarvis T, Carlowitz IV, Mcswigen J, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 DR WPI; 2003-829646/77.
 PT New nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates expression of Grb2-related
 PT with insert domain (GRID) gene, useful for treating a condition
 PT associated with the level of GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and
 PT leukaemia.
 XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 366; 74pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates
 CC expression of Grb2-related with insert domain (GRID) gene, e.g. a
 CC hammerhead ribozyme, NCH ribozyme, G-cleaver ribozyme, Zinzyne, DNazyme,
 CC amberzyme, Inozyme or hairpin ribozyme. Also include are a mammalian cell
 CC including the novel nucleic acid molecule, reducing GRID activity in a
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule,
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of GRID
 CC (e.g. tissue/graft rejection or leukaemia) by contacting the cell with
 CC the novel nucleic acid molecule, cleaving RNA of a GRID gene by
 CC contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule, an expression
 CC vector comprising a nucleic acid sequences (encoding at least the novel
 CC nucleic acid molecule in a manner that allows its expression), a
 CC mammalian cell including the expression vector and an enzymatic nucleic
 CC acid molecule that cleaves RNA derived from a GRID gene. The nucleic acid
 CC molecule is useful for treating a condition associated with the level of
 CC GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The present sequence is
 CC a target region for the enzymatic nucleic acids of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4912 CCATCAACGACACAG 4927
 DB 1 CCAGCACACGACACAG 16
 RESULT 1988
 ID ADM57668
 AC ADM57668 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM57668;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RTF amplifying sense RT-PCR primer.
 KM Fibroblast growth factor-CX; FGF-CX; FCTR; inflammatory bowel disease;
 KM inflammation; Crohn's disease; gene therapy; human; RT-PCR;
 KM reverse transcription; primer; ss.

ADM54208
 ID ADM54208 standard; mRNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM54208;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GRID mRNA substrate sequence #483.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; GRID; Grb2-related with insert domain; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW NCH ribozyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; Zinzyne; DNazyme; amberzyme; Inozyme;
 KW hairpin ribozyme; tissue rejection; graft rejection; leukaemia.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003134806-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792818.
 XX
 PR 10-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181594P.
 XX
 PA (JARV/) JARVIS T.
 PA (CARL/) CARLOWITZ I V.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (HAMB/) HAMBLIN P A.
 PA (ELLI/) ELLIS J H.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Carlowitz IV, Mcswigen J, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-829646/77.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates expression of Grb2-related
 PT with insert domain (GRID) gene, useful for treating a condition
 PT associated with the level of GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and
 PT leukemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 483; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates
 CC expression of Grb2-related with insert domain (GRID) gene, e.g. a
 CC hammerhead ribozyme, NCH ribozyme, G-cleaver ribozyme, Zinzyne, DNazyme,
 CC amberzyme, Inozyme or hairpin ribozyme. Also include are a mammalian cell
 CC including the novel nucleic acid molecule, reducing GRID activity in a
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule,
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of GRID
 CC (e.g. tissue/graft rejection or leukaemia) by contacting the cell with
 CC the novel nucleic acid molecule, cleaving RNA of a GRID gene by
 CC contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule, an expression
 CC vector comprising a nucleic acid sequences (encoding at least the novel
 CC nucleic acid molecule in a manner that allows its expression), a
 CC mammalian cell including the expression vector and an enzymatic nucleic
 CC acid molecule that cleaves RNA derived from a GRID gene. The nucleic acid
 CC molecule is useful for treating a condition associated with the level of
 CC GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The present sequence is
 CC a target region for the enzymatic nucleic acids of the invention.
 XX
 SO Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 883 AGCTGCCCCCAGAAA 898
 |||:|||||
 Db 1 AGCTGCCCCCAGAAA 16
 RESULT 1985
 ADM54090
 ID ADM54090 standard; mRNA; 17 BP.
 XX

AC ADM54090;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GRID mRNA substrate sequence #365.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; GRID; Grb2-related with insert domain; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW NCH ribozyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; Zinzyne; DNazyme; amberzyme; Inozyme;
 KW hairpin ribozyme; tissue rejection; graft rejection; leukaemia.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003134806-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792818.
 XX
 PR 10-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181594P.
 XX
 PA (JARV/) JARVIS T.
 PA (CARL/) CARLOWITZ I V.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (HAMB/) HAMBLIN P A.
 PA (ELLI/) ELLIS J H.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Carlowitz IV, Mcswigen J, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-829646/77.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates expression of Grb2-related
 PT with insert domain (GRID) gene, useful for treating a condition
 PT associated with the level of GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and
 PT leukemia.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 365; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates
 CC expression of Grb2-related with insert domain (GRID) gene, e.g. a
 CC hammerhead ribozyme, NCH ribozyme, G-cleaver ribozyme, Zinzyne, DNazyme,
 CC amberzyme, Inozyme or hairpin ribozyme. Also include are a mammalian cell
 CC including the novel nucleic acid molecule, reducing GRID activity in a
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule,
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of GRID
 CC (e.g. tissue/graft rejection or leukaemia) by contacting the cell with
 CC the novel nucleic acid molecule, cleaving RNA of a GRID gene by
 CC contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule, an expression
 CC vector comprising a nucleic acid sequences (encoding at least the novel
 CC nucleic acid molecule in a manner that allows its expression), a
 CC mammalian cell including the expression vector and an enzymatic nucleic
 CC acid molecule that cleaves RNA derived from a GRID gene. The nucleic acid
 CC molecule is useful for treating a condition associated with the level of
 CC GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The present sequence is
 CC a target region for the enzymatic nucleic acids of the invention.
 XX
 SO Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4912 CCATCCAGCCACAG 4927
 |||:|||||
 Db 2 CCACGACGACGACAG 17
 RESULT 1986
 ADM54228/c
 ID ADM54228 standard; mRNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM54228;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX

CC and treatment of diseases and disorders related to body weight regulation
CC and thermogenesis, for example metabolic disease such as obesity and
CC related disorders such as an eating disorder, cachexia, diabetes
CC mellitus, hypertension, coronary heart disease, hypercholesterolaemia,
CC dyslipidaemia, osteoarthritis, gallstones and sleep apnoea, and disorders
CC related to ROS defence, such as diabetes mellitus, neurodegenerative
CC disorders and cancer, e.g. cancers of the reproductive organs, and
CC others, in cells, cell masses, organs and/or subjects (all claimed)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 244 GGACGGTGCACGCCA 259
DB 17 GGACGGTGCACGCCA 2
RESULT 1982
ACCS4002
ID ACCS4002 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACCS4002;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2769.
XX
KM ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KM tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KM cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amsom R;
XX
DR WPI: 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 679; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2286 GATCTGCTACTCTGGG 2301
DB 1 GATCTGCTACTCTGGG 16

RESULT 1983
ADMS4206
ID ADMS4206 standard; mRNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADMS4206;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GRID mRNA subsequence #481.
XX
KM Human; ss; GRID; Grb2-related with insert domain; hammerhead ribozyme;
KM NCH ribozyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; Zinzyne; DNazyme; amberzyme; Inozyme;
KM hairpin ribozyme; tissue rejection; graft rejection; leukaemia.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003134806-A1.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
PE 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792818.
XX
PR 10-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181594P.
XX
PA (JARV/) JARVIS T.
PA (CARL/) CARLOWITZ I V.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
PA (HAMB/) HAMBILIN P A.
PA (ELLIS/) ELLIS J H.
XX
PI Jarvis T, Carlowitz IV, Mcswigen J, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
XX
DR WPI: 2003-829646/77.
XX
PT New nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates expression of Grb2-related
PT with insert domain (GRID) gene, useful for treating a condition
PT associated with the level of GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and
PT leukemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 481; 74pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates
CC expression of Grb2-related with insert domain (GRID) gene, e.g. a
CC hammerhead ribozyme, NCH ribozyme, G-cleaver ribozyme, DNazyme,
CC amberzyme, Inozyme or hairpin ribozyme. Also include are a mammalian cell
CC including the novel nucleic acid molecule, reducing GRID activity in a
CC cell by contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule,
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of GRID
CC (e.g. tissue/graft rejection or leukaemia) by contacting the cell with
CC the novel nucleic acid molecule, cleaving RNA of a GRID gene by
CC contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule, an expression
CC vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence (encoding at least the novel
CC mammalian cell including the expression vector and an enzymatic nucleic
CC acid molecule that cleaves RNA derived from a GRID gene. The nucleic acid
CC molecule is useful for treating a condition associated with the level of
CC GRID, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The present sequence is
CC a target region for the enzymatic nucleic acids of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 GAGCTGCCCAAGAA 897
DB 2 GAGCTGCCCAAGAA 17
RESULT 1984

DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2293; 30pp; French.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
 CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
 CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
 CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virocidic, neuroprotective,
 CC neurotropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
 CC probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or
 CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
 CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
 CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
 CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
 CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 Db 1598 AGGAGAGAGAGATC 1613
 16 AGGAGAGAGAGATC 1
 CC
 RESULT 1980
 ADI51980/c
 ID ADI51980 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADI51980;
 XX
 DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppression/reversion-related DNA sequence SeqID4483.
 XX
 KM tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KM cytostatic; virocidic; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; probe;
 KM primer; PCR; gene chip; antisense; viral disease; tumour;
 KM cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; ds; human.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025177-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004523.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011980.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Teletman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313354/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4483; 30pp; French.
 XX

CC This invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid sequences involved
 CC in the phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis
 CC and/or resistance to viruses. The invention may be useful for the
 CC development of compounds with a cytostatic, virocidic, neuroprotective,
 CC neurotropic or neuroleptic activity. The DNA sequences may be useful as
 CC probes and primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or
 CC amplifying nucleic acid, for example as one component of a gene chip, in
 CC vitro as antisense reagents and for production of recombinant
 CC polypeptides. The invention may therefore be useful for preparation of
 CC pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia. The
 CC present sequence is that of a nucleic acid sequence of the invention.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/publishedpct_sequences
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 Db 1598 AGGAGAGAGAGATC 1613
 16 AGGAGAGAGAGATC 1
 CC
 RESULT 1981
 ACC57606/c
 ID ACC57606 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACC57606;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MAP kinase-interacting kinase Mnk2b gene reverse primer.
 XX
 KM Human; MAP kinase-interacting kinase 2b; Mnk2b; enzyme; anorectic;
 KM antidiabetic; antipyretic; hypotensive; cardiac; antilipemic;
 KM antitarrhctic; litholytic; hepatotropic; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003037362-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-EP012075.
 XX
 PR 29-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00125812.
 XX
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011073.
 XX
 PA (DEVE-) DEVELOPEN ENTWICKLUNGSBIOLOGISCHE FORSCH.
 XX
 PI Stenerragel A, Eulenbergh K, Broemner G, Closek T, Rudolph B;
 PI Rudolph D, Belgore F, Jaekel S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-430470/40.
 XX
 PT New pharmaceutical composition having a MAP kinase interacting kinase
 PT nucleic acid or polypeptide, useful for diagnosing, preventing and/or
 PT treating disorders related to weight-regulation and thermogenesis.
 XX
 XX Example 9; Page 67; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a reverse primer for the mouse MAP kinase-
 CC interacting kinase 2b (Mnk2b) gene. It was used in a Tqman analysis of
 CC Mnk2 expression. Mnk2b was expressed in all tissues examined, with
 CC highest expression levels in tissues relevant for metabolic disorders,
 CC i.e. adipose and muscle tissue. It was upregulated during human adipocyte
 CC differentiation. The invention relates to Mnk proteins, and the nucleic
 CC acids encoding them, and their use in the diagnosis, study, prevention

CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinczymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4872 GCCTGTGCCAGGTTCC 4887
DB 16 GCCCGTGCACAGTTCC 1

RESULT 1975
ACC66767/c
ID ACC66767 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC66767;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4014.
XX
XX Cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KM tumour suppression; tumour reversal; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KM viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KM schizophrenia; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX MO2003025176-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB004210.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011979.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 500; 738bp; French.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,

CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2686 ACAGCCAAAGACAGAT 2701
DB 17 ACAGCAAGACAGAT 2

RESULT 1976
ACC67574
ID ACC67574 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC67574;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4821.
XX
XX Cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KM tumour suppression; tumour reversal; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KM viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KM schizophrenia; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX MO2003025176-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-IB004210.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011979.
XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 594; 738bp; French.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4771 GATCTACCTGGCTCT 4786
DB 1 GATCTACCTGGCTCT 16

RESULT 1977

QY 925 AGGCCAAGAGGTTCC 940
 DB 1 AGGCCAAGCGGTTCC 16

RESULT 1971
 ID ABZ61367/c
 ID ABZ61367 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABZ61367;
 XX
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human H-Ras DNAzyme target #158.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytoskeletal; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswigen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX
 PS Claim 58; Page 114; 185pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59989 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ65520 - ABZ65524,
 CC ABZ65530 - ABZ65585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3922 CGCGCGCGCGCGCT 3937
 DB 17 CGCGCGCGCGCGCT 2

RESULT 1972
 ACD51594/c
 ID ACD51594 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD51594;
 XX

DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE HBV hammerhead ribozyme substrate sequence #652.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer 1 region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytoskeletal;
 KW viroicide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PVC/) PAYCO P.
 PA (LEEB/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAV/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswigen J, Morrissey D, Payco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 148; 387pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAzymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer 1 region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNAzyme or amberyne sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorochalcate linkages on at
CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
CC 3'-3', inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
CC molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
OY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 1883 GAAGAGTGTCTGAG 1898
16 GAAGAGTGTCTGAG 1
RESULT 1969
ADA99520
ID ADA99520 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA99520;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 509.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KM zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KM developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EPI281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 509; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 924 GAGGCCAAGAGGTTTC 939
2 GAGGCCAAGAGGCTTC 17
RESULT 1970
ADA99522
ID ADA99522 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA99522;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 511.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KM zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KM developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EPI281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 511; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 PI WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 XX
 XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 PT individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 198; 345pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABJ30512-ABJ31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 470 CTGGGGTGCTGCTCCG 485
 DB 2 CTGGGGCTGCTGCTCCG 17
 XX
 RESULT 1967
 ACN03581
 ID ACN03581 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACN03581;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE MNV Zinzyme substrate SEQ ID NO 3584.
 XX
 XX MNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
 KW viraecide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
 KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
 KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme;
 KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS West Nile Virus.
 XX
 PN WO200268637-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
 XX
 PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGSEN J A.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswigen JA;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2002-706994/76.
 DR
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
 PT (MNV), useful for treating a condition related to MNV infection e.g.
 PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
 XX

PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 3584; 495pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
 CC of the West Nile Virus (MNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC treating a condition related to MNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
 CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
 CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid
 CC molecule is selected from the group of ribozymes consisting of
 CC Hammerhead, Inozyme, G-cleaver, DNAzyme, Amberzyme and Zinzyme. The
 CC nucleic acid molecules further comprise at least five ribose residues, at
 CC least ten 2'-O-methyl modifications, phosphorothioate linkages on at
 CC least three of the 5' terminal nucleotides and a 3' end modification of a
 CC 3'-3' inverted abasic moiety. Nucleic acid molecules SEQ ID NO 1 to 37080
 CC are claimed; however, SEQ ID NO 2194-2206 and 17502-17514 are not given
 CC in the specification. The present sequence is that of a nucleic acid
 CC molecule of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1883 GAAGAGTGGCTGGAG 1898
 DB 1 GAAGAGGUGUGGAG 16
 XX
 RESULT 1968
 ACN12022/c
 ID ACN12022 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACN12022;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE MNV minus strand Inozyme substrate SEQ ID NO 12025.
 XX
 XX MNV; West Nile Virus; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; hepatotropic;
 KW viraecide; neuroprotective; antibacterial; replication; pancreatitis;
 KW encephalitis; myocarditis; meningitis; infection; hepatitis;
 KW liver failure; cancer; cirrhosis; Hammerhead; Inozyme; DNAzyme;
 KW Amberzyme; Zinzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS West Nile Virus.
 XX
 PN WO200268637-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US048350.
 XX
 PR 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242411P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGSEN J A.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswigen JA;
 XX
 PS WPI; 2002-706994/76.
 DR
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid molecule that modulates replication of West Nile Virus
 PT (MNV), useful for treating a condition related to MNV infection e.g.
 PT pancreatitis, meningitis, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis.
 XX
 PS Claim 23; SEQ ID NO 12025; 495pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules that modulate replication
 CC of the West Nile Virus (MNV). The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 CC treating a condition related to MNV infection e.g. pancreatitis,
 CC encephalitis, myocarditis, meningitis, neurologic infection, hepatitis,
 CC liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma or cirrhosis. The nucleic acid

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Shannon M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 PS
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1078; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 TTGGAGGAGAGGACAC 835
 DB 17 TTGGAGGAGAGGACAC 2
 RESULT 1965
 ABV90367/C
 ID ABV90367 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV90367;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1080.
 XX
 KM Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN EPI239051-A2.
 PN
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 PD
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 PF
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Shannon M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 PS
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1080; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 819 CTGGAGGAGAGGACA 834
 DB 16 CTGGAGGAGAGGACA 1
 RESULT 1966
 ABL31065
 ID ABL31065 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL31065;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 554.
 XX
 KM Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 KM immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200192572-A1.
 PN
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.
 PF
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
 PR
 XX (NIN-) NISSHINO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

XX DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 XX PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 XX PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 XX PS Example 2; Page 196; 718pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4937 GCCCCCCCAACATGTAT 4952
 DB 16 GCCCCCCCAACATGTAT 1
 RESULT 1963
 ABV79762/c
 ID ABV79762 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV79762;
 XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1008.
 XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN EPI229046-A2.
 XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX XX Zhan J;
 XX PI WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 XX PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 XX PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 XX PS Example 2; Page 195; 718pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4937 GCCCCCCCAACATGTAT 4952
 DB 17 GCCCCCCCAACATGTAT 2
 RESULT 1964
 ABV90365/c
 ID ABV90365 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV90365;
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1078.
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN EPI239051-A2.
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC 'The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 550 CCACGCGGAGAGCT 565
DB 1 CCACGCGGAGAGAGCT 16

RESULT 1961
ABN08210/c
ID ABN08210 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN08210;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX

DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8202.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WC020192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

PT desorption ionisation, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8202; 214bp; English.
PS
XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC 'The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3870 CCATCAAGCCTTCCA 3885
DB 16 CCATCAAGCCTTCCA 1

RESULT 1962
ABV79763/c
ID ABV79763 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV79763;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1009.
XX
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhan J;
XX
XX

OY 82 GCTTCTTCAGAGTGG 97
|||||
Db 16 GCTTCTTCAGAGTGG 1

RESULT 1959
ABN08207/c
ID ABN08207 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABN08207;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8199.
DE
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AECM-) AECMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8199; 214pp; English.

CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3873 ATCAAGCCTTCAGAT 3888
|||||
Db 16 ATCAAGCCTTCAGAT 1

RESULT 1960
ABN07094
ID ABN07094 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7086.
DE
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AECM-) AECMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7086; 214pp; English.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX description ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7085; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser description ionization, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 550 CCAAGCGGAGAGGACT 565
XX |||||
XX 2 CCAAGGAGAGGAGGACT 17
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1956
XX ABN06711/C
XX ID ABN06711 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN06711;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6703.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-023659P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AECOM-) AECOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX description ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6703; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser description ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 82 GCTTCTTCAGAGTGG 97
XX |||||
XX 17 GCTTCTTCAGAGTGG 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1957
XX ABN01352
XX ID ABN01352 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABN01352;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1344.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.

CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular a heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 3874 TCAGGCTTCAGATC 3889
17 TCAGGCTTCAGATC 2

RESULT 1954
ABN08209/c
ID ABN08209 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN08209;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8201.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268680P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption/ionisation, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8201; 214pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular a heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 3870 CCAGTCAGGCTTCGA 3885
17 CCAGTCAGGCTTCGA 2

RESULT 1955
ABN07093
ID ABN07093 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07093;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7085.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268680P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX

RESULT 1952
ABN01356
ID ABN01356 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN01356;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1348.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1348; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 774 AAGGAAACATGGGCG 789
|||
|||
Db 1 AAGGAAACATGGGCG 16
XX
RESULT 1953
ABN08205/c
ID ABN08205 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN08205;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8197.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8197; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
PI WPI; 2001-550086/61.
XX
XX
PT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
XX molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 68; 108pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
CC used to illustrate the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;
QY 883 AGCTGCCCCCAAGAA 898
DB 1 AGCTGCCCCCAAGAA 16
XX
RESULT 1950
ID AAS08471/c
ID AAS08471 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAS08471;
XX
DT 23-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Purine-rich oligonucleotide #3 used in nucleic acid transporter system.
XX
KW Nucleic acid transport; cytosol; ligand; lysis agent; spacer molecule;
KW gene therapy; hepatocyte; muscle; bone forming cell; oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6177554-B1.
XX
PD 23-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462040.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
XX
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI Woo SLC, Smith LC, Cristiano RJ, Gottchalk S, Sparrow J;
XX WPI; 2001-365933/38.
XX
PT Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for
PT assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 15; 11pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents the purine-rich oligonucleotide #3 used in used
CC in a nucleic acid transporter system. The nucleic acid transporter system
CC uses nucleic acid binding complexes containing surface ligands which are
CC capable of binding to a cell surface receptor and entering the cell
CC through cytosol. The compounds of the invention are either ligands,
CC binding molecules (surface ligands), lysis agents, spacer molecules or

CC their intermediates. The ligands, binding molecules, lysis agents and
CC spacer molecules are used in nucleic acid transporter systems to deliver
CC nucleic acid into specific cells e.g. in gene therapy to deliver nucleic
CC acid into hepatocytes, muscle cells or bone forming cells
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
DB 17 TCCCTCTCTCTCTT 2
XX
RESULT 1951
ID AAS08469/c
ID AAS08469 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAS08469;
XX
DT 23-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Vector target sequence #3 used in nucleic acid transporter system.
XX
KW Nucleic acid transport; cytosol; ligand; lysis agent; spacer molecule;
KW gene therapy; hepatocyte; muscle; bone forming cell; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6177554-B1.
XX
PD 23-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462040.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
XX
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI Woo SLC, Smith LC, Cristiano RJ, Gottchalk S, Sparrow J;
XX WPI; 2001-365933/38.
XX
PT Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for
PT assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 15; 11pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents the double-stranded vector target sequence #3
CC used in a nucleic acid transporter system. The nucleic acid transporter
CC system uses nucleic acid binding complexes containing surface ligands
CC which are capable of binding to a cell surface receptor and entering the
CC cell through cytosol. The compounds of the invention are either ligands,
CC binding molecules (surface ligands), lysis agents, spacer molecules or
CC their intermediates. The ligands, binding molecules, lysis agents and
CC spacer molecules are used in nucleic acid transporter systems to deliver
CC nucleic acid into specific cells e.g. in gene therapy to deliver nucleic
CC acid into hepatocytes, muscle cells or bone forming cells
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
DB 17 TCCCTCTCTCTCTT 2

QY 882 GAGCTGCCCCAAGAA 897
|||||
DB 2 GAGCTGCCACAGAA 17

RESULT 1947
ABL46870/c
ID ABL46870 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL46870;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human GRID G-cleaver ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #11.

XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;

XX co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;

XX leukemia; cytostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200162911-A2.

XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.

XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswigen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;

XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.

XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain

XX PT molecule such as hammerhead ribozymes.

XX PT Claim 4; Page 69; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the

XX expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is

XX a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful

XX for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as

XX tissue/graft rejection and leukemia. The oligonucleotides can also be

XX administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,

XX chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was

XX used to illustrate the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1124 TCTTCTCAGCTGAG 1139

XX DB 16 TCATCCTCAGCTGAG 1

KW Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;

KW co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;

KW leukemia; cytostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200162911-A2.

XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.

XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswigen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;

XX WPI; 2001-550088/61.

XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain

XX PT molecule such as hammerhead ribozymes.

XX PT Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the

XX expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is

XX a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful

XX for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as

XX tissue/graft rejection and leukemia. The oligonucleotides can also be

XX administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,

XX chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was

XX used to illustrate the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 4912 CCATCAGCAGCAG 4927

XX DB 1 CCATCAGCAGCAG 16

XX RESULT 1949

XX ABL46850

XX ID ABL46850 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABL46850;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #304.

XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;

XX co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;

XX leukemia; cytostatic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200162911-A2.

XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.

XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

PD 29-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-GB003525.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1999; 99GB-00022071.
XX
PA (PLAN-) PLANT BIOSCIENCE LTD.
XX
PI Dean C, Levy YV,
XX
XX WPI; 2001-273467/28.
DR
XX
XX Novel VRN1 polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which alters
PT vernalization response of plant in which VRN1 nucleic acid is expressed,
PT useful for influencing and assessing vernalization phenotype of plants.
XX
PS Claim 10; Page 76; 91pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC Arabidopsis thaliana VRN1. This protein is capable of altering the
CC vernalisation responses of a plant. Also provided are a number of PCR
CC primers used to isolate the sequences. The sequences are useful in the
CC production of crop plants, where they are able to control the timing of
CC flowering, the duration of vernalisation required, the optimum
CC temperature, or even eliminate the need for vernalisation completely. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the VRN1 coding sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
QY 4365 CCATTCTGAGAGAGG 4380
DB 1 CCACTCTGAGAGAGG 16
RESULT 1945
ABL46732
ID ABL46732 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABL46732;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GR1D NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #186.
XX
XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
KM co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
XX leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200162911-A2.
XX
PD 30-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswigen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
PI WPI; 2001-550088/61.
XX
XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
XX

PS Claim 4; Page 66; 108pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
CC used to illustrate the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
QY 4912 CCATCACCAGCCACAG 4927
DB 2 CCAGCACCAGCCACAG 17
RESULT 1946
ABL46848
ID ABL46848 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABL46848;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GR1D NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #302.
DE
XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell;
KM co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
XX leukaemia; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200162911-A2.
XX
PD 30-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswigen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
PI WPI; 2001-550088/61.
XX
XX New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 69; 108pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukaemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
CC used to illustrate the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1;

KM Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiseizuring; antianaemic; haemostatic;
KM antileptic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX MO200173002-A2.
PN
XX 04-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
PF
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
PA
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
PI WPI; 2001-639230/73.
DR
XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX
XX Claim 7, Page 110; 294pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CPTA, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2326 TCAAGCAGCAGCTGTA 2341
DB 1 TCAAGCAGCAGCTGTA 16
RESULT 1943
ID ABA78250/c
XX ABA78250 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABA78250;
XX
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX BRCA2 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 1096.
DE
XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KM retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CPTA; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
KM cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KM adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VIII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KM haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
KM mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KM familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
XX

KM UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KM Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiseizuring; antianaemic; haemostatic;
KM antileptic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX MO200173002-A2.
PN
XX 04-OCT-2001.
PD
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
PF
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
PA
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
PI WPI; 2001-639230/73.
DR
XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX
XX Claim 7, Page 110; 294pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CPTA, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APP), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2326 TCAAGCAGCAGCTGTA 2341
DB 17 TCAAGCAGCAGCTGTA 2
RESULT 1944
ID AAF62439
XX AAF62439 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF62439;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX A thaliana VRN1 gene PCR primer V16.
DE
XX VRN1; vernalisation; flowering; crop; PCR primer; ss.
KM Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX MO200121822-A1.
PN
XX

AC AAC82859;
 XX 21-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleic acid transporter system primer SEQ ID NO 7.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid delivery; nucleic acid transporter system; hormone; enzyme;
 KW growth factor; clotting factor; apolipoprotein; receptor; drug; oncogene;
 KW tumor antigen; tumor suppressor; viral antigen; parasitic antigen;
 KW bacterial antigen; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN US6150168-A.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460971.
 XX
 PR 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
 PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
 XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Cristiano RJ, Smith LC, Woo SLG;
 DR WPI; 2001-049093/06.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid transporter system for delivering nucleic acid into a cell,
 PT useful for delivering proteins and polypeptides to cells, including
 PT growth factors, enzymes, hormones, and tumor suppressors.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; Col 95-96; 105pp; English.
 CC This invention describes a novel system (I) for delivering a nucleic acid
 CC to a cell, comprising a binding complex comprising a ligand binding
 CC molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
 CC surface ligand, and a second binding complex comprising a second binding
 CC molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
 CC nuclear ligand. The complexes are simultaneously bound to the nucleic
 CC acid. The nucleic acid transporter system can also be used in a method
 CC for the in vivo targeting of the insertion of DNA into a cell. It can
 CC also be used in processes for producing transformed cell lines. The
 CC system can be used to deliver a variety of proteins and polypeptides,
 CC such as hormones, growth factors, enzymes, clotting factors,
 CC apolipoproteins, receptors, drugs, oncogenes, tumor antigens, tumor
 CC suppressors, viral antigens, parasitic antigens, and bacterial antigens.
 CC The transporter system uses lysis agents to overcome the problems of
 CC endosomal/lysosomal degradation seen with prior art systems
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
 Db 17 TCCCTCTCTCTCTT 2

KW growth factor; clotting factor; apolipoprotein; receptor; drug; oncogene;
 KW tumor antigen; tumor suppressor; viral antigen; parasitic antigen;
 KW bacterial antigen; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN US6150168-A.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460971.
 XX
 PR 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
 PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
 XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Cristiano RJ, Smith LC, Woo SLG;
 DR WPI; 2001-049093/06.
 XX
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 PT useful for delivering proteins and polypeptides to cells, including
 PT growth factors, enzymes, hormones, and tumor suppressors.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; Col 95-96; 105pp; English.
 CC This invention describes a novel system (I) for delivering a nucleic acid
 CC to a cell, comprising a binding complex comprising a ligand binding
 CC molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
 CC surface ligand, and a second binding complex comprising a second binding
 CC molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
 CC nuclear ligand. The complexes are simultaneously bound to the nucleic
 CC acid. The nucleic acid transporter system can also be used in a method
 CC for the in vivo targeting of the insertion of DNA into a cell. It can
 CC also be used in processes for producing transformed cell lines. The
 CC system can be used to deliver a variety of proteins and polypeptides,
 CC such as hormones, growth factors, enzymes, clotting factors,
 CC apolipoproteins, receptors, drugs, oncogenes, tumor antigens, tumor
 CC suppressors, viral antigens, parasitic antigens, and bacterial antigens.
 CC The transporter system uses lysis agents to overcome the problems of
 CC endosomal/lysosomal degradation seen with prior art systems
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
 Db 17 TCCCTCTCTCTCTT 2

RESULT 1942
 ABA78249
 ID ABA78249 standard; DNA: 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA78249;
 XX
 DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE BRCA2 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 1095.
 XX
 KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2a; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MHL1; APOB;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;

PS Disclosure; Fig 15A; 107bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid transport system (NTS) for
CC delivering nucleic acid into a cell. The NTS contains but is not limited
CC to 5 components: (a) the nucleic acid or a macromolecule to be delivered;
CC (b) a moiety that recognizes and binds to a cell surface receptor or
CC antigen or is capable of entering a cell through cytosols; (c) a nucleic
CC acid or macromolecular molecule binding moiety; (d) a moiety that is
CC capable of moving or initiating movement through a nuclear membrane; and/
CC or (e) a lysis moiety that enables the transport of the entire complex
CC from the cell surface directly into the cytoplasm of the cell. The NTS
CC delivers nucleic acid into the cellular interior as well as the nucleus
CC of specific cells. The NTS can be used to treat disorders by targeting
CC specific nucleic acid accordingly. The NTS can also be used to create
CC transgenic animals for assessing human disease, such as cancer, in an
CC animal model. The NTS can be used in vitro with tissue culture cells
CC which allows the role of various nucleic acids to be studied by targeting
CC specific expression into specifically targeted tissue culture cells. The
CC lysis agent within the NTS avoids the problem of endosomal/lysosomal
CC degradation
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
DB 17 TCCCTCTCTCTCTT 2
XX
RESULT 1938
ID AAF05284
XX AAF05284 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF05284;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2503.
XX
KM Ribozyme: erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061729-A2.
XX
PS 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 113; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
XX factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement Protein (CDP).
XX Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
XX consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of

CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
XX interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1230 CAGCTCTCCCGGCGCC 1245
DB 2 CAGCGCTCCCGGCGCC 17
XX
RESULT 1939
ID AAF01805/C
XX AAF01805 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF01805;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #100.
XX
KM Ribozyme: erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061729-A2.
XX
PS 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
KM Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
PS Claim 37; Page 58; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
XX factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement Protein (CDP).
XX Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
XX consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
XX erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
XX interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4030 GGCCGAGGAGGCGCC 4045
DB 17 GGCCGAGGAGGCGCC 2
XX
RESULT 1940
ID AAC82859/C
XX AAC82859 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX

PR 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 XX Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Cristiano RJ, Woo SLC, Smith LC;
 PI WPI; 2000-281993/24.
 DR
 XX System for transporting nucleic acid into cells, useful e.g. in gene
 PT therapy and for generating transgenic animals, comprises binding agent
 linked to nucleic acid, surface ligand and lytic agent.
 PS Disclosure; Fig 15a; 108bp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to a transporter system for delivering
 CC nucleic acid to a cell. The system comprises a nucleic acid binding
 CC complex, consisting of a binding molecule bonded non-covalently to the
 CC nucleic acid, and covalently to a surface ligand, and a lytic agent. The
 CC binding molecule is spermine or a spermidine derivative. Nucleotide
 CC sequences AAA36633-A36652 and peptide sequences AA98456-Y98500 are used
 CC in the construction of the transporter system of the invention. The
 CC transporter system is used in gene therapy, particularly to deliver
 CC nucleic acid to hepatocytes, muscle cells or bone forming cells, e.g. for
 CC treating cardiovascular disease, cancer, and infection. The transporter
 CC systems are also used to create transgenic animals (as models for human
 CC carcinogenesis or disease or for drug testing). Other uses include
 CC transforming cells to produce proteins, or transfecting cells in vitro
 CC to study the function of the nucleic acid. The use of a surface ligand
 CC allows specific targeting of selected cells and tissues. The lytic agent
 CC provides for release of the nucleic acid into the cellular interior, from
 CC endosomes, without requiring endosomal or lysosomal degradation
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
 17 TCCCTCTCTCTCTT 2
 RESULT 1936
 AA239491/c
 ID AA239491 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AA239491;
 XX
 DT 07-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Template purine series sequence in a ligand.
 XX
 KM Nucleic acid transport system; NTS; cell surface receptor; cytosol;
 KM nuclear membrane; lysis moiety; transgenic animal; human disease;
 KM nucleic acid delivery; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN US5994109-A.
 PN
 PD 30-NOV-1999.
 PD
 PF 03-JUN-1995; 95US-00460890.
 PF
 PR 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
 PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
 XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 PA
 XX Woo SLC, Cristiano RJ, Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Smith LC;
 PI

XX WPI; 2000-038262/03.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for
 PT assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
 PS Disclosure; Fig 15A; 107bp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid transport system (NTS) for
 CC delivering nucleic acid into a cell. The NTS contains but is not limited
 CC to 5 components: (a) the nucleic acid or a macromolecule to be delivered;
 CC (b) a moiety that recognizes and binds to a cell surface receptor or
 CC antigen or is capable of entering a cell through cytosol; (c) a nucleic
 CC acid or macromolecular molecule binding moiety; (d) a moiety that is
 CC capable of moving or initiating movement through a nuclear membrane; and/
 CC or (e) a lysis moiety that enables the transport of the entire complex
 CC from the cell surface directly into the cytoplasm of the cell. The NTS
 CC delivers nucleic acid into the cellular interior as well as the nucleus
 CC of specific cells. The NTS can be used to treat disorders by targeting
 CC specific nucleic acid accordingly. The NTS can also be used to create
 CC transgenic animals for assessing human disease, such as cancer, in an
 CC animal model. The NTS can be used in vitro with tissue culture cells
 CC which allows the role of various nucleic acids to be studied by targeting
 CC specific expression into specifically targeted tissue culture cells. The
 CC lysis agent within the NTS avoids the problem of endosomal/lysosomal
 CC degradation
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
 17 TCCCTCTCTCTCTT 2
 RESULT 1937
 AA239489/c
 ID AA239489 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AA239489;
 XX
 DT 07-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Target sequence in a double stranded vector.
 XX
 KM Nucleic acid transport system; NTS; cell surface receptor; cytosol;
 KM nuclear membrane; lysis moiety; transgenic animal; human disease;
 KM nucleic acid delivery; cancer; ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN US5994109-A.
 PN
 PD 30-NOV-1999.
 PD
 PF 03-JUN-1995; 95US-00460890.
 PF
 PR 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
 PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
 XX
 PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 PA
 XX Woo SLC, Cristiano RJ, Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Smith LC;
 PI WPI; 2000-038262/03.
 PT Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for
 PT assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
 XX

KM Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM target; substrate; catalytic; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
 KM screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
 KM inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
 KM restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9850530-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-NOV-1998.
 XX

PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
 XX

PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
 XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX

PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kislich K, Bellon L;
 PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswigen JA, Karpelsky A, Burgin A;
 PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
 XX

DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX

PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
 PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
 PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
 PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.

PS Claim 177; Page 153; 259pp; English.
 XX

XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
 CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5228 CATGATGGAAGTCTGC 5243
 DB 16 CATGATGGAAGACTGC 1

RESULT 1932
 AAV91361/C
 ID AAV91361 standard, RNA, 17 BP.
 XX

AC AAV91361;
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 2730.
 XX

XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM target; substrate; catalytic; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
 KM screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
 KM inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
 KM restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO9850530-A2.
 XX

PD 12-NOV-1998.
 XX

PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
 XX

PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
 XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX

PI Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kislich K, Bellon L;
 PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswigen JA, Karpelsky A, Burgin A;
 PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
 XX

DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX

PT Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
 PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
 PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
 PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.

PS Claim 177; Page 153; 259pp; English.
 XX

XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
 CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5228 CATGATGGAAGTCTGC 5243
 DB 17 CATGATGGAAGACTGC 2

XX DE Breast cancer specific mRNA ribozyme cleavable nucleotide (1538).

XX KM Multiple drug resistance; mdr-1; ribozyme; membrane protein; liver;
 KM resistance; chemotherapeutic agent; colchicine; doxorubicin; colan;
 KM actinomycin D; vinblastine; small intestine; kidney; adrenal gland;
 KM adenocarcinoma; bowel; transformed phenotype; promyelocytic leukemia;
 KM human; chronic myelogenous leukemia; CML; follicular lymphoma;
 KM B-cell acute lymphocytic leukemia; breast cancer; colon carcinoma;
 KM neuroblastoma; lung cancer; genetic drift; mutation; hammerhead motif;
 KM halpin; hepatitis delta virus; group I intron; RNaseP; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN MO9323057-A1.

XX PD 25-NOV-1993.

XX PF 13-MAY-1993; 93WC-US004573.

XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882822.
 PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882885.
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936110.
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936421.
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936422.
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936531.
 PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936532.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987131.
 PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00006122.
 PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00008910.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Thompson JD, Draper KG;

XX DR WPI; 1993-386203/48.

XX PT New enzymatic RNA molecules (ribozymes) - which cleave mRNA associated
 PT with tumours or mRNA expressed from gene encoding multiple drug
 PT resistance.

XX PS Claim 3; Fig 8; 69pp; English.

XX CC The sequences given in AA051825-2266 represent areas of mRNAs which are
 CC associated with development or maintenance of chronic myelogenous
 CC leukemia (CML), promyelocytic leukemia, Burkitt's lymphoma, or acute
 CC lymphocytic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, B-cell acute lymphocytic
 CC leukemia, breast cancer, colon carcinoma, neuroblastoma and lung cancer.
 CC The full length mRNAs containing these target sequences, encode aberrant
 CC cellular proteins which are able to control cellular proliferation and
 CC are directly linked to a leukemic phenotype. These target sequences are
 CC identified by the ribozyme of the invention. The ribozymes is formed in a
 CC hammerhead motif, but may also be formed in the motif of a halpin,
 CC hepatitis delta virus, group I intron or RNaseP-like RNA. These ribozymes
 CC may be used to inhibit the development or expression of a transformed
 CC phenotype in man and other animals by modulating expression of the
 CC corresponding gene. Cleavage of target mRNAs expressed in pre-neoplastic
 CC and transformed cells elicits inhibition of the transformed state.
 CC Multiple drug resistance (mdr-1) mRNA specific ribozymes remove the
 CC mechanism of drug resistance used by transformed cells and thus enhances
 CC drug therapies for tumours. The ribozymes may also be used to study
 CC genetic drift and mutations within cells. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 DB Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1930

AAV15097
 ID AAV15097 standard; DNA, 17 BP.

AC AAV15097;
 XX 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)

DE Human apolipoprotein(a) gene PCR primer pcr7.

XX KM Human; apolipoprotein(a) gene 5'-regulatory region; expression;
 KM screening; regulation; genetic engineering; gene therapy;
 KM atherosclerosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US5721138-A.

XX PD 24-FEB-1998.

XX PF 15-MAY-1995; 95US-00441370.

XX PR 15-DEC-1992; 92US-00991849.

XX PA (STRD) UNIV STANFORD.

XX PI Lawn RM;

XX DR WPI; 1998-168413/15.

XX PT Human apolipoprotein (a) gene promoter - useful in genetic engineering
 PT and gene therapy and in the treatment of atherosclerosis.

XX PS Disclosure; Col 8; 16pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human apolipoprotein(a).
 CC The present invention also describes: (1) a vector containing human
 CC apolipoprotein(a) gene 5'-regulatory region DNA; (2) an isolated
 CC nucleotide sequence comprising at least 30 consecutive nucleotides of
 CC human apolipoprotein(a) gene 5'-regulatory region DNA or its complement;
 CC (3) a nucleotide sequence of at least 15 nucleotides capable of forming a
 CC DNA triplex with human apolipoprotein(a) gene 5' regulatory region DNA;
 CC and (4) a transfected mammalian cell containing human apolipoprotein(a)
 CC gene 5'-regulatory region DNA where the heterologous sequence codes for
 CC an enzyme. The new promoter sequence is useful in genetic engineering and
 CC gene therapy. The promoter can specifically be used for regulating the
 CC expression of apolipoprotein(a), which is useful in the treatment of
 CC atherosclerosis

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 DB Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02; Mismatches 15; Conservative 0; Indels 1; Gaps 0;

QY 38 GCAGGAAGAACCACTTC 53
 DB 2 GTAGGAAGAACCACTTC 17

RESULT 1931

AAV91362/C
 ID AAV91362 standard; RNA, 17 BP.

AC AAV91362;
 XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 2731.

identified as molecule that modulates biological activity of native quadruplex DNA. (M1) is useful for identifying molecule that modulates biological activity of native quadruplex DNA (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying molecule that modulates biological activity of native quadruplex DNA, where the identified molecule stabilizes quadruplex structure which can exert a therapeutic effect for certain cell proliferative disorders e.g., colorectal cancer, leukemia's, Hodgkin's disease, etc. This sequence corresponds to a test quadruplex molecule used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 4155 CCTGCTGCTCCTCCT 4170
Db 1 CCTCTGCTCCTCCT 16

RESULT 1927

AAQ26760
ID AAQ26760 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.

AC AAQ26760;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 11-FEB-1993 (first entry)

DE BetaGlc Linker 2.

XX VH; VK; huTUMAK-L-beta-Gluc; monoclonal antibody; tumour; linker;
KW beta-glucuronidase; hinge; prodrg; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS EP501215-A2.

PN 02-SEP-1992.

XX 10-FEB-1992; 92EP-00102197.

PR 28-FEB-1991; 91DE-04106389.

PA (BEHM) BEHRINGER AG.

PA (FARH) HOECHST AG.

PI Seemann G, Bosset K, Czech J, Kolar C, Hoffmann D, Sedlacek H;

XX WPI; 1992-293718/36.

PT Fusion protein for diagnosis and treatment - comprises humanised, tumour-specific monoclonal antibody (fragment), linker and beta-glucuronidase.

XX Example (C); Page 5; 34pp; German.

XX The 411/26 VH and VK antibody fragments represented in AAQ26757-58 are pref. for the prodn. of the fusion proteins of formula huTUMAK-L-beta-Gluc (I) (huTUMAK- humanised, tumour-specific monoclonal antibody, or its tumour-binding fragments); L- linker; beta-Gluc- human beta-glucuronidase). BetaGlc Linker 1 and hinge 2b oligonucleotides are given in AAQ26759-60. Hinge 1 and hinge 2b oligonucleotides are given in AAQ26761-62. (I) are used to activate prodrgs. The antibody component provides for specific targeting to tumours while the beta-Gluc component activates a suitable prodrg by cleavage of glucuronic acid. The combination of the prodrg and (I) is useful in tumour treatment or diagnosis. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 3924 CCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 3939
Db 1 CCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 16

RESULT 1928

AAQ43610/c
ID AAQ43610 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAQ43610;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 11-OCT-1993 (first entry)

DE Chlamydia trachomatis serotype detection probe.

XX Isolation; amplification; major outer membrane protein gene; MOMP;

KW 15 serotypes; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN EP546761-A1.

PD 16-JUN-1993.

XX 02-DEC-1992; 92EP-00310598.

PR 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806933.

PA (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON CO.

PI Malinowski DP, Fraiser MS, Jurgensen SR;

XX WPI; 1993-190117/24.

PT Probe for detecting and isolating 15 serotype(s) of chlamydia trachomatis - comprises specific nucleic acid sequences, modified backbone, nucleotide, labelled and ribonucleic acid forms, for amplifying major outer membrane protein gene.

PS Claim 1; Page 5; 19pp; English.

XX The sequence is that of a probe based on a unique nucleic acid sequence in the Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein (MOMP) gene which is present in all 15 serotypes of C. trachomatis. It corresponds to nucleotides 747-763 of the MOMP gene. It may be used for detecting and/or amplifying the MOMP gene of C. trachomatis, and can detect all 15 serotypes of C. trachomatis. Since the MOMP gene is unique for C. trachomatis, there will be no cross-hybridisation to nucleic acid from other bacteria. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 3964 ACCTCGACGACTCCAA 3979
Db 16 AGCTCCAGCACTCCAA 1

RESULT 1929

AAQ52078/c
ID AAQ52078 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAQ52078;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)

XX Synthetic.
 OS WO2003087815-A2.
 XX
 PN 23-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PD 16-APR-2003; 2003WO-EP004008.
 PF 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373207P.
 XX
 PR (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
 XX (NOVS) NOVARTIS PHARMA GMBH.
 PA
 PI Auer M, Meisner N, Uhl V;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-833795/77.
 XX
 PT Identifying an agent having inhibitory effects on the complex-formation
 PT of ARE-containing mRNA and Hur protein, useful for treating disorders
 PT with aberrant production of a cytokine, growth factor, proto-oncogene or
 PT a viral protein.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 20; 32pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is that of an AU-rich element (ARE) motif. A 2-
 CC dimensional FIDA anisotropy analysis was performed to determine the
 CC affinity of human Hu-antigen R (Hur) for this, and other, AREs. The Kd
 CC value of a non-soluble form of full-length Hur ADE85987 for the ARE was
 CC 23.47 +/- 8.92 nM. The ARE did not bind a soluble form of full-length
 CC Hur. The RNA sequence motif NNUNUNUUU was identified as the binding site
 CC for Hur. The complex formation of an ARE-containing mRNA with an Hur
 CC protein induces the expression of various disease causing/mediating
 CC substances, such as inflammatory acting substances, e.g. cytokines,
 CC growth factors, proto-oncogenes and viral proteins. Agents which inhibit
 CC complex formation may thus prevent the expression of such substances and
 CC may be used in the treatment of e.g. inflammatory diseases. The invention
 CC provides an assay for identifying compounds with an inhibitory effect on
 CC selected Hur-ARE target interactions. A pharmaceutical composition
 CC comprising an agent identified by the assay can be used to treat a
 CC disorder having an aetiology associated with the production of a
 CC cytokine, growth factor proto-oncogene or a viral protein.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4415.TAATAATTAATTAAT 4430
 DB 16 TAATAATTAATTAAT 1
 RESULT 1925
 ADK12811/C
 ID ADK12811 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 AC ADK12811;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NAC-1 gene-specific RT-PCR primer #3.
 XX
 KW human; NAC-1; NAC-1 associated disorder; drug addiction; cancer; PCR; ss;
 XX primer.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003100495-A1.
 XX
 PD 29-MAY-2003.
 XX

PF 02-AUG-2002; 2002US-00211059.
 XX
 XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311034P.
 XX
 PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG J.
 XX
 PI Zhang J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-787024/74.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 311; 96pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of the human
 CC NAC-1 protein. The DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful
 CC for treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or
 CC increased expression or activity of human NAC-1. The DNA and protein
 CC sequences are also useful for treating drug addiction and cancer. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents an RT-PCR primer for the human NAC-1
 CC gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3041 AGGCCACTTCCAGGGG 3056
 DB 16 AGGCCACTTCCAGGGG 1
 RESULT 1926
 ADO30701
 ID ADO30701 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 AC ADO30701;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE WTI gene native quadruplex complementary sequence.
 XX
 KW ss; cytostatic; quadruplex DNA; stabilization;
 KW cell proliferative disorder; colorectal cancer; leukemia;
 KW Hodgkin's disease.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO2004019283-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 20-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US026267.
 XX
 PR 20-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404965P.
 XX
 PA (CYTE-) CYTERNEX INC.
 XX
 PI Ebbinghaus SW, Hurley LH, Siddiqui-Jain A, Memmott R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-239051/22.
 XX
 PT Identifying molecule that modulates biological activity of native
 PT quadruplex DNA, by contacting test quadruplex DNA with candidate
 PT molecule, determining presence or absence of interaction between the
 PT molecule and test quadruplex DNA.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 7; 43pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of identifying (M1) a molecule that
 CC modulates biological activity of native quadruplex DNA, by contacting
 CC test quadruplex DNA with candidate molecule, and determining presence or
 CC absence of interaction between candidate molecule and test quadruplex
 CC DNA, where candidate molecule that interacts with test quadruplex DNA is

human 5HT2B receptor mRNA by reverse-transcription PCR. The human 5HT2B receptor protein is designated 5HT2B. 5HT2B is a G protein coupled receptor (GPCR) which comprises 7 transmembrane regions. The specification describes a method for using a specific inhibitor of the 5HT2B receptor to prepare a composition for treating a solid epithelial tumour in which the 5HT2B gene is overexpressed. Inhibition of the 5HT2B receptor blocks cell proliferation and invasion. Inhibitors of the invention are used to treat or prevent urological tumours (particularly of prostate, bladder and kidney), but also cancers of the breast, lung and colon. The detection of overexpression of 5HT2B, or the related mRNA, is used for in vitro detection of tumorous cells.

Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0

OY 3131 ATCCAGTGGCCCAAGACCT 3151
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 AGCCAGTGAGCCCAAGAGCAT 22

RESULT 1922

ABN81201
ID ABN81201 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX ABN81201;
XX
XX 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Litopenaeus vannamei microsatellite detection probe 1.
DE
XX
XX Litopenaeus vannamei microsatellite detection probe 1.
KW Giant black tiger prawn; Penaeus monodon; Pacific white shrimp;
KW Litopenaeus vannamei; shrimp; microsatellite sequence; genome mapping;
KW Taura Syndrome Virus; TSV; infection; probe; ss.
XX
XX Litopenaeus vannamei.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200034476-A2.
PN 15-JUN-2000.
PD 10-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029571.
PF 10-DEC-1999; 98US-0111670P.
PR 10-DEC-1998; 98US-0111670P.
XX
XX (TUFT) TUFTS COLLEGE.
PA
XX
XX Alciivar-Warren A, Xu Z, Dhar AK, Fan Y, Meehan D, Garcia DK;
PI WPI; 2000-423422/36.
XX
XX Polynucleotides of shrimp are useful for identifying, mapping and
PT characterizing of the genome of various species of shrimp.
XX
XX Page 60; Example 4; 120pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (1) of the giant
CC black tiger prawn, Penaeus monodon or expressed sequence tags of the
CC Pacific white shrimp, Litopenaeus vannamei (ABN80997-ABN81172), both
CC containing microsatellites sequences including those P. monodon
CC microsatellite sequences given in GenBank AF077550-AF077598. (1), the
CC complementary sequence or fragment and the encoded polypeptide are useful
CC for mapping of the genome of various species of shrimp. Mapping the
CC genome of Penaeus is useful for determining whether a test shrimp,
CC preferably Litopenaeus vannamei, has a genotype associated with a
CC phenotypic trait such as resistance to Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV)
CC infection. The present sequence is that of a probe, useful in examples of
XX the invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX

Seq	Sequence	30 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query	Match	0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local	Similarity	69.0%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches	20; Conservative	0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	4409 TATGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 4437	
Db	1 TATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATT 29	
RESULT 1923		
AA164978/C		
ID	AA164978 standard; DNA; 16 BP.	
XX	AA164978;	
AC		
DT	04-DEC-2001 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human Creml protein coding sequence Intron 25/exon 26 junction.	
XX		
KW	Human; Creml; repeat; transcriptional control factor; Rb;	
XX	retinoblastoma protein; intron-exon junction; ds.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
FN	CN1303861-A.	
XX		
PD	18-JUL-2001.	
XX		
PE	07-JAN-2000; 2000CN-00111426.	
PR	07-JAN-2000; 2000CN-00111426.	
PA	(SHAN-) SHANGHAI INST CYTOBIOLOGY CHINESE ACAD.	
XX		
PI	Zhu X, Yan X, Qian M;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2001-566148/64.	
XX		
PT	New retinoblastoma protein binding protein, its preparation and	
PT	application.	
XX		
PS	Disclosure; Fig 3B; 35pp; Chinese.	
CC	The present invention relates to the coding sequence of human Creml,	
CC	which is a protein containing a repetitive 86 amino acid motif. The	
CC	protein is a transcriptional control factor, and is a conjugate of	
CC	retinoblastoma protein (Rb). The present sequence is the an intron-exon	
CC	junction in the coding sequence of the invention	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;	
Best Local	Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 8.1e+02;	
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Qy	4792 CTTTGCTGGAAGGAG 4807	
Db	16 CTTTGCTGGAAGGAG 1	
RESULT 1924		
ADBE6001/C		
ID	ADBE6001 standard; RNA; 16 BP.	
XX	ADBE6001;	
AC		
DT	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	AU-rich element motif.	
XX		
KW	Human; AU-rich element; antiinflammatory; Hu-antigen R; ss.	

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX Human oligonucleotide #764.
 XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded; respiratory; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX 11-MAR-2004.
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUTH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 764; 174pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 1155 CTCTGCAGAGAGCTCT 1170
 3 CTCTGCAGAGAGATCT 18
 RESULT 2143
 ID ADO44681/c
 AC ADO44681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADO44681;
 XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX Human oligonucleotide #47.
 XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX 11-MAR-2004.
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUTH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 47; 174pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,

CC	CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase A,
CC	tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC	useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC	respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC	and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC	receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC	inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC	is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration
CC	cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC	allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC	hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC	bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC	invention.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	93.8%; Pred. No. 1.le+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps	
OY	1665 CAGCTCGTCGACGACA 1680
Db	17 CAGCTTGTGCAGACAGA 2
RESULT 2144	
ADOS2266/C	
ID	ADOS2266 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADOS2266;
XX	
DT	12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid.142.
XX	
KW	cycostatic; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;
KW	IAP-like modulator; IAP-like associated disorder;
KW	hyperproliferative disorder; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW	antisense technology; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= Phosphorochioate backbone. All cytidines
FT	are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	modified_base
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	15..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX	
PN	US2004102395-A1.
PD	
XX	27-MAY-2004.
XX	
PX	22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
PX	
PR	22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
P1	Bennett CF, Dobie KW;
DR	WI; 2004-399725/37.
XX	
XT	New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of
XT	apoptosis (IAP)-like and inhibits expression of IAP-like, useful for

PT		modulating the expression of IAP-like or for treating, e.g.
PT		hyperproliferative disorder.
XX		
PS		Example 14; SEQ ID NO 140; 58bp; English.
CC		The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
CC		a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
CC		where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC		encoding IAP-like comprising 1600 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
CC		expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibiting the expression of
CC		IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
CC		diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
CC		the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
CC		selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
CC		comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
CC		and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
CC		like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
CC		It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
CC		expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
CC		represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
CC		oligonucleotide.
SQ		
Sequence	20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;	
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
OY	3760 GCTCCTTCACGTGCTC 3775 17 GCTCCTTCACGTGCTC 2	
Db		
RESULT 2145		
ADOS2200		
ID	ADOS22200 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	ADOS22200;	
XX		
DT	12-AUG-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human inhibitor of apoptosis-like antisense oligonucleotide seqid 74.	
XX		
KW	cytostatic; gene therapy; inhibitors of apoptosis-like; IAP-like;	
KV	IAP-like modulator; IAP-like associated disorder;	
KW	hyperproliferative disorder; human; antisense oligonucleotide;	
KW	antisense technology; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
Key	Location/Qualifiers	
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT	/tag= b	
FT	/mod_base= OTHER	
FT	/note= "OTHER= Phosphorochioate backbone. All cytidines	
FT	are 5-methylcytidines"	
FT	1..5	
FT	/tag= a	
FT	/mod_base= OTHER	
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"	
FT	15..20	
FT	/tag= c	
FT	/mod_base= OTHER	
FT	/note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"	
PN	US2004102395-A1.	
XX		
PD	27-MAY-2004.	
XX		
PF	22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.	
XX		
PR	22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303325.	

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Dobie KM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-399725/37.
 XX
 PT New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of
 PT apoptosis (IAP)-like and inhibits expression of IAP-like, useful for
 PT modulating the expression of IAP-like or for treating, e.g.
 PT hyperproliferative disorder.
 PS
 PS Example 14; SEQ ID NO 74; 58bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
 CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding inhibitors of apoptosis (IAP)-like,
 CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding IAP-like comprising 16000 bp (SEQ ID NO. 4) and inhibits the
 CC expression of IAP-like. Also described are: inhibiting the expression of
 CC IAP-like in cells or tissues; screening for a modulator of IAP-like; a
 CC diagnostic method for identifying a disease state comprising identifying
 CC the presence of IAP-like in a sample using at least one of the primers
 CC selected from 2 sequences comprising SEQ ID NO. 5 or 6, or the probe
 CC comprising SEQ ID NO. 7; a kit or assay device comprising the compound;
 CC and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with IAP-
 CC like. The compound is useful for modulating the expression of IAP-like.
 CC It is also useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
 CC expression of IAP-like, e.g. a hyperproliferative disorder. This sequence
 CC represents a human inhibitor of apoptosis (IAP)-like antisense
 CC oligonucleotide.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3760 GCTCTTCACGCTGCTC 3775
 Db 4 GCTCTTCACGCTGCTC 19
 XX
 RESULT 2146
 ADP74079
 ID ADP74079 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 AC ADP74079;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE RT-PCR primer for amplifying murine CTLA-2-alpha cDNA Seq 69.
 XX
 KM RT-PCR; mouse; murine; primer; ss; Mm28913; immunoregulation;
 KM immunity balance; Th1 helper T cell; Th2 helper T cell; C/EBP (alpha);
 KM GATA-4; Notch-4; IRS-4; placental Ca2+ binding protein; CD6; Galactin-3;
 KM CD97; DECI; Onzin; GBP3; CD49b; CD29; BMP-10; integrin(beta)7; PCSK3;
 KM GP49A; CTLA-2(alpha); TDA51; CD53; laminin(alpha)5; pPAR(gamma); ECM1;
 KM CRABP2; CYP11A(P450sccl); 20(alpha)-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase;
 KM 20-alpha-HSD; CCR2; PCR.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN JP2004147534-A.
 XX
 PD 27-MAY-2004.
 XX
 PF 29-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00314957.
 XX
 PR 29-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00314957.
 XX
 PA (NISH/) NISHIMURA T.
 PA (TORA) TORAY IND INC.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-434540/41.

XX
 PT Novel Mm28913 and Mm20021 nucleic acid sequences encoding protein with
 PT immunoregulation activity, useful for evaluating ratio of Th1/Th2 helper
 PT T cells.
 PS
 PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 69; 140bp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel gene identified as Mm28913 and the
 CC encoded protein thereof that is involved in immunoregulation activity.
 CC Specifically, it refers to a method to test for the immunity balance or
 CC ratio between Th1 and Th2 helper T cells. The present invention describes
 CC the target helper T cell proteins that are activated or suppressed by
 CC Th1/Th2, and include the Th1 targets C/EBP (alpha), GATA-4, Notch-4, IRS-
 CC 4, placental Ca2+ binding protein, CD6, Galactin-3, CD97, DECI, Onzin,
 CC GBP3, CD49b, CD29 and BMP-10, whereas the functional molecules of the Th2
 CC lymphocyte include integrin(beta)7, PCSK3, GP49A, CTLA-2(alpha), TDA51,
 CC CD53, laminin(alpha)5, pPAR(gamma), ECM1, CRABP2, CYP11A(P450sccl),
 CC 20(alpha)-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (20-alpha-HSD) and CCR2.
 CC Accordingly, the method further involves using the gene of the functional
 CC molecule of helper T cell, a gene product, an antibody of the gene
 CC product and at least one of the cells transduced with the gene as an
 CC index to evaluate the Th1/Th2 ratio. This oligonucleotide sequence is an
 CC RT-PCR primer used to amplify the murine cDNA sequence of a Th2 helper T
 CC cell functional molecule of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3769 CGGCTCATCCTGCTGC 3784
 Db 3 CCGCTCATCCTGCTGC 18
 XX
 RESULT 2147
 ADP12177
 ID ADP12177 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 AC ADP12177;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tagman probe set 2 #35.
 XX
 KM transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004042346-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-MAY-2004.
 XX
 PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.
 XX
 PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
 XX
 PI Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
 PI Rosenberg S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-400724/37.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
 PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
 PT the genes.
 XX
 XX Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 2186; 1762bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
CC comprising detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,
CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
CC probe for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring of
CC allograft rejection and other disorders.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3646 AACCCCGCCCTGCC 3661
DB 2 AACCCGAGCCCTGCC 17
RESULT 2148
AD056998 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AD056998;
AC
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human CARK/PPGT proximal SNP probe #64.
XX
XX gene therapy; human; ss; melanoma;
KW melanoma associated polymorphic variation; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; CARK; PPGT;
KW cardiac ankyrin repeat kinase; fucose-1-phosphate guanylyltransferase;
KW probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2004044164-A2.
PN
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
PD
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035879.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.
PR 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
PA
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-411721/38.
DR
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma, useful for treating melanoma,
PT comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or more polymorphic
PT variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a
PT subject.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 121; 295pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a subject at risk of
CC melanoma comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or more
CC polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid sample
CC from a subject. Preventing melanoma in a subject comprises detecting the
CC presence or absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with
CC melanoma in a nucleic acid sample from a subject; and administering a

CC melanoma preventative to a subject in need thereof based upon the
CC presence or absence of the one or more polymorphic variations in the
CC nucleic acid sample. The preventative reduces ultraviolet (UV) light
CC exposure to the subject. The methods, nucleic acids, proteins, and
CC compositions are useful for treating melanoma. The present sequence
CC represents a human cardiac ankyrin repeat kinase/fucose-1-phosphate
CC guanylyltransferase, CARK/PPGT, proximal probe.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1422 GCAGAGTCTCTGGGA 1437
DB 3 GAGAGTCTCTGGGA 18
RESULT 2149
ADN31629/c
ID ADN31629 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADN31629;
AC
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human squalene synthase antisense oligonucleotide ISIS162290.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; squalene synthase;
KW farnesyl diphosphate farnesyl transferase 1; cholesterol;
KW atherosclerosis; coronary heart disease; hypercholesterolaemia.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
FT -methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residue"
XX
XX US2004102405-A1.
PN
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
PD
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304125.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304125.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Freiler SM, Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-399735/37.
DR
XX
XX New oligonucleotide targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding squalene
PT synthase, useful in diagnosing and treating atherosclerosis.
PT
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 22; 67pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a new compound 8-80 nucleobases in length (an
CC antisense oligonucleotide) targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC squalene synthase (also known as farnesyl diphosphate farnesyl
CC transferase 1), where the compound specifically hybridises with the

CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human squalene synthase appearing as
 CC ADN31611 and inhibits the expression of squalene synthase. Also included
 CC are inhibiting the expression of squalene synthase in cells or tissues,
 CC screening for a modulator of squalene synthase, a diagnostic method for
 CC identifying a disease state, a kit or assay device comprising the
 CC compound and treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
 CC with squalene synthase. The compound and methods are useful in diagnosing
 CC atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease and hypercholesterolaemia. The
 CC present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 4835 GAGAGATCTGCGCTCA 4850
 17 GAGAGTTCTGCGCTCA 2
 RESULT 2150
 ADP82001
 ID ADP82001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ADP82001;
 AC ADP82001;
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human MALTI target oligonucleotide #7.
 DE Human MALTI target oligonucleotide #7.
 XX
 XX Mucosa-associated lymphatic tissue 1; MALTI; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KM cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; ss.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US2004110145-A1.
 PD 10-JUN-2004.
 XX
 XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316241.
 PF
 XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316241.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2004-440334/41.
 DR
 XX
 XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of MALTI, useful
 PT for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
 PT e.g. cancer.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 54; 37pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention is directed to antisense oligonucleotides which are
 CC targeted to mucosa-associated lymphatic tissue (MALTI) 1 and which
 CC modulate the expression of MALTI. The invention is useful for preparing a
 CC composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer. The
 CC invention acts as a cytostatic agent. The invention is also useful in
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human MALTI target oligonucleotide.
 CC This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 1132 ACCTGAAGAACTGAC 1147
 20 ACCTGAAGAACTGAC 5

Db 1 ACCTGAAGAACTGAC 16
 RESULT 2151
 ADP81967/c
 ID ADP81967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ADP81967;
 AC ADP81967;
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human MALTI antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #163035.
 DE
 XX Mucosa-associated lymphatic tissue 1; MALTI; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KM cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 XX US2004110145-A1.
 PN
 PD 10-JUN-2004.
 XX
 XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316241.
 PF
 XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316241.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2004-440334/41.
 DR
 XX
 XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of MALTI, useful
 PT for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
 PT e.g. cancer.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 20; 37pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention is directed to antisense oligonucleotides which are
 CC targeted to mucosa-associated lymphatic tissue (MALTI) 1 and which
 CC modulate the expression of MALTI. The invention is useful for preparing a
 CC composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer. The
 CC invention acts as a cytostatic agent. The invention is also useful in
 CC gene therapy. The present sequence is human MALTI antisense
 CC oligonucleotide. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 1132 ACCTGAAGAACTGAC 1147
 20 ACCTGAAGAACTGAC 5

```
RESULT 2152
ADP43453/c
XX ADP43453 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADP43453;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human SLC26A2 target sequence ISIS 199063.
DE
XX
XX ss; human; SLC26A2; chondrodysplasia.
KM
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004110155-A1.
PN
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
PF
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
PR
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
PS
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Dobie KW, Stipes TB;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-440343/41.
DR
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating SLC26A2 expression, useful
PT for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases associated with aberrant
PT SLC26A2 expression, such as chondrodysplasia.
XX
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 117; 57bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding SLC26A2. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting
CC the expression of SLC26A2 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat
CC diseases associated with aberrant SLC26A2 expression, such as
CC chondrodysplasia. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence
CC represents a human SLC26A2 target sequence.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4786 TCAGTCTTGGTTGG 4801
XX | | | | | | | | | |
DB 17 TGAGTCTTGGTTGG 2
XX | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 2153
ADP43376
XX ADP43376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADP43376;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human SLC26A2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 282956.
DE
XX
XX ss; human; antisense; SLC26A2; chondrodysplasia.
KM
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
PN
XX US2004110155-A1.
PD
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
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XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
PF
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Dobie KW, Stipes TB;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-440343/41.
DR
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating SLC26A2 expression, useful
PT for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases associated with aberrant
PT SLC26A2 expression, such as chondrodysplasia.
XX
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 40; 57bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding SLC26A2. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting
CC the expression of SLC26A2 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat
CC diseases associated with aberrant SLC26A2 expression, such as
CC chondrodysplasia. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence
CC represents a human SLC26A2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4786 TCAGTCTTGGTTGG 4801
XX | | | | | | | | | |
DB 4 TGAGTCTTGGTTGG 19
XX | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 2154
ADP85706
XX ADP85706 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADP85706;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Talin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #109150.
DE
XX
XX Antisense; Talin; muscular disorder; haematologic disorder;
KM cardiac disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; human;
KM phosphotriester; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
OS modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FH modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004110705-A1.
PN
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 11-SEP-2003; 2003US-00415463.
PF
```



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XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.
PR 30-OCT-2001; 2001MO-US047585.
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA (COMS/) COMSERT L M.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Cowser LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-440384/41.
XX
PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding talin, useful for treating muscular, cardiac,
PT hematologic, or hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 51; 48bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding human Talin to and inhibit its expression. The
CC invention is useful for treating a disease or condition associated with
CC Talin such as a disease or condition e.g. muscular, haematologic, cardiac
CC or hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human Talin DNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2296 CCTGGAGGAGGAAC 2311
DB 1 CCTGGAGGAGGACAC 16
XX
RESULT 2155
ADP96523/c
ID ADP96523 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP96523;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DUSP6 antisense target region #6.
XX
KW Human; antisense; ss; dual specific phosphatase 6; DUSP6; MAP kinase;
KW extracellular signal related kinase; ERK; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW developmental disorder; neural disorder; apoptotic disorder;
KW chromosome 12q22-23.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004127451-A1.
XX
PD 01-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2004; 2004US-00774888.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199221.
XX
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (COMS/) COMSERT L M.
PA (DOBI/) DOBIE K W.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowser LM, Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-439137/47.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides which inhibit the expression of dual
PT specific phosphatase 6, useful for e.g. treating disease or condition
PT associated with the expression of dual specific phosphatase.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 92; 54bp; English.
```

```
XX The invention relates to an oligomeric compound (an antisense
CC oligonucleotide) 8-50 nucleobases in length comprising a sequence
CC complementary to a nucleic acid molecule encoding dual specific
CC phosphatase 6 (DUSP6, phosphorylating Map kinase and extracellular signal
CC related kinase, ERK) appearing as ADP96435. Also included are a
CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide (and a pharmaceutical carrier
CC or diluent) and a method of inhibiting the expression of dual specific
CC phosphatase 6 in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or
CC tissues with the antisense oligonucleotide. The oligomeric compound
CC inhibits the expression of dual specific phosphatase 6 by at least 60%,
CC and hybridizes to nucleobases 369-389, 480-500, 657-677, 713-818, 923-
CC 1028, 1196-1216, 1271-693, or 1757-1860 in the coding region of SEQ ID
CC NO: 4. The oligomeric compound hybridizes to nucleobases 53-195 in the 5'
CC UTR of ADP96435 or to nucleobases 1757-1860 in the 3' UTR of ADP96435.
CC The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of dual
CC specific phosphatase 6 and for treating a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of dual specific phosphatase 6 (e.g. a
CC hyperproliferative disorder, developmental disorder, neural disorder or a
CC apoptotic disorder. These may also be used as research reagents and
CC diagnostics, to distinguish between functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway, and in the treatment of a disease or disorder, which
CC can be treated by modulating the expression of dual specific phosphatase
CC 6. The DUSP6 gene is located on chromosome 12q22-23. The present sequence
CC is a DUSP6 cDNA target sequence for the antisense oligonucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2695 GACAGATTGACTTCT 2710
DB 19 GACAGATTGACTTCT 4
XX
RESULT 2156
ADP96466
ID ADP96466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP96466;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DUSP6 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS103235.
XX
KW Human; antisense; ss; dual specific phosphatase 6; DUSP6; MAP kinase;
KW extracellular signal related kinase; ERK; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW developmental disorder; neural disorder; apoptotic disorder;
KW chromosome 12q22-23.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004127451-A1.
XX
PD 01-JUL-2004.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
FT -methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-methoxyethyl residue"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="2'-methoxyethyl residue"
XX
PN US2004127451-A1.
XX
PD 01-JUL-2004.
XX
```

PF 09-FEB-2004; 2004US-00774888.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199221.
XX
PA (MONT/) MONIA B. P.
PA (COMS/) CONSERV L. M.
PA (DOB/) DOBIE K. W.
XX
PI Montia BP, Cowseert LM, Dobie KW,
XX
DR WPI, 2004-499137/47.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides which inhibit the expression of dual
PT specific phosphatase 6, useful for e.g. treating disease or condition
PT associated with the expression of dual specific phosphatase.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 35; 54pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligomeric compound (an antisense
CC oligonucleotide) 8-50 nucleobases in length comprising a sequence
CC complementary to a nucleic acid molecule encoding dual specific
CC phosphatase 6 (DUSP6, phosphorylating Map kinase and extracellular signal
CC related kinase, ERK) appearing as ADP6435. Also included are a
CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide (and a pharmaceutical carrier
CC or diluent) and a method of inhibiting the expression of dual specific
CC phosphatase 6 in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or
CC tissues with the antisense oligonucleotide. The oligomeric compound
CC inhibits the expression of dual specific phosphatase 6 by at least 60%,
CC and hybridises to nucleobases 369-389, 480-500, 657-677, 713-818, 923-
CC 1028, 1196-1216, 1277-1693, or 1757-1860 in the coding region of SEQ ID
CC NO: 4. The oligomeric compound hybridises to nucleobases 53-195 in the 5'
CC UTR of ADP6435 or to nucleobases 1757-1860 in the 3' UTR of ADP6435.
CC The antisense compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of dual
CC specific phosphatase 6 and for treating a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of dual specific phosphatase 6 (e.g. a
CC hyperproliferative disorder, developmental disorder, neural disorder or a
CC apoptotic disorder. These may also be used as research reagents and
CC diagnostics, to distinguish between functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway, and in the treatment of a disease or disorder, which
CC can be treated by modulating the expression of dual specific phosphatase
CC 6. The DUSP6 gene is located on chromosome 12q22-23. The present sequence
CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting DUSP6.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2695 GACAGATTGAGTTTCT 2710
DB 2 GACAGATTGAGTTTCT 17
XX
RESULT 2157
AAQ20033
ID AAQ20033 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ20033;
XX
DT 01-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Cross-linking oligomer 214 for targeting human TNF.
DE
XX
XX deoxyribo-nucleic acid; major groove; ethanoino group;
KW aziridinylcytosine; cross-linking group; tumour necrosis factor; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT

FT FT modified_base 2 /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT FT modified_base 3 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT FT modified_base 4 /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT FT modified_base 7 /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT FT modified_base 9 /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT FT modified_base 11 /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT FT modified_base 13 /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT FT modified_base 15 /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT FT modified_base 17 /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT FT modified_base 21 /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"
XX
XX WO9118997-A.
XX
XX 12-DEC-1991.
XX
XX 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
XX 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
XX 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
XX 14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.
XX
XX Matreucci MD, Krawczyk S;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-007480/01.
XX
XX
XX New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
PT the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
PT infections e.g. HIV.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 25; 42pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is designed to target the Human tumour necrosis factor
CC beginning at nucleotide 1137 and to covalently cross-link to it via the
CC N4N4-ethanocytosine group. See also AAQ20031-Q20038
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 10 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 5 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTT 20
XX
RESULT 2158

AAQ20035	standard; DNA; 21 BP.
ID	AAQ20035
AC	AAQ20035;
DT	01-APR-1992 (first entry)
DE	Cross-linking oligomer 216 for targeting human TNF.
KW	deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanoino group;
KW	aziridinylcytosine; cross-linking group; tumour necrosis factor; ss.
OS	Synthetic.
Key	Location/Qualifiers
modified_base	1 /*tag= a
	/mod_base= OTHER
	/note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"
modified_base	2 /*tag= b
	/mod_base= OTHER
	/note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
modified_base	3 /*tag= c
	/mod_base= OTHER
	/note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
modified_base	4 /*tag= d
	/mod_base= OTHER
	/note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
modified_base	7 /*tag= e
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	9 /*tag= f
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	11 /*tag= g
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	13 /*tag= h
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	15 /*tag= i
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	17 /*tag= j
	/mod_base= m5c
modified_base	21 /*tag= k
	/mod_base= OTHER
	/note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
WO9118997-A.	
12-DEC-1991.	
25-MAY-1990;	90US-00529346.
25-MAY-1990;	90US-00529346.
14-JAN-1991;	91US-00640654.
(GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.	
Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;	
WPI, 1992-007480/01.	
New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent infections e.g. HIV.	

PS	Example 4; Page 25; 42pp; English.
XX	
CC	The sequence is designed to target the Human tumour necrosis factor
CC	beginning at nucleotide 1137 and to covalently cross-link to it via the
CC	N4N4-ethanocytosine group. See also AAQ20031-020038
XX	
5Q	Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
DB	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB	5 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTT 20
RESULT 2159	
AAQ20034	
ID	AAQ20034 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	AAQ20034;
XX	
DT	01-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Cross-linking oligomer 215 for targeting human TNF.
XX	
KW	deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanocytosine group;
KW	aziridinylcytosine; cross-linking group; tumour necrosis factor; 68.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	1
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"
FT	2
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT	3
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT	4
FT	/tag= d
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"
FT	7
FT	/tag= e
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	9
FT	/tag= f
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	11
FT	/tag= g
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	13
FT	/tag= h
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	15
FT	/tag= i
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	17
FT	/tag= j
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	21
FT	/tag= k
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"
XX	
PN	WO9116997-A.

```

XX 12-DEC-1991.
PD 90US-00529346.
XX 25-MAY-1990;
PF 90US-00529346.
XX 25-MAY-1990;
PR 90US-00529346.
XX 14-JAN-1991;
PR 91US-00640654.
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PI Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;
XX DR WPI; 1992-007480/01.
XX PT New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
XX the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
XX infections e.g. HIV.
XX PS Example 4; Page 25; 42pp; English.
XX CC The sequence is designed to target the Human tumour necrosis factor
XX beginning at nucleotide 1137 and to covalently cross-link to it via the
XX CC N4N4-ethanocytosine groups. See also AAQ20031-Q20038
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
Db 5 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTT 20

RESULT 2160
AAQ30385
XX AAQ30385 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ30385;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX DE Oligomer TMF216 for forming triplex with HUMTNFMA target duplex.
XX KW Tumour necrosis factor; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
XX KW malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
FT 2
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 4
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 7
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /tag= f

```

```

FT modified_base 11
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 13
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 17
FT /tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 21
FT /tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"

XX PN W09209705-A1.
XX PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX PF 25-NOV-1991;
XX 91WO-US008811.
XX PR 23-NOV-1990;
XX 90US-00617907.
XX PR 18-JAN-1991;
XX 91US-00643382.
XX PR 08-APR-1991;
XX 91US-00683420.
XX PR 17-APR-1991;
XX 91US-00686544.
XX PR 17-APR-1991;
XX 91US-00686546.
XX PR 17-APR-1991;
XX 91US-00686547.
XX PR 27-SEP-1991;
XX 91US-00766733.
XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PI Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX PT doublet in a DNA duplex. for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX PS Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
XX CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
XX CC tumour necrosis factor beginning at nucleotide 1137 contg. a purine rich
XX CC sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others
XX CC like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by
XX CC specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV, HBR; HIV, hepatitis B, herpes,
XX CC malignant tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild
XX CC conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test
XX CC specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.
XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
Db 5 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTT 20

RESULT 2161
AAQ30384
XX AAQ30384 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ30384;

```

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligomer TNF213 for forming triplex with HUMTNFAA target duplex.
KW Tumour necrosis factor; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
KW malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1 Location/Qualifiers
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
FT 2
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 4
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 7
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 9
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 11
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 13
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 15
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 17
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 21
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
XX
PN WO9209705-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX
PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX
DR WPI, 1992-217083/26.
XX
PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.

XX
PS Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
XX
CC The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
CC tumour necrosis factor beginning at nucleotide 1137 contg. a purine rich
CC sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others
CC like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by
CC specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV; HBV; HIV; hepatitis B, herpes,
CC malignant tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild
CC conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test
CC specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
Db 5 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTT 20
RESULT 2162
AAQ30382
ID AAQ30382 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ30382;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligomer TNF213 for forming triplex with HUMTNFAA target duplex.
KW Tumour necrosis factor; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
KW malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1 Location/Qualifiers
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 2
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 4
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 7
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 9
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 11
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 13
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base
FT 15
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c

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FT      modified_base      /mod_base= m5c
FT      17
FT      /*tag= j
FT      /mod_base= m5c
FT      modified_base      21
FT      /*tag= k
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
XX
XX      MO9209705-A1.
XX
XX      11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX      25-NOV-1991;      91WO-US008811.
XX
XX      23-NOV-1990;      90US-00617907.
XX      18-JUN-1991;      91US-00643382.
XX      08-APR-1991;      91US-00683420.
XX      17-APR-1991;      91US-00686544.
XX      17-APR-1991;      91US-00686546.
XX      17-APR-1991;      91US-00686547.
XX      27-SEP-1991;      91US-00766733.
XX
XX      (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX      Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX      WPI, 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX      New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX      doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX      herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX      Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
XX
XX      The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX      pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX      of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
XX      tumour necrosis factor beginning at nucleotide 1137 contg. a purine rich
XX      sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others
XX      like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by
XX      specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV; HER; HIV; hepatitis B, herpes,
XX      CC malignant tumours and inflammation. The triplex helices form under mild
XX      CC conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test
XX      CC specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.
XX      (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX      SQ      Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX      Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
XX      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
XX      |||||
XX      5 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 20
XX
XX      RESULT 2163
XX      AAQ30383
XX      ID      AAQ30383 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX      AC      AAQ30383;
XX      XX
XX      DT      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX      DT      07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX      Oligomer TWF214 for forming triplex with HUMTNFAA target duplex.
XX      Tumour necrosis factor; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
XX      malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX      OS      Synthetic.

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XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      modified_base      1
XX      /*tag= a
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
XX      modified_base      2
XX      /*tag= b
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
XX      modified_base      3
XX      /*tag= c
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
XX      modified_base      4
XX      /*tag= d
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
XX      modified_base      7
XX      /*tag= e
XX      /mod_base= m5c
XX      modified_base      9
XX      /*tag= f
XX      /mod_base= m5c
XX      modified_base      11
XX      /*tag= g
XX      /mod_base= m5c
XX      modified_base      13
XX      /*tag= h
XX      /mod_base= m5c
XX      modified_base      15
XX      /*tag= i
XX      /mod_base= m5c
XX      modified_base      17
XX      /*tag= j
XX      /mod_base= m5c
XX      modified_base      21
XX      /*tag= k
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX      /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
XX
XX      MO9209705-A1.
XX
XX      11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX      25-NOV-1991;      91WO-US008811.
XX
XX      23-NOV-1990;      90US-00617907.
XX      18-JUN-1991;      91US-00643382.
XX      08-APR-1991;      91US-00683420.
XX      17-APR-1991;      91US-00686544.
XX      17-APR-1991;      91US-00686546.
XX      17-APR-1991;      91US-00686547.
XX      27-SEP-1991;      91US-00766733.
XX
XX      (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX      Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX      WPI, 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX      New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX      doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX      herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX      Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
XX
XX      The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX      pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX      of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
XX      tumour necrosis factor beginning at nucleotide 1137 contg. a purine rich
XX      sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others
XX      like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by

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DT 30-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Rat brain adenosine kinase inner reverse primer.
 DE
 XX Adenosine kinase; agonist; antagonist; monoclonal antibody;
 XX polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
 KM
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9640937-A2.
 PN
 XX 19-DEC-1996.
 PD
 XX
 PF 31-MAY-1996; 96WO-US008097.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480019.
 XX
 PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 PI
 PI Cowart MD, Halbert DN, Kerwin JF, McNally T;
 DR WPI; 1997-052334/05.
 XX
 PT Rat brain, and human placenta short and long forms of adenosine kinase -
 PT used; e.g. for assaying for AK (ant)agonists or for prodn. of monoclonal
 PT antibodies against AK.
 PS
 PS Disclosure; Page 53; 75pp; English.
 XX
 CC Nested PCR primers (AAT48848-51) were designed to obtain a full-length
 CC coding sequence for rat brain adenosine kinase (AK). These primers bind
 CC to the 5' and 3' untranslated regions of the gene. Rat brain cDNA was
 CC initially amplified with outer primers (AAT48848, AAT48850) and then with
 CC the inner primers (AAT48849, AAT48851). The PCR fragment was cloned into
 CC pGEM-T and inserts from multiple clones were sequenced. A full-length
 CC consensus sequence (AAT48843) coding for rat brain AK (AAW08369) was obtd
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2148 GAAAGAACTCAGGC 2163
 Db 16 GAAAGCACTCAGGC 1

RESULT 2167
 AAV00595/c
 ID AAV00595 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV00595;
 XX
 DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Anti-human SC single-chain FV VL region cloning primer VL-Va.
 XX
 KM SC single chain Fv; protamine; fusion protein; SECR; exogenous gene;
 KM serpin enzyme complex receptor; gene therapy; target binding molecy;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO9746100-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 03-JUN-1997; 97WO-US009858.
 XX
 PR 03-JUN-1996; 96US-00656906.

XX (UYCA-) UNIV CASE WESTERN RESERVE.
 PA
 XX Ferkol TW, Davis PB, Ziedy A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-041783/04.
 DR
 XX Delivering compacted exogenous nucleic acid to cells - by targeting the
 PT serpin enzyme complex receptor, used in gene therapy.
 PT
 XX Example 9; Page 83; 158pp; English.
 PS
 XX This primer is used for the PCR amplification of the variable light (VL)
 CC chain region of the antibody from hybridomas 4121 and 4114 for the
 CC generation of anti-human SC single chain Fv. An anti-human SC single
 CC chain Fv/protamine fusion protein containing a target binding molecy
 CC capable of binding to a serpin enzyme complex receptor (SECR), and a
 CC nucleic acid binding molecy can be used in a method for delivering an
 CC oligonucleotide to a mammalian cell. The method comprises conjugating the
 CC target binding molecy to a nucleic acid binding molecy to form a carrier
 CC and coupling the carrier to an expression vector encoding one or more
 CC gene products to form a pharmaceutical composition. A mammalian cell
 CC having on its surface SECR, is contacted with the pharmaceutical
 CC composition under conditions allowing binding to the receptor resulting
 CC in delivery of the pharmaceutical composition to the interior of the
 CC cell. The composition and method are used for the introduction of
 CC exogenous genetic material into target host cells expressing SECR on
 CC their surface. The nucleic acid may encode a functional wild-type or
 CC mutant gene or may be an antisense sequence or other nucleic acid having
 CC a therapeutic effect. The fusion protein may comprise a protein portion
 CC having therapeutic properties, e.g. enzymatic activity, cytokine activity
 CC and antibiotic activity which is delivered to a cell surface via the SECR
 CC binding molecy. The nucleic acid can be compacted at high concentrations
 CC with the carrier molecule at a critical salt concentration. The
 CC condensation of such complexes provides structural features to the DNA/
 CC cationic lipid complex that prolong in vivo expression
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2526 GACGAGTCTCTGGAAGTC 2545
 Db 20 GACTGRCATCTCGATGTC 1

RESULT 2168
 AA26722/c
 ID AA26722 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA26722;
 XX
 DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human polymorphic region 911.
 XX
 KM Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
 KM cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASL;
 KM allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
 KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
 KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
 KM graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO9841648-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-SEP-1998.
 XX
 PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
 XX

PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
PA
XX
PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
DR
XX
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3720 GCGGAGGGGCCCGCA 3735
Db 17 GCGGAGGGGCCCGCA 2
XX
RESULT 2169
AA226226/c
ID AA226226 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA226226;
XX
DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 415.
XX
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KM cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KM allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KM graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens;
OS
XX
PN WO9841648-A2.
XX
PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98MO-US005419.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX

PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
DR
XX
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3922 CGCGCGCGCGCGCT 3937
Db 19 CGCGCGCGCGCGCT 4
XX
RESULT 2170
AA201111/c
ID AA201111 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA201111;
XX
DT 23-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for rat adenosine kinase coding sequence.
XX
XX Adenosine kinase; cytotoxic nucleoside resistance; anticancer; antiviral;
KM liver tumour; gout; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; tissue injury;
KM adenosine concentration; cytoprotection; rat; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Rattus sp.
XX
PN US5861294-A.
XX
PD 19-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00479614.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00479614.
XX
PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
PI Halbert DN, Kerwin JF, McNally T, Cowart MD;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-130392/11.
DR
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding adenosine kinases and related oligo-nucleotides
PT - expression vectors and transformed cells, used to modulate adenosine

PT levels and to screen for specific modulators.
 XX Disclosure; Col 45; 39pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding the rat brain adenosine
 CC kinase (AK) of the invention. Cells transformed with the DNA are used to
 CC produce recombinant AK. The AK is used: (i) to screen for specific
 CC agonists and antagonists; (ii) to raise antibodies; and (iii)
 CC therapeutically (reduced levels of AK are associated with resistance to
 CC nucleoside analogues with cytotoxic, anticancer and antiviral properties,
 CC with liver tumors, gout and acquired immune deficiency syndrome).
 CC Fragments of the DNA sequence are used as primers and probes to screen
 CC DNA libraries and for identifying AK-encoding nucleic acid, also as
 CC antisense therapeutic (particularly to increase local adenosine
 CC concentrations at the site of tissue injury, increasing the level of
 CC cytoprotection)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2148 GAAAGCAACTCAGGC 2163
 DB 16 GAAAGCAACTCAGGC 1
 RESULT 2171
 AAC87848
 ID AAC87848 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAC87848;
 AC
 XX
 DT 02-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DE Bacillus thuringiensis CryET75 oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:24.
 XX
 XX Bacillus thuringiensis; coleopteran; toxic; insect resistant plant;
 KM delta-endotoxin; transgenic plant; insecticide; crystal protein; primer;
 KM ss.
 XX
 OS Bacillus thuringiensis.
 XX
 PN WO200066742-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012136.
 XX
 PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0172240P.
 XX
 PA (MONS) MONSANTO CO.
 XX
 PI Rugar M, Donovan W, Chu C, Pease E, Tan Y, Stanley AC;
 PI Malvar TM, Baum JA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-679761/66.
 XX
 PT New Bacillus thuringiensis polypeptide for use as an insecticide in
 PT protecting plants, such as, corn, wheat, oat, tobacco, or potato plants
 PT and in controlling insect populations, such as, Colorado potato beetle
 PT and southern rootworm.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 116; 198pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes Bacillus thuringiensis crystal proteins,
 CC which have insecticidal activity and are mid-gut cell wall disruptors. The
 CC B. thuringiensis crystal proteins can be used in compositions as an
 CC insecticide. The polynucleotides encoding the crystal proteins are used
 CC to detect a nucleic acid encoding a delta-endotoxin polypeptide and to
 CC transform plants such as corn, wheat, oat, rice, barley, turf grass,
 CC pasture grass, legume, soybean, tobacco, tomato, potato, cotton, fruit,

CC berry, vegetable or tree to make it insect resistant. Insect populations,
 CC such as, Colorado potato beetle and southern rootworm can be controlled
 CC by expressing the crystal proteins in a plant. The crystal proteins can
 CC be used to kill or reduce the numbers of target insects in an area or
 CC applied to an area to prevent infestation by a susceptible insect.
 CC Antibodies to the crystal proteins are used to detect them in a sample.
 CC The crystal proteins are only distantly related to other delta-endotoxins
 CC toxic to dipteran or coleopteran insects and so provide for a new
 CC insecticide which insects have not become resistant to. The present
 CC sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer for the B. thuringiensis
 CC CryET75 protein, which is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2169 CAAACTATATGAACA 2184
 DB 4 CAAAATATATGAACA 19
 RESULT 2172
 AAC63361
 ID AAC63361 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAC63361;
 AC
 XX
 DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer TEM-12C.
 XX
 XX
 KM Primer; polymorphism detection; MITE;
 KM miniature inverted-repeat transposable element; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200060113-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000351.
 XX
 PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127460P.
 XX
 PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
 PA (DNAL-) DNA LANDMARKS INC.
 PA (LAND/) LANDRY B.
 XX
 PI Bureau T, Chang R, O'donoghue LS;
 PI WPI; 2000-665015/64.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting polymorphisms of nucleic acid, useful for e.g. tracing progeny,
 PT by amplifying the nucleic acid with a homologous and a nonhomologous
 PT primer to a miniature inverted-repeat transposable element.
 XX
 PS Claim 6; Page 19; 62pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting polymorphisms in
 CC a nucleic acid sequence. The method comprises amplifying nucleic acid
 CC sequences with a first primer homologous to a miniature inverted-repeat
 CC transposable element (MITE) in combination with another primer
 CC (nonhomologous to MITE, separating the amplified nucleic acid fragments,
 CC and analysing the fragments obtained in relation to reference fragments
 CC obtained from the amplification of the nucleic acid with the primer
 CC homologous to MITE. The present sequence is a primer used in the method
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2420 AATACGTTGGCCCAACT 2439
1 AATTMTTTCACCAACT 20

RESULT 2173

AAC63363
ID AAC63363 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAC63363;

DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX PCR primer TEM-12T.

XX Primer; polymorphism detection; MITE;

KM miniature inverted-repeat transposable element; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200060113-A2.

PD 12-OCT-2000.

PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000351.

PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127460P.

PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.

PA (DNAL-) DNA LANDMARKS INC.

PI Bureau T, Chang R, O'donoghue LS;

DR WPI; 2000-665015/64.

PT Detecting polymorphisms of nucleic acid, useful for e.g. tracing progeny,

PT by amplifying the nucleic acid with a homologous and a nonhomologous

PS primer to a miniature inverted-repeat transposable element.

XX Claim 6; Page 19; 62pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting polymorphisms in

CC a nucleic acid sequence. The method comprises amplifying nucleic acid

CC sequences with a first primer homologous to a miniature inverted-repeat

CC transposable element (MITE) in combination with another primer

CC (nonhomologous to MITE, separating the amplified nucleic acid fragments,

CC and analysing the fragments obtained in relation to reference fragments

CC obtained from the amplification of the nucleic acid with the primer

CC homologous to MITE. The present sequence is a primer used in the method

XX of the present invention

SO Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2420 AATACGTTGGCCCAACT 2439

1 AATTMTTTCACCAACT 20

RESULT 2174

AAC63362
ID AAC63362 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAC63362;

DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX .PCR primer TEM-12G.

XX Primer; polymorphism detection; MITE;

KM miniature inverted-repeat transposable element; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200060113-A2.

PD 12-OCT-2000.

PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000351.

PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127460P.

PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.

PA (DNAL-) DNA LANDMARKS INC.

PI Bureau T, Chang R, O'donoghue LS;

DR WPI; 2000-665015/64.

PT Detecting polymorphisms of nucleic acid, useful for e.g. tracing progeny,

PT by amplifying the nucleic acid with a homologous and a nonhomologous

PS primer to a miniature inverted-repeat transposable element.

XX Claim 6; Page 19; 62pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting polymorphisms in

CC a nucleic acid sequence. The method comprises amplifying nucleic acid

CC sequences with a first primer homologous to a miniature inverted-repeat

CC transposable element (MITE) in combination with another primer

CC (nonhomologous to MITE, separating the amplified nucleic acid fragments,

CC and analysing the fragments obtained in relation to reference fragments

CC obtained from the amplification of the nucleic acid with the primer

CC homologous to MITE. The present sequence is a primer used in the method

XX of the present invention

SO Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2420 AATACGTTGGCCCAACT 2439

1 AATTMTTTCACCAACT 20

RESULT 2175

AAF97615
ID AAF97615 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAF97615;

DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2376.

Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;

KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;

KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;

XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT Variation replace(11,T)

FT /*tag= a

XX /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

PN WO200118250-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
 XX
 PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 XX
 PA (MHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
 PI WPI; 2001-226749/23.
 DR
 XX
 PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 210; 242pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the sequences. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4079 AAGCCTCAGTGAAGCT 4094
 DB 4 AAGCCTCAGTGAAGCT 19
 XX
 RESULT 2176
 AAH62680
 ID AAH62680 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH62680;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (revised)
 DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Collagen type 1 alpha 2 polymorphism containing DNA fragment #581.
 XX
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; cancer; inflammation;
 KM heart disease; paternity testing; forensic science; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT variation 11
 FT /*cag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX
 PN WO200138576-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-MAY-2001.
 XX

PF 17-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031639.
 XX
 PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0167334P.
 XX
 PA (MHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PI Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI WPI; 2001-367705/38.
 DR
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid segments of the human genome, particularly from genes
 PT including polymorphic sites, for phenotype correlation, forensics,
 PT paternity testing, medicine and genetic analysis.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 76; 80pp; English.
 XX
 CC DNA sequences AAH62100 - AAH62688 represent segments of human genes which
 CC contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). A method is included in
 CC the invention for analysing a nucleic acid sample, which consists of
 CC determining the base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites given in
 CC the SNP containing sequences. The nucleotide sequences can be used in the
 CC diagnosis or monitoring of diseases, such as cancer, inflammation, heart
 CC diseases, diseases of the cardiovascular system, and infection by
 CC microorganisms. The oligonucleotides are also useful in the manufacture
 CC of a pharmaceutical. SNP containing oligonucleotides are useful in
 CC applications such as phenotype correlation, forensics, paternity testing,
 CC medicine and genetic analysis
 CC
 CC Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2550 CCCCTGTCACACTGG 2565
 DB 6 CCCCTGTCACACTGG 21
 XX
 RESULT 2177
 AA199962
 ID AA199962 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA199962;
 XX
 DT 01-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE EVA membrane PCR primer 15.
 XX
 KM Equine arteritis virus; EAV; EAVmembrane; EAVM; Bucyrus strain; horse;
 KM equine viral arteritis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Equine arteritis virus.
 OS
 PN WO200168683-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-SEP-2001.
 XX
 PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CA000349.
 XX
 PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000CA-02301207.
 XX
 PA (UYOU-) UNIV QUEBEC A MONTREAL.
 PA Archambault D, Jeronimo C;
 PI WPI; 2001-590039/66.
 DR
 XX
 PT New antigenic peptide fragment of equine arteritis virus membrane
 PT protein, useful in detection of antibodies to equine arteritis virus, the

PT causative agent of equine viral arteritis, to diagnose infection in
 PT horses.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 18; 35pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an antigenic peptide fragment having at least
 CC 90% identity to a 162 amino acid sequence (AA452131) given in the
 CC specification for equine arteritis virus (EAV) (Bucyrus strain) membrane
 CC protein (M). The antigenic peptide fragments (or peptide conjugates) are
 CC useful to diagnose infection of horses with EAV, the causative agent of
 CC equine viral arteritis, without reliance on clinical signs which may be
 CC variable and are undetectable in animals with subclinical infection. They
 CC can be used to detect antibodies to EAV, by incubating a sample with the
 CC fragment/conjugate as a specific binding agent (e.g. an immobilized
 CC antibody) and a labeled secondary binding agent (e.g. an immobilized
 CC antibody) present e.g. by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). The
 CC present sequence is that of a PCR primer used in iPCR for EAVM truncated
 CC proteins
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1766 CAAGAAGATCAGCGCC 1781
 6 CAAGCAATCAGCGCC 21
 RESULT 2178
 ID AAH49142 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC
 XX AAH49142;
 DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PAH gene associated primer #63.
 XX
 KW Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
 KW phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
 KW medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
 KW familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
 KW cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
 KW androgenital syndrome; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200153520-A2.
 PD 26-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000139.
 XX
 PR 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.
 XX
 PA (CULLEN) CULLEN P.
 PA (SEED/) SEEDORF U.
 PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-457616/49.
 XX
 PT DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
 PT diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to
 PT phenotypically relevant reference sequences.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 92; 101pp; German.
 CC
 CC This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A; gene chip) which
 CC carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or
 CC complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least

CC two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
 CC diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
 CC (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
 CC deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic
 CC fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
 CC syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
 CC (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions
 CC (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
 CC simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
 CC reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH4866-
 CC invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 774 AAGGAAAACATGGCGC 789
 2 AAGGAAAACATGGCGC 17
 RESULT 2179
 ID AAH48882 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC
 XX AAH48882;
 DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PAH gene associated primer #15.
 XX
 KW Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
 KW phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
 KW medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
 KW familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
 KW cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
 KW androgenital syndrome; ss.
 KW
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200153520-A2.
 PD 26-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000139.
 XX
 PR 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.
 XX
 PA (CULLEN) CULLEN P.
 PA (SEED/) SEEDORF U.
 PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-457616/49.
 XX
 PT DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
 PT diseases simultaneously, carries oligonucleotides complementary to
 PT phenotypically relevant reference sequences.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 20; 101pp; German.
 CC
 CC This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A; gene chip) which
 CC carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or
 CC complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least
 CC two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
 CC diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
 CC (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
 CC deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic

CC fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
CC syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
CC (a) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions
CC (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
CC simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
CC reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH4868-
CC AAH489166 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the
CC invention

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 774 AAGGAAACATGGGC 789
|||
DB 2 AAAGAAACATGGGC 17

RESULT 2180	
AAH89008	
ID	AAH89008 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	AAH89008;
XX	
DT	09-SEP-2004 (revised)
DT	27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human polymorphic oligonucleotide U54701 fragment #9.
XX	
KW	Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;
KW	paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
KW	plant breeding; ds.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Unidentified.
XX	
Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	11
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX	
PN	W0200134840-A2.
XX	
PD	17-MAY-2001.
XX	
PE	10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030766.
XX	
PR	10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596P.
XX	
PA	(GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA	(AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX	
PI	Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;
DR	WPI; 2001-335945/35.
XX	
PT	New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
PT	determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
PT	and also in forensics and paternity testing.
XX	
PS	Claim 68; Page 11; 43pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
CC	single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH88797-AAH89219). The present
CC	sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
CC	forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
CC	phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
CC	assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
XX	
CC	Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
XX	

Seq	Sequence	21 BP	3 A	6 C	8 G	4 T	0 U	0 Other
Query	Match							
	Best Local Similarity	0.3%	Score 14.4	DB 1	Length 21			
	Matches	15	Conservative	0	Mismatches	1	Indels	0
								Gaps 0
Qy	1199	CCTGGAGTCTTCTGCAG	1214					
Db	6	CCTGGAGTCACTGCAG	21					

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RESULT 2181
AAH88926/c
ID      AAH88926 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX      AAH88926;
AC
XX      09-SEP-2004 (revised)
XX      27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE      Human polymorphic oligonucleotide AL031274 fragment #20.
XX
XX      Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;
XX      paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
XX      plant breeding; de.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX      Undenclified.
OS
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      FT      11
XX      FT      /*tag= a
XX      FT      /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX      WO200134840-A2.
XX
XX      17-MAY-2001.
XX
XX      10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030766.
XX      PF
XX      PR      10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596P.
XX
XX      (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX      PA      (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX      Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;
XX
XX      WPI; 2001-335945/35.
XX      DR
XX      PT      New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
XX      PT      determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
XX      PT      and also in forensics and paternity testing.
XX
XX      Claim 39, Page 9; 43pp; English.
XX
XX      The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
XX      CC      single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH8797-AAH89219). The present
XX      CC      sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
XX      CC      forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
XX      CC      phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
XX      CC      assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
XX      CC
XX      Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
XX
XX      Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
XX      Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred.No. 1.2e+03;
XX      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX      3959 GCTGCACTTCACGAC 3974
XX      |||||
XX      17 GCTGCCCCCTCAGAC 2

```


RESULT 2182
 ABS60165
 ABS60165 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
 ID
 AC
 ABS60165;
 DT
 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #59.
 XX
 AMINOPEPTIDASE P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; de; BDKRB1;
 KM
 tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KM
 RXR1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KM
 angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
 KM
 polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KM
 cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KM
 myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KM
 aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KM
 arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KM
 autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KM
 viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KM
 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX
 Homo sapiens.
 OS
 WO200261131-A2.
 PN
 08-AUG-2002.
 PD
 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX
 PF
 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-025101SP.
 XX
 PR
 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 XX
 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA
 (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 HU(L/) HUI L.
 PI
 Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI
 Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX
 WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR
 New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT
 for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT
 cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT
 autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 Disclosure, Page 708, 977pp; English.

CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachoma, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Qy
 3164 CAGCCACGACCCCATG 3179
 Db
 6 CAGCCACGACCTCATG 21
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY
 3164 CAGCCACGACCCCATG 3179
 Db
 6 CAGCCACGACCTCATG 21
 RESULT 2183
 ABS60164
 ABS60164 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
 ID
 AC
 ABS60164;
 DT
 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #58.
 XX
 AMINOPEPTIDASE P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; de; BDKRB1;
 KM
 tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KM
 RXR1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KM
 angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
 KM
 polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KM
 cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KM
 myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KM
 arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KM
 autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KM
 viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KM
 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
 XX
 Homo sapiens.
 OS
 WO200261131-A2.
 PN
 08-AUG-2002.
 PD
 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX
 PF
 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-025101SP.
 XX
 PR
 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 XX
 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA
 (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 HU(L/) HUI L.
 PI
 Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI
 Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX
 WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR
 New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT

PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT autoimmune diseases.

PS Disclosure; Page 708; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDBKB1),
CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDBKB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Db 3164 CAGCCACGACCCCATG 3179

XX |||||

XX ID ABS60167 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ABS60167;

XX DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #61.

XX AMINOPEPTIDASE P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDBKB1;

XX TACHYKININ RECEPTOR B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;

XX KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDBKB2; gene therapy;

XX ANGIOTENSIN CONVERTING ENZYME 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;

XX POLYMOYRPHISM; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;

KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200261131-A2.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.

XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.

XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.

XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

XX (TSUC/) TSUCHHASHI Z.

XX (HUI/) HUI L.

XX Tsuchinashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;

XX Swanson BN, Powell JR;

XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.

XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT autoimmune diseases.

PS Disclosure; Page 709; 977pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDBKB1),
CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDBKB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3164 CAGCCAGACCCCATG 3179
 |||||
 DB 6 CAGCCAGACCCCATG 21

RESULT 2185

ABSG0166
 ID ABSG0166 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABSG0166;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #60.

XX
 KM Aminopeptidase P; XPNP2; bradykinin receptor B1; de; BDKRB1;
 KM tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; Cl esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KM KUK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KM angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; P14;
 KM polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KM cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KM myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KM aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KM arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KM autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KM viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200261131-A2.

XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.

XX
 PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.

XX
 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-025101SP.

XX
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.

XX
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.

XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA (TSUC) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 PA (HUI/L) HUI L.

XX
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KB, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.

XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.

XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 708; 977BP; English.

XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), Cl esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KUK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (P14), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridizes to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasoepitidase inhibitor

CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachoma, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
 CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification

XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3164 CAGCCAGACCCCATG 3179
 |||||
 DB 6 CAGCCAGACCCCATG 21

RESULT 2186

ABQ81608/c
 ID ABQ81608 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC ABQ81608;
 XX
 DT 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IFN-gamma related primer sequence #2.

XX
 KM Tumour; inflammatory disorder; immunosuppressive cytokine gene;
 KM soluble cytokine receptor gene; cardiac; vasotropic; cytostatic;
 KM vascular diseases; viral myocarditis; gene therapy; IFN-gamma;
 KM interferon-gamma; PCR; primer; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO200266069-A1.

XX
 PD 29-AUG-2002.

XX
 PF 20-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JP001445.

XX
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00043569.

XX
 PA (KANS-) KANSAI TECHNOLOGY LICENSING ORG CO LTD.

XX
 PI Matsumori A, Miyazaki J, Nakano A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-674902/72.

XX
 PT Drug compositions containing expression vector for an immunosuppressive
 PT cytokine gene or soluble cytokine receptor gene for treatment of tumors
 PT and inflammatory disorders.

XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 8; 44pp; Japanese.

XX
 CC The invention relates to drug compositions for the treatment of tumours
 CC and inflammatory disorders in the form of an expression vector for an
 CC immunosuppressive cytokine gene or soluble cytokine receptor gene. The

CC activity of compositions of the invention may be described as, cardiant,
 CC vasotropic and cyclostatic. They may be used for treatment of tumors and
 CC inflammatory disorders, especially of vascular diseases such as viral
 CC myocarditis, and may be useful in gene therapy. The current sequence
 CC represents an IFN-gamma (interferon-gamma) related primer sequence #1
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1532 CAGAAATCTTCAG 1547
 DB 21 CATGAAATCTTCAG 6

RESULT 2187
 ABS98384
 ID ABS98384 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABS98384;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human multidrug resistance associated protein 3 polymorphic sequence #6.

KM Human; ds: cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KM cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
 KM adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KM aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KM cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KM epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KM glucathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KM HNM1; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNM1;
 KM NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KM UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KM UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; UPA;
 KM multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KM multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 KM single nucleotide polymorphism.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200257410-A2.

XX 25-JUL-2002.

XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.

XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.

XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.

XX Guida M, Hall J;

XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.

XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 XX e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
 XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 XX disorder-related traits.

XX Example 24; Page 152; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator

CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 CC protein (FLAP), glucathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 CC transferase (HNM1), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
 CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2)
 CC sulfoltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.

CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1,
 CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function. In COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNM1 for altered pulmonary
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 XX polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4554 CCCAACCACACGTT 4569
 DB 6 CCCAACCCTCCAGTT 21

RESULT 2188
 ABS98279

ID ABS98279 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABS98279;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human lactoferrin (LTF) gene polymorphic sequence #42.

XX Human; ds: cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KM cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
 KM adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KM aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KM cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KM epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KM glucathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KM HNM1; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNM1;
 KM NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoltransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KM UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KM UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; UPA;
 KM multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KM multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 KM single nucleotide polymorphism.

OS Homo sapiens.

CC Illustrate the invention
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2583 AGTACGAGCATCA 2598
 |||||
 DB 20 AGTACGAGCATCA 5

RESULT 2190
 ACC84942/c
 ID ACC84942 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC84942;
 XX
 DT 03-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE IFN-gamma transcript quantifying reverse primer.
 XX
 KM Interferon; IFN-gamma; CD8; T cell; T-bet; T-box; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003048379-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 03-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038514.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008264.
 XX
 PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX
 PI Glimcher LH, Szabo SU;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-513767/48.
 XX
 PT Modulating the production of interferon-gamma in a CD8+ cell by
 PT contacting a CD8+ T cell with an agent that modulates the expression
 PT and/or activity of T-bet.
 XX
 PS Example 27; Page 137; 210pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to modulating the production of interferon (IFN)-
 CC gamma in a CD8plus+ cell. The method involves contacting a CD8+ T cell
 CC with an agent that modulates the expression and/or activity of T-bet. The
 CC present sequence represents a RT-PCR primer used in real time
 CC quantification of IFN-gamma transcripts
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1532 CAAAGAAATCTGCGAG 1547
 |||||
 DB 21 CAAAGAAATCTGCGAG 6

RESULT 2191
 ADD14375/c
 ID ADD14375 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD14375;
 XX
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human src biomarker forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:564.

XX
 KM predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase activity modulator;
 KM protein tyrosine kinase pathway; protein tyrosine kinase; cytosolic;
 KM gene therapy; drug sensitivity; genetic profile; cancer; human;
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003062395-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001981.
 XX
 PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350061P.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX
 PI Huang F, Fairchild CR, Lee FY, Shaw P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-636735/60.
 XX
 PT New polynucleotides and polypeptides for predicting the activity of
 PT compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or protein
 PT tyrosine kinase pathways.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 564; 139pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a predictor set comprising a plurality of
 CC polynucleotides or polypeptides whose expression pattern is predictive of
 CC the response of cells to treatment with a compound that modulates protein
 CC tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein tyrosine kinase
 CC pathway. Also described: (1) predicting whether a compound is capable of
 CC modulating the activity of cells, comprising obtaining a sample of cells,
 CC determining whether the cells express a plurality of markers, and
 CC correlating the expression of the markers to the compound's ability to
 CC modulate the activity of the cells; (2) a plurality of cell lines for
 CC identifying polynucleotides and polypeptides whose expression levels
 CC correlate with compound sensitivity or resistance of cells associated
 CC with a disease state; and (3) identifying polynucleotides and
 CC polypeptides that predict compound sensitivity or resistance of cells
 CC associated with a disease state, comprising subjecting the plurality of
 CC cell lines to one or more compounds, analysing the expression pattern of
 CC a microarray of polynucleotides or polypeptides, and selecting
 CC polynucleotides or polypeptides that predict the sensitivity or
 CC resistance of cells associated with a disease state by using the
 CC expression pattern of the microarray. The polynucleotides and
 CC polypeptides have cytostatic activities, and can be used in gene therapy.
 CC The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in predicting the
 CC activity of compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or
 CC protein tyrosine kinase pathways. These may be used in determining drug
 CC sensitivity in patients to allow the development of individualized
 CC genetic profiles which aid in treating diseases and disorders (e.g.
 CC cancer) based on patient response at a molecular level. The present
 CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2607 GACCAAGCCCTGTCT 2622
 |||||
 DB 17 GACCAAGCCCTGTCT 2

RESULT 2192
 ADD14268/c
 ID ADD14268 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD14268;
 XX

XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DT Human src biomarker forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:457.
 DE
 XX
 XX predictor set; protein tyrosine kinase activity modulator;
 KM protein tyrosine kinase pathway; protein tyrosine kinase; cytostatic;
 KM gene therapy; drug sensitivity; genetic profile; cancer; human;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO2003062395-A2.
 XX
 XX 31-JUL-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001981.
 PF
 XX
 XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350061P.
 PR
 XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 PA
 XX Huang F, Fairchild CR, Lee FY, Shaw P;
 PI WPI; 2003-636735/60.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT New polynucleotides and polypeptides for predicting the activity of
 PT compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or protein
 PT tyrosine kinase pathways.
 PS
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 457; 139pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a predictor set comprising a plurality of
 CC polynucleotides or polypeptides whose expression pattern is predictive of
 CC the response of cells to treatment with a compound that modulates protein
 CC tyrosine kinase activity or members of the protein tyrosine kinase
 CC pathway. Also described: (1) predicting whether a compound is capable of
 CC modulating the activity of cells, comprising obtaining a sample of cells,
 CC determining whether the cells express a plurality of markers, and
 CC correlating the expression of the markers to the compound's ability to
 CC modulate the activity of the cells; (2) a plurality of cell lines for
 CC identifying polynucleotides and polypeptides whose expression levels
 CC correlate with compound sensitivity or resistance of cells associated
 CC with a disease state; and (3) identifying polynucleotides and
 CC polypeptides that predict compound sensitivity or resistance of cells
 CC associated with a disease state, comprising subjecting the plurality of
 CC cell lines to one or more compounds, analysing the expression pattern of
 CC a microarray of polynucleotides or polypeptides, and selecting
 CC polynucleotides or polypeptides that predict the sensitivity or
 CC resistance of cells associated with a disease state by using the
 CC expression pattern of the microarray. The polynucleotides and
 CC polypeptides have cytostatic activities, and can be used in gene therapy.
 CC The polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in predicting the
 CC activity of compounds that interact with protein tyrosine kinases and/or
 CC protein tyrosine kinase pathways. These may be used in determining drug
 CC sensitivity in patients to allow the development of individualized
 CC genetic profiles which aid in treating diseases and disorders (e.g.
 CC cancer) based on patient response at a molecular level. The present
 CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4914 ATCACGACGACGATT 4929
 |||||
 DB 17 ATCACGACGACGATT 2

RESULT 2193

ACC00264/c
 ID ACC00264 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC00264;
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Maize COMT methyltransferase-related PCR primer TOM22, SEQ ID 3.
 XX
 KM Maize; COMT methyltransferase; digestibility; lignin; PCR; primer;
 KM caffeic acid 3-O-methyltransferase; animal fodder; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX MO2003018819-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 06-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 30-AUG-2002; 2002WO-FR002982.
 PF
 XX
 XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001FR-00011326.
 PR
 XX (GENO-) GENOPLANTE-VALOR.
 PA
 XX Pichon M, Beckert M, Nadaud I, Goffner D;
 PI WPI; 2003-268426/26.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Preparation of maize with improved digestibility or altered lignin
 PT composition, useful as animal fodder, by modulating synthesis of caffeic
 PT acid 3-O-methyltransferase.
 PS
 XX Example 1; Page 28; 70pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for preparing maize with
 CC improved digestibility or altered lignin composition. The method involves
 CC using a nucleotide sequence which modulates synthesis of maize caffeic
 CC acid 3-O-methyltransferase (COMT), encoded by ACC00262. The maize
 CC produced by the method of the invention is useful as animal fodder. The
 CC present PCR primer was used in the construction of COMT transformation
 CC vectors which were used in an example from the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3958 TGCTGACCTCCAGCA 3973
 |||||
 DB 17 TGACGACCTCCAGCA 2

RESULT 2194

ID ADJ87876/c
 ADJ87876/c standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ87876;
 XX
 XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE G-coupled protein receptor-related protein-related DNA sequence #6.
 XX
 KM novel protein; G-coupled protein receptor-related protein;
 KM cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; cell signal processing-related disorder;
 KM metabolic pathway modulation-related disorder; diabetes; cancer; stroke;
 KM Huntington's disease; epilepsy; anxiety; pain; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KM obesity; hypertension; Crohn's disease; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KM viral infections; bacterial infection; parasitic infection;
 KM hyperthyroidism; hypothyroidism; Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; tuberculous sclerosis; hypercalcaemia; cerebral palsy;
 KM ss; primer; probe.
 XX

OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO2002102321-A2. ✓
 XX
 XX 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 XX 18-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019522.
 XX
 XX 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298994P.
 PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299134P.
 PR 04-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972446.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-00299134.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-00298994.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 XX Anderson DM, Guo X, Gusev VY, Herrmann JL, Li L, Mezes PS;
 PI Pena CE, Spaderna SK, Zhong M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-167441/16.
 XX
 XX New MOX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful in gene therapy,
 PT particularly for treating or preventing e.g. cardiomyopathy,
 PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, adenoma, brain tumor, breast cancer, prostate
 PT cancer, stroke or pain.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 310; 378bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of novel G-
 CC coupled protein receptor-related (MOL) proteins. The DNA and protein
 CC sequences of the invention are useful for treating or preventing a MOL-
 CC associated disorder, such as: cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, disorders
 CC associated with cell signal processing and metabolic pathway modulation,
 CC or diabetes. The DNA and protein sequences are also useful for the
 CC treatment of: cancer, stroke, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, anxiety,
 CC pain, hypercholesterolemia, obesity, hypertension, Crohn's disease,
 CC systemic lupus erythematosus, viral infections, bacterial infections,
 CC parasitic infections, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, Von Hippel-Lindau
 CC syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, or
 CC cerebral palsy. The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification
 CC of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2583 AGTACGAGCATCA 2598
 DB 20 AGTACCAGCAGCAGCA 5
 XX
 XX RESULT 2195
 XX ADJ13065 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX ADJ13065;
 XX
 XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA seqID 192.
 DE
 XX
 XX probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; Cpg island;
 KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX US2003152950-A1.
 XX
 XX 14-AUG-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
 PF

XX
 XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
 XX
 XX (GARN/) GARNER H R.
 PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
 PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
 PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
 XX
 XX Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-874843/81.
 DR
 XX
 XX Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
 PT to be analyzed, creating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
 PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 192; 210pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
 CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
 CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
 CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
 CC creating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
 CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
 CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
 CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
 CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a Cpg island. In
 CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
 CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
 CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
 CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1225 ACCAGAGCTCTCCCC 1240
 DB 4 ACCAGAGCTCTCCCC 19
 XX
 XX RESULT 2196
 XX ADM65276/c
 XX ID ADM65276 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 XX ADM65276;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX NRY polymorphism detection primer #290.
 DE
 XX
 XX ethnic origin determination; polymorphic site determination;
 KW Y chromosome; paternity testing; forensic; diagnosis;
 KW non-recombining region; human; NRY; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX US2003134285-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 17-JUL-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002623.
 XX
 XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245355P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (OEEN/) OEFNER P J.
 PA (UNDE/) UNDERHILL P A.
 PA
 XX
 XX Oefner PJ, Underhill PA;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-843259/78.
 XX Determining the ethnic origin of a male by obtaining a nucleic acid
 PT sample from the male and identifying at least two polymorphic markers in
 PT the nucleic acid sample indicative of the ethnic origin of the male.
 XX Claim 24; Page 38; 74pp; English.
 CC The invention describes a method of determining the ethnic origin of a
 CC male comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the male, and
 CC identifying at least two polymorphic markers in the nucleic acid sample
 CC indicative of the ethnic origin of the male, using at least one primer
 CC pair from the primer pairs given in the specification. Also described is
 CC a method of: identifying polymorphic sites in a nucleic acid; a kit for
 CC determining the ethnic origin of an individual; determining the ethnic
 CC origin of a human male individual; an isolated nucleic acid segment of a
 CC human Y chromosome comprising at least 10 contiguous bases including at
 CC least one of the polymorphic sites given in the specification; nucleic
 CC acid primer pairs for amplifying polymorphic regions of the Y chromosome
 CC given in the specification; and determining the paternity of a human male
 CC individual. The method is useful for determining the ethnic origin of a
 CC male, for paternity testing, for forensic studies or for diagnosis. This
 CC sequence represents a primer used to detect polymorphisms in the non-
 CC recombining region of the human Y chromosome (NRY).
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 2309 AACCATCATCAAAA 2324
 Db 18 AACCATCATCAAAA 3
 RESULT 2197
 ADM65310/C
 ID ADM65310 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ADM65310;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Y chromosome non-recombining region polymorphic fragment #157.
 XX
 KW ethnic origin determination; polymorphic site determination;
 KW Y chromosome; paternity testing; forensic; diagnosis;
 KM non-recombining region; human; NRY; polymorphic fragment; de.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003134285-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002623.
 XX
 PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245355P.
 XX
 PA (OEFPN/) OEFPNER P J.
 PA (UNDE/) UNDERHILL P A.
 XX
 PI Oefner PJ, Underhill PA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-843259/78.
 XX
 PT Determining the ethnic origin of a male by obtaining a nucleic acid
 PT sample from the male and identifying at least two polymorphic markers in
 PT the nucleic acid sample indicative of the ethnic origin of the male.
 XX Claim 24; Page 40; 74pp; English.

CC The invention describes a method of determining the ethnic origin of a
 CC male comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the male, and
 CC identifying at least two polymorphic markers in the nucleic acid sample
 CC indicative of the ethnic origin of the male, using at least one primer
 CC pair from the primer pairs given in the specification. Also described is
 CC a method of: identifying polymorphic sites in a nucleic acid; a kit for
 CC determining the ethnic origin of an individual; determining the ethnic
 CC origin of a human male individual; an isolated nucleic acid segment of a
 CC human Y chromosome comprising at least 10 contiguous bases including at
 CC least one of the polymorphic sites given in the specification; nucleic
 CC acid primer pairs for amplifying polymorphic regions of the Y chromosome
 CC given in the specification; and determining the paternity of a human male
 CC individual. The method is useful for determining the ethnic origin of a
 CC male, for paternity testing, for forensic studies or for diagnosis. This
 CC sequence represents a fragment of the non-recombining region of the human
 CC Y chromosome (NRY) comprising a polymorphism that can be used to
 CC determine ethnic origin of a male.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 2309 AACCATCATCAAAA 2324
 Db 18 AACCATCATCAAAA 3
 RESULT 2198
 ADM65506/C
 ID ADM65506 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC ADM65506;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NRY polymorphism detection primer #443.
 XX
 KW ethnic origin determination; polymorphic site determination;
 KW Y chromosome; paternity testing; forensic; diagnosis;
 KM non-recombining region; human; NRY; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003134285-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002623.
 XX
 PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245355P.
 XX
 PA (OEFPN/) OEFPNER P J.
 PA (UNDE/) UNDERHILL P A.
 XX
 PI Oefner PJ, Underhill PA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-843259/78.
 XX
 PT Determining the ethnic origin of a male by obtaining a nucleic acid
 PT sample from the male and identifying at least two polymorphic markers in
 PT the nucleic acid sample indicative of the ethnic origin of the male.
 XX Claim 24; Page 51; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a method of determining the ethnic origin of a
 CC male comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the male, and
 CC identifying at least two polymorphic markers in the nucleic acid sample
 CC indicative of the ethnic origin of the male, using at least one primer
 CC pair from the primer pairs given in the specification. Also described is
 CC a method of: identifying polymorphic sites in a nucleic acid; a kit for
 CC determining the ethnic origin of an individual; determining the ethnic

CC origin of a human male individual; an isolated nucleic acid segment of a
CC human Y chromosome comprising at least 10 contiguous bases including at
CC least one of the polymorphic sites given in the specification; nucleic
CC acid primer pairs for amplifying polymorphic regions of the Y chromosome
CC given in the specification; and determining the paternity of a human male
CC individual. The method is useful for determining the ethnic origin of a
CC male, for paternity testing, for forensic studies or for diagnosis. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to detect polymorphisms in the non-
CC recombining region of the human Y chromosome (NRY).
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2309 AACCATCATCCAAAA 2324
DB 18 AACCATCATCCAAAA 3

RESULT 2199
ADM65146/C
ID ADM65146 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADM65146;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE NRY polymorphism detection primer #203.
XX
KW ethnic origin determination; polymorphic site determination;
KW Y chromosome; paternity testing; forensic; diagnosis;
KW non-recombining region; human; NRY; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003134285-A1.
PN
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002623.
PF
XX
PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245355P.
XX
PA (OEFEV/) OEFEVNER P J.
XX (UNDE/) UNDERHILL P A.
PA
PI Oefner PJ, Underhill PA;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-843259/78.
DR
XX
XX
PT Determining the ethnic origin of a male by obtaining a nucleic acid
PT sample from the male and identifying at least two polymorphic markers in
PT the nucleic acid sample indicative of the ethnic origin of the male.
PT
XX
XX Claim 24; Page 31; 74pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention describes a method of determining the ethnic origin of a
CC male comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the male, and
CC identifying at least two polymorphic markers in the nucleic acid sample
CC indicative of the ethnic origin of the male, using at least one primer
CC pair from the primer pairs given in the specification. Also described is
CC a method of: identifying polymorphic sites in a nucleic acid; a kit for
CC determining the ethnic origin of an individual; determining the ethnic
CC origin of a human male individual; an isolated nucleic acid segment of a
CC human Y chromosome comprising at least 10 contiguous bases including at
CC least one of the polymorphic sites given in the specification; nucleic
CC acid primer pairs for amplifying polymorphic regions of the Y chromosome
CC given in the specification; and determining the paternity of a human male
CC individual. The method is useful for determining the ethnic origin of a
CC male, for paternity testing, for forensic studies or for diagnosis. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to detect polymorphisms in the non-

CC recombining region of the human Y chromosome (NRY).
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2309 AACCATCATCCAAAA 2324
DB 18 AACCATCATCCAAAA 3

RESULT 2200
ADK96935/C
ID ADK96935 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADK96935;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Primer of the invention #2655.
XX
KW human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP2003259875-A.
PN
XX
PD 16-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
PF
XX
PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.
DR
XX
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
PT
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 5964; 2627pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4392 CGATTGAGGCTGAG 4407
DB 21 CGATTGAGGCTGAG 6

RESULT 2201
ADN38522/C
ID ADN38522 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADN38522;
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Novel human polypeptide M0J3 PCR primer #1.
XX
XX anti-HIV; cytostatic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic; antiasthmatic;
KW

KM antiinflammatory; haemostatic; hypotensive; neuroprotective; anorectic;
 KM nocotropic; antidepressant; immunosuppressive; antibacterial; virucide;
 KM fungicide; protozoacide; tranquilizer; anticomvulsant; osteopathic;
 KM analgesic; antiparkinsonian; dermatological; antifertility;
 KM cerebroprotective; antidiabetic; MOLT-associated disorder;
 KM cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; diabetes; cell signal processing;
 KM metabolic pathway modulation; cancer; Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; stroke; tuberculous sclerosis; hypercalcaemia;
 KM Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; cerebral palsy; epilepsy;
 KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; multiple sclerosis; ataxia-telangiectasia;
 KM leukodystrophy; addiction; anxiety; depression; pain; obesity;
 KM Crohn's disease; osteoporosis; inflammatory bowel disease; infertility;
 KM hyperextension; scleroderma; haemophilia; pancreatitis; autoimmune disease;
 KM asthma; arthritis; immunodeficiency; HIV; infection;
 KM graft-versus-host disease; gene therapy; vaccine; tissue typing;
 KM pharmacogenomic; human; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2004029220-A1.
 PN 12-FEB-2004.
 PD 18-JUN-2002; 2002US-0017433.
 PF 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200158P.
 PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200613P.
 PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200780P.
 PR 01-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201006P.
 PR 01-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201007P.
 PR 01-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201236P.
 PR 01-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201238P.
 PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201186P.
 PR 03-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201474P.
 PR 03-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201508P.
 PR 25-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220591P.
 PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-0232678P.
 PR 22-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263217P.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265160P.
 PR 16-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269511P.
 PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-00842758.
 PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298994P.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386837P.
 XX (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
 PA (VERN/) FERNANDES E R.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
 PA (MALV/) MALYANKAR U M.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
 PA (ZERN/) ZERHUSEN B D.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (MAJU/) MAJUNDER K.
 PA (TCHE/) TCHEPNEV V T.
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (PATU/) PATURAJAN M.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
 PA (GANG/) GANGOLLI E A.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (GROS/) GROSSE W M.
 PA (SZEK/) SZEKERES E S.
 PA (ALSO/) ALSOBROOK J P.
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (GUOX/) GUO X.
 PA (LILU/) LI L.
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
 PI Vernet CM, Fernandes ER, Gerlach V, Shinkets RA, Malyankar UM,
 PI Boldog FL, Zernusen BD, Spyttek KA, Majunder K, Tchehnev VT,
 PI Padigaru M, Paturajan M, Burgess CE, Gangolli EA, Smithson G;

PI Rastelli L, MacDougall JR, Taupier RJ, Grosse WM, Szekeres ES;
 PI Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Guo X, Li L, Zhong M;
 XX DR WPI; 2004-179668/17.
 XX New isolated molecule (MOLX) polypeptide, useful for diagnosing, treating
 PT or preventing MOLX-associated diseases, such as infection.
 PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease or cancer.
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 183; 212pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an isolated molecule (MOLX) polypeptide. The MOLX
 CC polypeptide, MOLX nucleic acid and antibody are useful for treating,
 CC preventing or alleviating a MOLX-associated disorder or a pathological
 CC state in a subject, particularly a human. In particular, the disorder is
 CC cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis, diabetes, or a disorder related to cell
 CC signal processing and metabolic pathway modulation. The MOLX polypeptide
 CC and nucleic acid are also useful for diagnosing the presence of or
 CC predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of MOLX,
 CC particularly cancer. The MOLX nucleic acid and polypeptide are especially
 CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for therapeutic or prophylactic
 CC applications for disorders associated with aberrant MOLX expression or
 CC activity, e.g. Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, stroke,
 CC tuberculous sclerosis, hypercalcaemia, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's
 CC disease, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, multiple
 CC sclerosis, ataxia-telangiectasia, leukodystrophies, addiction, anxiety,
 CC depression, pain, obesity, Crohn's disease, osteoporosis, inflammatory
 CC bowel disease, infertility, hypertension, scleroderma, hemophilia,
 CC pancreatitis, autoimmune disease, asthma, arthritis, immunodeficiencies,
 CC HIV, viral, fungal, bacterial or protozoal infections, or graft-versus-
 CC host disease. The DNA encoding the protein is useful in gene therapy for
 CC treating the above conditions. This sequence represents a primer used in
 CC the isolation of DNA encoding a novel human MOLX polypeptide.
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2583 AGTACGAGCGACATCA 2598
 Db 20 AGTACGAGCGACGACA 5
 XX RESULT 2202
 XX ADP48222
 ID ADP48222 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC ADP48222;
 XX DT 09-SEP-2004. (first entry)
 XX DE Human MRCK1 sense strand siRNA sequence SeqID257.
 XX KW protein kinase; MRCK1; myotonic dystrophy kinase; Cdc42 binding kinase;
 KM MRCK; kinase-related disease; short inhibitory RNA; siRNA; human; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2004050831-A2.
 PN 17-JUN-2004.
 PD 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035609.
 PF 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429381P.
 PR (AMHP) WYETH.
 PA (LITUW/) LITU W.
 PA (WUWU/) WU L.
 XX Litu W, Wu L;

XX MPI; 2004-461109/43.
DR New human protein kinase MRCK1 with 65% sequence homology to rat myotonic
XX dystrophy kinase-related Cdc42-binding kinase (MRCK), useful in
PT diagnostics and as a drug target.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 257; 92pp; English.
XX This invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a
CC nucleic acid sequence, the human MRCK1 gene located at position 11q13,
CC and the novel human protein kinase MRCK1 encoded by it. The sequence of
CC the invention has sequence homology to rat myotonic dystrophy kinase-
CC related Cdc42 binding kinase (MRCK). The invention may be useful for
CC diagnosing, prognosing, and treating kinase-related diseases, preferably
CC diseases associated with aberrant expression of MRCK1. The present
CC sequence is that of a short inhibitory (siRNA) sequence which is targeted
CC towards the human MRCK1 gene and which is related to the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2388 CAGAAAGTCTTCTTAC 2403
DB 1 CAGAAAGTCTTCTTCTG 16
RESULT 2203
ADP48221
ID ADP48221 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADP48221;
XX
XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MRCK1 siRNA target DNA sequence SeqID256.
XX
XX protein kinase; MRCK1; myotonic dystrophy kinase; Cdc42 binding kinase;
XX MRCK; kinase-related disease; short inhibitory RNA; siRNA; ds; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004050831-A2.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035609.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429381P.
XX
XX (AMRP) WYETH.
XX (LIUW/) LIU W.
XX (WU/L/) WU L.
XX
XX Liu W, Wu L;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-461109/43.
XX
XX New human protein kinase MRCK1 with 65% sequence homology to rat myotonic
XX dystrophy kinase-related Cdc42-binding kinase (MRCK), useful in
XX diagnostics and as a drug target.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 256; 92pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a
XX nucleic acid sequence, the human MRCK1 gene located at position 11q13,
XX and the novel human protein kinase MRCK1 encoded by it. The sequence of

CC the invention has sequence homology to rat myotonic dystrophy kinase-
CC related Cdc42 binding kinase (MRCK). The invention may be useful for
CC diagnosing, prognosing, and treating kinase-related diseases, preferably
CC diseases associated with aberrant expression of MRCK1. The present
CC sequence is that of a DNA sequence which is part of the human MRCK1 gene
CC which may be a target for a short inhibitory (siRNA) sequence and which
CC is related to the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent did
CC not form part of the printed specification but was obtained in electronic
CC format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2388 CAGAAAGTCTTCTTAC 2403
DB 3 CAGAAAGTCTTCTTCTG 18
RESULT 2204
ADP48057
ID ADP48057 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADP48057;
XX
XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MRCK1 sense strand siRNA sequence SeqID92.
XX
XX protein kinase; MRCK1; myotonic dystrophy kinase; Cdc42 binding kinase;
XX MRCK; kinase-related disease; short inhibitory RNA; siRNA; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004050831-A2.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035609.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429381P.
XX
XX (AMRP) WYETH.
XX (LIUW/) LIU W.
XX (WU/L/) WU L.
XX
XX Liu W, Wu L;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-461109/43.
XX
XX New human protein kinase MRCK1 with 65% sequence homology to rat myotonic
XX dystrophy kinase-related Cdc42-binding kinase (MRCK), useful in
XX diagnostics and as a drug target.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 92; 92pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a
XX nucleic acid sequence, the human MRCK1 gene located at position 11q13,
XX and the novel human protein kinase MRCK1 encoded by it. The sequence of
XX the invention has sequence homology to rat myotonic dystrophy kinase-
XX related Cdc42 binding kinase (MRCK). The invention may be useful for
XX diagnosing, prognosing, and treating kinase-related diseases, preferably
XX diseases associated with aberrant expression of MRCK1. The present
XX sequence is that of a short inhibitory (siRNA) sequence which is targeted
XX towards the human MRCK1 gene and which is related to the invention. Note:
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1651 GAGAGGCTTCTGCCA 1666
 |||||:::|||||
 1 GAGAGGAGUUCUGCCA 16

Db

RESULT 2205
 ADP48176
 ID ADP48176 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP48176;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MRCK1 siRNA target DNA sequence SeqID211.
 XX
 KM protein kinase; MRCK1; myotonic dystrophy kinase; Cdc42 binding kinase;
 KM MRCK; kinase-related disease; short inhibitory RNA; siRNA; ds; human.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004050831-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-JUN-2004.
 XX
 PF 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035609.
 XX
 PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429381P.
 XX
 PA (AMHP) MYETH.
 PA (LITW/) LITW W.
 PA (WDL/) WU L.
 PI Liu W, Wu L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-461109/43.
 XX
 PT New human protein kinase MRCK1 with 65% sequence homology to rat myotonic
 PT dystrophy kinase-related Cdc42-binding kinase (MRCK), useful in
 PT diagnostics and as a drug target.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 211; 92pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a
 CC nucleic acid sequence, the human MRCK1 gene located at position 11q13,
 CC and the novel human protein kinase MRCK1 encoded by it. The sequence of
 CC the invention has sequence homology to rat myotonic dystrophy kinase-
 CC related Cdc42 binding kinase (MRCK). The invention may be useful for
 CC diagnosing, prognosing, and treating kinase-related diseases, preferably
 CC diseases associated with aberrant expression of MRCK1. The present
 CC sequence is that of a DNA sequence which is part of the human MRCK1 gene
 CC which may be a target for a short inhibitory (siRNA) sequence and which
 CC is related to the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent did
 CC not form part of the printed specification but was obtained in electronic
 CC format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1651 GAGAGGCTTCTGCCA 1666
 |||||:::|||||
 1 GAGAGGATTTCTGCCA 16

Db

RESULT 2206
 ADP48068
 ID ADP48068 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC ADP48068;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human MRCK1 siRNA target DNA sequence SeqID103.
 XX
 KM protein kinase; MRCK1; myotonic dystrophy kinase; Cdc42 binding kinase;
 KM MRCK; kinase-related disease; short inhibitory RNA; siRNA; ds; human.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004050831-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-JUN-2004.
 XX
 PF 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035609.
 XX
 PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429381P.
 XX
 PA (AMHP) MYETH.
 PA (LITW/) LITW W.
 PA (WDL/) WU L.
 PI Liu W, Wu L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-461109/43.
 XX
 PT New human protein kinase MRCK1 with 65% sequence homology to rat myotonic
 PT dystrophy kinase-related Cdc42-binding kinase (MRCK), useful in
 PT diagnostics and as a drug target.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 103; 92pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a
 CC nucleic acid sequence, the human MRCK1 gene located at position 11q13,
 CC and the novel human protein kinase MRCK1 encoded by it. The sequence of
 CC the invention has sequence homology to rat myotonic dystrophy kinase-
 CC related Cdc42 binding kinase (MRCK). The invention may be useful for
 CC diagnosing, prognosing, and treating kinase-related diseases, preferably
 CC diseases associated with aberrant expression of MRCK1. The present
 CC sequence is that of a DNA sequence which is part of the human MRCK1 gene
 CC which may be a target for a short inhibitory (siRNA) sequence and which
 CC is related to the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent did
 CC not form part of the printed specification but was obtained in electronic
 CC format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2388 CAGAGGCTTCTCTAC 2403
 |||||:::|||||
 1 CAGAGGCTTCTCTGC 16

Db

RESULT 2207
 AAQ52863
 ID AAQ52863 standard; RNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ52863;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-MAY-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cytomegalovirus target sequence 40.
 XX
 KM RNA; enzyme; enzymatic RNA molecule; ERM; cleave; RNA; mRNA; hnRNA;
 KM picornavirus; HIV; immunodeficiency virus; hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KM papilloma virus; HPV; Epstein-Barr virus; EBV; TGLV;
 KM T-cell leukemia virus; hepatitis C virus; HCV; cytomegalovirus;

KM Influenza virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus; vector; immune response;
 XX antibody; ribozyme; viral RNA; treatment; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO9323569-A1.
 XX PD 25-NOV-1993.
 XX PF 29-APR-1993; 93WO-US004020.
 XX PR 11-MAY-1992; 92US-00882689.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882712.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882713.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882714.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882823.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882824.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882886.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882889.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882921.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00882922.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883823.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00883849.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884073.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884074.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884333.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884422.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884431.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884436.
 XX PR 14-MAY-1992; 92US-00884521.
 XX PR 31-JUL-1992; 92US-00923738.
 XX PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00935854.
 XX PR 26-AUG-1992; 92US-00936086.
 XX PR 18-SEP-1992; 92US-00948359.
 XX PR 15-OCT-1992; 92US-00963322.
 XX PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987129.
 XX PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987130.
 XX PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987133.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Draper KG, Dudycz LW, Mcswigen JA, Macejak DG, Holecsek JU;
 PI Mamone JA;
 XX DR MPI; 1993-386599/48.
 XX PT Enzymatic RNA molecules - used to inhibit viral replication, infection
 PT and gene expression.
 XX PS Claim 5; Fig 13; 287pp; English.
 XX CC The sequences (AA052824-052890) are pref. Cytomegalovirus target
 CC sequences for enzymatic RNA molecules. The RNA molecules are
 CC complementary to a substrate binding region in the specifically cleave RNA
 CC They also have enzymatic activity, in that they specifically cleave RNA
 CC in the target. The ERMs interfere with viral replication and therefore
 CC have anti-viral properties. They can be used to attenuate viruses to be
 CC used in vaccines. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
 CC PI field.)
 CC CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 10 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 12; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1501 AGGATGTTCTGAGGA 1516
 DB 3 AGGAGUGUGUGGAGGA 18

RESULT 2208
 AA082389/c
 ID AA082389 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC AA082389;
 XX AC
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 11-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1181) STS primer cSRL-5d8-tA.
 XX KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9429486-A1.
 XX PD 22-DEC-1994.
 XX PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.
 XX PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
 XX PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
 XX PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
 XX PI Evans GA, Smith MW;
 XX DR MPI; 1995-036508/05.
 XX XX
 PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
 PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
 PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
 PS Example 4; Page 79; 128pp; English.
 XX CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
 CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
 CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
 CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"
 CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
 CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
 CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
 CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
 CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
 CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
 CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
 CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
 CC AA082001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Also see AA091325-58). (Updated on 25-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1556 GTCACGAAATTCG 1571
 DB 19 GTCACGAGATTTCG 4
 RESULT 2209
 AAV51719
 ID AAV51719 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC AAV51719;
 XX AC
 DT 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX DE Zee may's genome reverse PCR primer #15.
 XX XX

KM Polymorphic marker; allele-specific; probe; amplification; PCR primer;
 KM hybridisation; plant; hybrid certification; genetic contribution;
 KM progeny; back-cross; hybrid; ancestry; corn; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Zea mays.
 XX
 PN WO9824796-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 01-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021782.
 XX
 PR 02-DEC-1996; 96US-0032069P.
 PR 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813507.
 XX
 PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Lemieux B, Landry BS, Sapolsky RJ, Maigneux A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-333252/29.
 XX
 PT Brassica species allele-specific oligonucleotide probes and primers -
 PT useful for plant breeding.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 50; 65pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV51705-V52008 are reverse PCR primers used to amplify fragments of the
 CC Zea mays genome in order to detect polymorphic markers. Such markers can
 CC be used in the construction of allele-specific primers and probes for
 CC amplification or hybridisation, e.g. to determine common or disparate
 CC ancestry between 2 or more plants, to monitor the genetic contribution of
 CC an ancestral plant, to trace the progeny of proprietary plants, in
 CC certification of a hybrid plant or to identify the progeny of a back-
 CC crossed plant with an ancestral plant
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 590 GAGCTTCCTCGTCGT 605
 DB 2 GAGCTTCCTCGTACT 17

RESULT 2210
 AAX10138/c
 ID AAX10138 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX10138;
 XX
 DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #444.
 XX
 KM Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
 KM detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
 KM autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
 KM treatment; marker; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9820165-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
 PF 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
 XX
 PR

PA (WHEH) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX
 XX Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
 PI
 DR WPI; 1998-286974/25.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
 PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 204; 310pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 370 TCAGTCAGTTAGCTG 385
 DB 22 TCAGTCAGTTAGCTG 7

RESULT 2211
 AAX09483/c
 ID AAX09483 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX09483;
 XX
 DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker upstream primer #361.
 XX
 KM Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
 KM detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
 KM autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
 KM treatment; marker; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9820165-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
 PF 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
 XX
 PR (WHEH) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX
 PA Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-286974/25.

CC target HGBV. The method is used for detecting target HGBV nucleic acid in
CC the test sample suspected of containing HGBV and for characterisation of
CC newly ascertained etiological agent of non-A, non-B, non-C, non-D and non
CC -E hepatitis causing agents collectively termed as hepatitis GB virus.
CC AAA55270 to AAA55489 and AAB08985 to AAB09480 represent nucleotide and
CC protein sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX

SO Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4 GGGCATGGCATCCCCAC 19
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 3 GGGCATGGCATCCCC 18

RESULT 2214
AAA15054/C
ID AAA15054 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAA15054;

DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for production of invasion protein Ipac deletion mutants.

XX Invasion protein; Ipac; mucosal immune response; vaccine; adjuvant;

KW shigellosis; salmonellosis; enteroinvasive E. coli; immune system;

KM immuno-compromised; intracellular delivery; antigen; PCR primer; ss.

XX Shigella flexneri.

XX WO200023462-A1.

PD 27-APR-2000.

PF 21-OCT-1999; 99MO-US024931.

PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105085P.

PR 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0136754P.

XX (USL-) UNIT ST LOUIS.

PI Picking WD, Picking WD, Oaks EV;

XX WPI; 2000-339646/29.

PT New purified recombinant invasion proteins Ipac and Sipc useful as an

PT adjuvant and vaccine against shigellosis, salmonellosis and

PT enteroinvasive Escherichia coli.

XX Example 4; Page 42; 78pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAA15054-55 were used to produce deletion mutants of the

CC invasion protein Ipac. The specification describes a method for the

CC production of recombinant invasion proteins which are superior to

CC presently approved adjuvants due to their low toxicity, their ability to

CC stimulate both peripheral and mucosal immune response, and ease of

CC production. The invasion protein may be used as a vaccine and as an

CC adjuvant for the prevention of diseases such as shigellosis,

CC salmonellosis and diseases caused by enteroinvasive E. coli, and in

CC stimulating the immune system of immuno-compromised individuals. The

CC invasion protein is also useful for intracellular delivery of therapeutic

CC and diagnostic agents, and to stimulate immune response by cells in

CC vitro. The invasion protein can be mixed with antigens of biological or

CC chemical origins to elicit an immune response to the antigen

XX Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5143 TTGCTTTTCAACATA 5158
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 22 TTGCTTTTCAACATA 7

RESULT 2215

AAA96313
ID AAA96313 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAA96313;

DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for cDNA encoding novel polypeptide PRO1887.

XX Secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO1484; PRO4334; PRO1122;

KW PRO1889; PRO1890; PRO1887; PRO1785; PRO4353; PRO4357; PRO4405; PRO4356;

KW PRO4352; PRO4380; PRO4354; PRO4408; PRO5737; PRO4425; PRO5990; PRO6030;

KW PRO4424; PRO4422; PRO4430; PRO4499; tumour; obesity; diabetes;

KW insulinemia; kidney disorder; Bergers disease; nephropathy;

KW Schonlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease; dermatitis herpetiformis;

XX Crohns disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200056889-A2.

PD 28-SEP-2000.

PF 01-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005601.

PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125774P.

PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125778P.

PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0125826P.

PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127035P.

PR 05-APR-1999; 99US-0127706P.

PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130359P.

PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131270P.

PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131272P.

PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131291P.

PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132371P.

PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132379P.

PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132383P.

PR 25-MAY-1999; 99US-0135750P.

PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138166P.

PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144791P.

PR 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0146970P.

PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-0170262P.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J;

PI Stewart TA, Watanabe CK, Wood WJ, Zhang Z;

XX WPI; 2000-628263/60.

XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides useful for diagnosing tumor

PT in a mammal, for identifying agonists and antagonists of the polypeptide

PT and for therapeutic use.

XX Example 9; Page 144; 222pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAA96313-15 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a secreted or

CC transmembrane polypeptide. The specification describes polypeptides

CC designated PRO1484, PRO4334, PRO1122, PRO1889, PRO1890, PRO1887, PRO1785,

CC PRO4353, PRO4357, PRO4405, PRO4356, PRO4352, PRO4380, PRO4354, PRO4408,

CC PRO5737, PRO4425, PRO5990, PRO6030, PRO4424, PRO4422, PRO4430 and

CC PRO4499. PRO1889 polypeptide is useful for diagnosing tumour in a mammal.

CC The polypeptides, their agonists and antagonists are useful treating a

CC condition associated with expression or activity of the polypeptide.

CC Conditions treated include obesity, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-
 CC insulinemia. The polypeptides are capable of inducing proliferation of
 CC mammalian kidney mesangial cells and are therefore useful for treating
 CC kidney disorders associated with decreased mesangial cell function such
 CC as Berger's disease or other nephropathies associated with Schönlein-
 CC Henoch purpura, celiac disease, dermatitis herpetiformis or Crohn's
 CC disease. The nucleic acids may be used to generate transgenic animals for
 CC use in development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents and
 CC also for chromosome identification and tissue typing

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5090 AGCTGCTTCCTTGG 5105
 DB 5 AGCTGCTTCCTTGG 20

RESULT 2216

ADK68394/C
 ID ADK68394 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADK68394;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Nickel-containing superoxide dismutase (NiSOD) PCR primer NS2.

KW Superoxide dismutase; nickel-containing; NiSOD; sodN; orfX; preparation;
 KW Streptomyces coelicolor; Streptomyces lividans; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Streptomyces sp.

PN KR99066550-A.

PD 16-AUG-1999.

PF 30-JAN-1998; 98KR-00002582.

PR 30-JAN-1998; 98KR-00002582.

XX (HAHY/) HAH Y C.

PA (NOHJ/) NOH J H.

PI Kim EJ, Chung HJ, Noh JH;

DR WPI; 2000-547509/50.

PS Process for preparing Ni-containing superoxide dismutase.

PS Example 3; Page 5; 9pp; Korean.

CC The invention relates to a method for preparing Ni-containing superoxide
 CC dismutase (NiSOD) from Streptomyces coelicolor or Streptomyces lividans.
 CC The invention also discloses a method for producing a strain of
 CC Streptomyces lividans in which the gene encoding NiSOD (sodN) is deleted.
 CC Sequences ADK68393-ADK68394 represent PCR primers used to amplify a
 CC Streptomyces sodN gene in an example of the invention.

CC Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 421 GGCAGGTTGCAGTGA 436
 DB 21 GGCAGGTTGCAGTGA 6

RESULT 2217

AAH75568
 ID AAH75568 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAH75568;

DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Mre11 related PCR primer 4.

KW Yeast; Mre11; telomere length; nuclease; gene therapy; melanoma; ss;

KW liver cancer; breast cancer; bladder cancer; brain cancer; PCR primer.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200160996-A1.

PD 23-AUG-2001.

PF 14-FEB-2001; 2001WO-JP001024.

PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00041929.

PA (RIKE) RIKEN KK.

PI (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.

DR Ohta K, Shibata T;

DR WPI; 2001-541649/60.

PS Controlling telomere length for gene therapy of telomere length related

PT tumors comprises transformation using the modified Mre11 protein.

PS Disclosure; Page 8; 67pp; Japanese.

CC The invention relates to control of telomere length in a cell by
 CC modifying the physiological activity of the Mre11 protein in the cell, by
 CC transformation of the cell with DNA encoding a foreign Mre11 protein
 CC which may be modified in the C-terminal and/or nuclease domain. The
 CC method is useful in gene therapy of telomere length-related diseases such
 CC as melanoma, liver cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer and brain
 CC cancer. The present sequence is that of a Mre11 related PCR primer of the
 CC invention

CC Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2496 GGCATGAAGTCACT 2511
 DB 1 GGCATGAAGTCACT 16

RESULT 2218

AAH75583
 ID AAH75583 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAH75583;

DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Mre11 related PCR primer 5.

KW Yeast; Mre11; telomere length; nuclease; gene therapy; melanoma; ss;

KW liver cancer; breast cancer; bladder cancer; brain cancer; PCR primer.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200160996-A1.

PD 23-AUG-2001.

XX 14-FEB-2001; 2001MO-JF001024.
PF
XX
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00041929.
XX
PA (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
XX (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
PI Ohta K, Shibata T;
XX
DR WPI, 2001-541649/60.
XX
PT Controlling telomere length for gene therapy of telomere length related
XX tumors comprises transformation using the modified Mre11 protein.
PS
XX Disclosure; Page 7, 67pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to control of telomere length in a cell by
CC modifying the physiological activity of the Mre11 protein in the cell, by
CC transformation of the cell with DNA encoding a foreign Mre11 protein
CC which may be modified in the C-terminal and/or nuclease domain. The
CC method is useful in gene therapy of telomere length-related diseases such
CC as melanoma, liver cancer, breast cancer, bladder cancer and brain
CC cancer. The present sequence is that of a Mre11 related PCR primer of the
CC invention. Note: The present sequence is given as SEQ ID NO 10 in the
CC disclosure but differs from that given as SEQ ID NO 10 in the sequence
CC listing (AAH75566) and is identical to that given as SEQ ID NO 12
CC (AAH75566)
SQ
XX Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
-
QY 2496 GGGATGAACTACACT 2511
Db 1 GGGATCACTACACT 16
-
RESULT 2219
AAH37985
ID AAH37985 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAH37985;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 781.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNP; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Leach-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
DR WPI, 2001-290930/30.
XX

PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
PS
XX Claim 1; Page 53; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leach-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
SQ
XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
-
QY 1877 GAGTGAAGAGAGTGG 1892
Db 5 GAGTGAAGAGAGTGG 20
-
RESULT 2220
AAL41885
ID AAL41885 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAL41885;
XX
DT 03-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE S. mutans iron-binding aerotolerant protein-related oligonucleotide dpr1.
XX
KW Iron-binding aerotolerant protein; milk appreciation period extension;
KW ss; primer; dpr1.
XX
OS Streptococcus mutans.
XX
PN JF2001327292-A.
XX
PD 27-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150553.
XX
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150553.
XX
PA (MEIP) MEIJI MILK PROD CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI, 2002-198955/26.
XX
PT An aerotolerant gene and a protein encoded by the gene.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 13; 16pp; Japanese. .
XX
CC The invention comprises the nucleotide and protein sequences of a

CC Streptococcus mutans iron-binding aerotolerant protein. The invention
CC also comprises a microbe which has been transformed with the gene
CC encoding the iron-binding aerotolerant protein. The microbe of the
CC invention is useful in the preparation of milks of long appreciation
CC period. The present nucleotide sequence represents an S. mutans iron-
CC binding aerotolerant protein-related oligonucleotide (dpr1)
SQ
XX Sequence 22 BP, 12 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3810 AAGAGCCAGGAGGAGC 3825
DB 7 AAGAGCCAGGAGGAGC 22
RESULT 2221
ABLA5303/c
XX ABLA5303 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABLA5303;
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2347.
KM Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM PCR primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JF2001321190-A.
PN 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
PR
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKUSHO.
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT Arraying genome clones.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 51; 528pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP, 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1039 CAGAGAGCATCTTAA 1054
DB 16 CAGAGAGCATCTTAA 1
RESULT 2222
ABS98171
ID ABS98171 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABS98171;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DE Human multidrug resistance gene polymorphic sequence #73.
XX
XX
XX Human; de; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
KM cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
KM adrenergic receptor beta1; ADBR1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR12;
KM aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
KM cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
KM epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
KM glucathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
KM HNM7; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
KM NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxidoreductase; STM;
KM UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
KM UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; uronidase receptor; UPA;
KM multidrug resistance 1; lactoferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200257410-A2.
PN 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
PF 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
PR
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX
XX Guida M, Hall J;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.
DR
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
PT e.g. cytochrome P450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
PT disorder-related traits.
XX
XX Example 22; Page 145; 714pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
CC cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
CC protein (FLAP), glucathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
CC transferase (HNM7), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
CC sulfoxidoreductase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl

CC transfease (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (UPA), multidrug resistance 1
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHRM1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 CC The polymorphic sequences in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterising the genes that
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
 CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502E1,
 CC AANT, EPXH2, GSTI2, NNMT, NQO2, NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADBI1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HMMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in RXK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention
 CC XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 14.4	DB 1	Length 22
Best Local Similarity	93.8%	Pred. No. 1.3e-03		
Matches 15	Conservative 0	Mismatches 1	Indels 0	Gaps 0

QY	664	ACACCTTACAGATTCT	679
Db	7	ACACCTTACAGATTAT	22
RESULT 2223			
	ABLJ1897		
ID	ABLJ1897	standard; DNA; 22 BP.	
XX	AC		
XX	ABLJ1897;		
XX			
DT	21-MAR-2002	(first entry)	
XX			
DE	Human CYP17 probe SEQ ID NO 88.		
XX			
XX	Human; cytochrome P450; clinical; drug development; pharmacological;		
KM	probe; ss.		
XX			
OS	Homo sapiens.		
XX			
PN	WO200192538-A1.		
XX			
PD	06-DEC-2001.		
XX			
PF	30-MAY-2001; 2001WO-JP004544.		
XX			
PR	01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164214.		
XX			
PA	(SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM FACTORY INC.		
PI	Nishimura M, Yaguchi H, Naito S, Hiraoka I;		
XX			
XX	WPI; 2002-114354/15.		
DR			
XX			
PT	Detection and assay of particular species of human cytochrome P450 using		
XX	specific labelled probe sets for diagnostic and investigative use.		
PS	Claim 8; Page 59; 70pp; Japanese.		
XX			
CC	The invention relates to probes for use in the detection and assay of		
CC	particular species of human cytochrome P450. They consist of labelled		

CC	oligonucleotides which hybridize to sections of each P450 species which
CC	are distinctive to that species. The inventors disclose PCR primers
CC	(ABJL1810-ABJL1844) and probes (ABJL1845-ABJL1914) for diagnostic and
CC	investigative use in the clinical, drug development and pharmacological
CC	fields
XX	
SQ	Sequence 22 BF; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
	Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps
QY	1878 AGTGAAGAAGTAGTC 1893 Db 5 AATGGAAGAGACTGC 20

	RESULT#	2224
ID	ACD28811	
ID	ACD28811	standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC	ACD28811;	
DT	27-AUG-2003	(first entry)
DE	Human secreted / transmembrane polypeptide PRO1687 forward primer.	
KW	Human; ss; primer; gene therapy; diabetes; obesity; hypoinsulinaemia; PCR.	
XX	Homo sapiens.	
OS		
XX	US2003027249-A1.	
PN		
XX		
PD	06-FEB-2003.	
PE		
PF	16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00931836.	
XX		
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085579P.
PR	15-DEC-1998;	98US-0112514P.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113300P.
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113430P.
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113605P.
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P.
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0114140P.
PR	12-JAN-1999;	99US-0115552P.
PR	22-JAN-1999;	99US-0116843P.
PR	23-MAR-1999;	99US-0125774P.
PR	23-MAR-1999;	99US-0125778P.
PR	24-MAR-1999;	99US-0125826P.
PR	31-MAR-1999;	99US-0127035P.
PR	05-APR-1999;	99US-0127706P.
PR	13-APR-1999;	99US-0129122P.
PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-0130359P.
PR	27-APR-1999;	99US-0131270P.
PR	27-APR-1999;	99US-0131272P.
PR	27-APR-1999;	99US-0131291P.
PR	04-MAY-1999;	99US-0132371P.
PR	04-MAY-1999;	99US-0132379P.
PR	04-MAY-1999;	99US-0132383P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0031183Z.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010733.
PR	25-MAY-1999;	99US-0135750P.
PR	08-JUN-1999;	99US-0138166P.
PR	20-JUL-1999;	99US-0144791P.
PR	03-AUG-1999;	99US-0146970P.
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-0038014Z.
PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.
PR	22-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030720.
PR	01-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005601.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US01040Z.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-00644848.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00869599.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908827.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PI Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J,
PI Stewart TA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Zhang Z;
DR WPI; 2003-492030/46.
XX
XX New isolated, secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and encoding
PT nucleic acids, useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders such
PT as diabetes, obesity and/or hypoinsulinemia.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 78; 196pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new isolated nucleic acid which encodes a PRO
CC polypeptide. The methods and compositions of the present invention are
CC useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with the
CC PRO polypeptides, such as diabetes, obesity and hypoinsulinemia. The
CC present sequence represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide PCR primer
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5090 AGCTGCTGCTCCTTGG 5105
Db 5 AGCTGCTGCTCCTTGG 20
RESULT 2225
ACA06085
ID ACA06085 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ACA06085;
AC
XX
XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer #7 for cDNA encoding human PRO polypeptide.
DE
XX
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein; cancer;
PS non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; septic shock; stroke;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; graft-versus-host disease; cardiac ischemia;
XX psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; asthma; antidiabetic; cytostatic;
XX immunosuppressive; antineumatic; antiallergic; cerebroprotective;
KW vasotropic; antipsoriatic; antiinflammatory; antiaesthetic; PCR; primer;
KW 86.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003008348-A1.
PN
XX
XX 09-JAN-2003.
PD

XX
XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001US-00035855.
XX
XX 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-DEC-1998; 98US-0112514P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113300P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113430P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113605P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0114140P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115552P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0116843P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125774P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125778P.
PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0125826P.
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127035P.
PR 05-APR-1999; 99US-0127706P.
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129122P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130359P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131270P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131272P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131291P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132371P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132379P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132383P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 25-MAY-1999; 99US-0135750P.
PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138166P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144791P.
PR 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0146970P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 22-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030720.
PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005601.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 12-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023322.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00931836.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J,
PI Stewart TA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Zhang Z;
DR WPI; 2003-341326/32.
XX
XX New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful for diagnosing or
PT treating diabetes mellitus, cancers, septic shock, inflammatory bowel
PT disease or asthma, or in gene therapy, chromosome identification or
PT tissue typing.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 78; 196pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
CC polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful in diagnosing or treating non
CC -insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, cancers, septic shock, rheumatoid
CC arthritis, graft-versus-host disease, stroke, cardiac ischemia,
CC psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease or asthma. The PRO polynucleotide
CC sequences may be used as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene
CC mapping, or in generating antisense RNA and DNA. They are also useful in
CC preparing PRO polypeptides, in assays to identify other proteins or
CC molecules involved in binding reaction, to generate transgenic animals or

PD 12-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 05-DEC-2002; 2002WO-GB005499.
 XX
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0335806P.
 PR 16-SEP-2002; 2002US-0410815P.
 XX
 PA (SENS-) SENSE PROTEOMIC LTD.
 PI Boueill JM, Godber BLJ, Hart DJ, Blackburn JD.
 XX WPI; 2003-569063/53.
 DR
 PT New protein array, useful for determining the phenotype of a naturally
 PT occurring variant of a DNA sequence of interest, comprises a surface upon
 PT which at least two protein moieties are deposited.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 47; 84pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention describes a protein array comprising a surface upon
 CC which at least two protein moieties are deposited at spatially defined
 CC locations, where the protein moieties are naturally occurring variants of
 CC a DNA sequence of interest. Also described: (1) making a protein array;
 CC (2) screening a set of protein moieties for molecules that interact with
 CC one or more proteins; and (3) simultaneously determining the relative
 CC properties of members of a set of protein moieties. The protein array can
 CC be used for determining the phenotype of a naturally occurring variant of
 CC a DNA sequence of interest. The protein array is useful for drug
 CC discovery, pharmacogenomics and diagnostics. The protein array allows the
 CC parallel analysis of closely related proteins with a sensitivity that is
 CC at least comparable to existing methods, if not better, with small
 CC volumes of potentially expensive ligands, and in a quantitative,
 CC comparative functional analysis manner not previously possible. ACF06000
 CC to ACF06056 and ABR81975 to ABR82026 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 2552 CCTGTGACAGTGTG 2567
 DB 16 CCTGAGCAGTGTG 1
 RESULT 2228
 ADA76549
 ID ADA76549 Standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA76549;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #9.
 XX
 KW human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour; gene therapy;
 KW tissue typing; chromosome identification; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003036114-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001US-00035719.
 XX
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
 PR 15-DEC-1998; 98US-0112514P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113300P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113303P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113605P.

PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0114140P.
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115552P.
 PR 22-JAN-1999; 99US-0116843P.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125774P.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125778P.
 PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0125826P.
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127035P.
 PR 05-APR-1999; 99US-0127706P.
 PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129122P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130359P.
 PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131270P.
 PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131272P.
 PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131291P.
 PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0133371P.
 PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0133379P.
 PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0133383P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 25-MAY-1999; 99US-0135750P.
 PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138166P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144791P.
 PR 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0146970P.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 22-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030720.
 PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005601.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00931836.
 XX
 PA (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J;
 PI Stewart TA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Zhang Z;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-615764/58.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated as PRO
 PT polypeptides e.g. PRO1484, PRO4334 and PRO1122, useful for inhibiting
 PT tumor cell growth, and for preparing medicaments for therapeutic use.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Page 85; 201pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
 CC polypeptide (I), having at least 80% identity to or scoring at least 80%
 CC positives when compared to, a sequence (S1) comprising 246, 440, 197, 97,
 CC 273, 571, 209, 888, 502, 310, 251, 800, 507, 248, 223, 134, 136, 468,
 CC 328, 221, 194, 899, or 339 amino acids fully defined in the
 CC specification. An anti-(I)-antibody is useful for determining the
 CC presence of (I) in a cell. (I) is useful for identifying a compound
 CC capable of inhibiting the expression and/or activity of (I). (I) and the
 CC antibody are useful for inhibiting the growth of tumour cells, and for
 CC the preparation of a medicament useful in the treatment of a condition
 CC which is responsive to (I) or the antibody. A polynucleotide (II)
 CC encoding (I) is also useful for isolating full-length PRO cDNA for
 CC generating transgenic animals or knock-out animals, which are, in turn,
 CC are useful in the development of therapeutically useful
 CC reagents, and in gene therapy. PRO is useful in assays to identify other
 CC proteins or molecules involved in binding interactions, for screening
 CC inhibitors or agonists of binding interactions and for screening chemical
 CC libraries. (I) is useful as molecular weight marker for protein
 CC electrophoresis, and as therapeutic agents. (I) or (II) is useful for
 CC tissue typing and for chromosome identification. Ab is useful in

CC diagnostic assays for PRO, in affinity purification of PRO, and for
CC detection of PRO in biological samples. This sequence represents a primer
CC used to isolate DNA encoding a novel human secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide.

SQ Sequence 22 BP, 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5090 AGCTGTGCTCTCTGG 5105
Db 5 AGCTGTGCTCTCTGG 20

RESULT 2229
ACD42270
ID ACD42270 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ACD42270;

XX 05-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1887 PCR primer #1.

XX Human; ss; PCR; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; primer;
XX septic shock; gene therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003044842-A1.

XX 06-MAR-2003.

XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001US-00036160.

XX 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.

XX 15-DEC-1998; 98US-0112514P.

XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113300P.

XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113430P.

XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113605P.

XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.

XX 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0114140P.

XX 22-JUN-1999; 98US-0115552P.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0116843P.

XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125774P.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0125826P.

XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127035P.

XX 05-APR-1999; 99US-0127706P.

XX 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129122P.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130359P.

XX 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131270P.

XX 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131272P.

XX 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132371P.

XX 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132379P.

XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0132383P.

XX 25-MAY-1999; 99US-0135750P.

XX 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138166P.

XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144791P.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0146970P.

XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.

XX 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162855P.

XX 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0162855P.

XX 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005601.

XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.

XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.

XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.

XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023522.

XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.

PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.

PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0034956.

PR 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0005520.

PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017800.

PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692.

PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066.

PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.

PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00931836.

XX (GENTH) GENTECH INC.

XX Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J;

XX Stewart TA, Matanabe CK, Wood WI, Zhang Z;

XX WPI; 2003-492260/46.

XX Example 9; Page 78; 195pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated, secreted and transmembrane

XX polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide, PRO having at least 80 % sequence

XX identity to any one of the 23 100-900 residue amino acid sequences, given

XX in the specification or to a sequence encoded by a nucleic acid molecule

XX deposited under any one of the ATCC accession numbers given in the

XX specification. Also included are an isolated nucleic acid molecule having

XX at least 80 % sequence identity to any one of 23 400-3500 nucleotide

XX sequences given in the specification, (or a nucleotide sequence encoding

XX PRO, a full-length PRO coding sequence, or a full-length coding sequence of

XX DNA deposited under any ATCC accession number given in the specification)

XX or at least 80 % identity to a nucleotide sequence encoding PRO, lacking

XX its associated signal peptide, a sequence encoding extracellular domain

XX of PRO with or without its associated signal peptide, a vector comprising

XX the PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector, preparation of

XX CC PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino

XX acid sequence and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO is useful for identifying

XX CC ant/agonists or antagonists of PRO, preparing a variant of PRO, as

XX CC molecular weight markers and PRO nucleic acid is useful for recombinantly

XX CC expressing those markers. PRO is also useful as therapeutic agent. PRO is

XX CC useful in assays to identify molecules or proteins which bind to PRO and

XX CC for identifying inhibitors of PRO. PRO nucleic acid is useful as a

XX CC hybridization probe, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of

XX CC antisense RNA and DNA, for generating transgenic animals or knockout

XX CC animals which in turn are useful in the development and screening of

XX CC therapeutically useful reagents. PRO nucleic acid is also useful in

XX CC mapping the gene which encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of

XX CC individuals with genetic disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome

XX CC identification, as chromosome marker, and for generating probes for PCR,

XX CC Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis. The antibody

XX CC useful in diagnostic assays for PRO, for affinity purification of PRO,

XX CC and for treating septic shock. PRO or the antibody is useful for the

XX CC preparation of medicament for treating conditions which is responsive to

XX CC the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody. PRO and PRO nucleic acid are

XX CC useful for tissue typing. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in

XX CC the isolation of a PRO cDNA

SQ Sequence 22 BP, 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5090 AGCTGTGCTCTCTGG 5105
Db 5 AGCTGTGCTCTCTGG 20

RESULT 2230
AADS9336
ID AADS9336 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AADS9336;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Forward PCR primer to isolate human PRO1887 cDNA.
DE PRO protein; inflammation; nephropathy; bone disorder; arthritis;
XX cartilage disorder; diabetes; gene therapy; antisense therapy; PCR;
KW primer; human; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003049733-A1.
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001US-00035958.
XX 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-DEC-1998; 98US-0112514P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113300P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113430P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113605P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0114440P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115522P.
PR 22-JAN-1999; 99US-0116843P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125774P.
PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0125778P.
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127035P.
PR 05-APR-1999; 99US-0127706P.
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129122P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130359P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131270P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131272P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132371P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132379P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0132383P.
PR 25-MAY-1999; 99US-0135750P.
PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138166P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144791P.
PR 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0146970P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 22-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005601.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00931836.
(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J,
PI Stewart TA, Watanabe CK, Wood WT, Zhang Z;
XX WPI; 2003-585109/55.
XX New isolated, secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic
PT acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing and/or treating inflammation,
PT nephropathies, bone and cartilage disorders, and diabetes.
XX

PS Example 9, Page 85; 203bp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid that encodes a PRO
XX polypeptide. The methods and compositions of the present invention are
CC useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of inflammation,
CC nephropathies, bone and cartilage disorders, such as arthritis and
CC disorders that affect glucose or free fatty acid (FFA) uptake, such as
CC diabetes, hypoinulinaemia or hyperinsulinaemia. The PRO polypeptides are
CC also useful as molecular weight markers or for chromosome identification.
CC The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation probes or for screening
CC libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy and antisense therapy. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used in the isolation of human PRO cDNA.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5090 AGCTGCTGCTCTTGG 5105
DB 5 AGCTGCTGCTCTTGG 20
|||||
RESULT 2231
AADS9211
ID AADS9211 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AADS9211;
AC AADS9211;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT Forward PCR primer used to isolate human PRO1887 cDNA.
DE
XX
XX Human; diagnosis; inflammation; nephropathy; bone disorder; arthritis;
KW cartilage disorder; hypoinulinaemia; hyperinsulinaemia; gene therapy;
KW antisense therapy; diabetes; PRO; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003049733-A1.
PN 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PD 26-DEC-2001; 2001US-00036150.
XX
PF 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-DEC-1998; 98US-0112514P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113300P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113430P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113605P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0114440P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115522P.
PR 22-JAN-1999; 99US-0116843P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125774P.
PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0125778P.
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127035P.
PR 05-APR-1999; 99US-0127706P.
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129122P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130359P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131270P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131272P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132371P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132379P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0132383P.
PR 25-MAY-1999; 99US-0135750P.
PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138166P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144791P.

PR 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0146970P.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
 PR 22-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030720.
 PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005601.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023528.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00931836.
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J;
 PI Stewart TA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Zhang Z;
 XX WPI; 2003-585110/55.
 DR
 XX
 XX New isolated, secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic
 PT acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing and/or treating inflammation,
 PT nephropathies, bone and cartilage disorders, and diabetes.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Page 78; 195pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel polypeptides and nucleic acids
 CC encoding them. The methods and compositions of the present invention are
 CC useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of inflammation,
 CC nephropathies, bone and cartilage disorders such as arthritis and
 CC disorders that affect glucose or free fatty acid (FFA) uptake such as
 CC diabetes, hypoinulinaemia and hyperinulinaemia. The PRO peptides are
 CC useful as molecular weight markers and for chromosome identification. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy and antisense therapy. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate human PRO cDNA
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5090 AGCTGCTCTCTGG 5105
 Db 5 AGCTGCTCTCTGG 20
 RESULT 2232
 ADC29780
 ID ADC29780 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC29780;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer seq id 24.
 XX
 XX human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; vulnary; antiarthritis;
 KM antidiabetic; anorectic; antinaemic; dermatological; antiinflammatory;
 KM antiallergic; immunosuppressive; gastrointestinal;
 KM chondrocyte cell differentiation; glucose uptake stimulator;
 KM pancreatic beta cell differentiation; mesangial cell proliferation;
 KM tissue typing; chromosome identification; gene therapy;
 KM chromosome mapping; gene mapping; sports injury; arthritis; diabetes;
 KM obesity; hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia; thalassemia;
 KM Berger disease; Schonlein-Henoch purpura;eliac disease;
 KM dermatitis herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN US2003092063-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001US-00036063.
 XX
 XX 15-MAY-1998; 98US-008579P.
 PR 15-DEC-1998; 98US-0112514P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113300P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113430P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113605P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0114140P.
 PR 12-JAN-1999; 99US-0115552P.
 PR 22-JAN-1999; 99US-0116843P.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125774P.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125778P.
 PR 24-MAR-1999; 99US-0125826P.
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127035P.
 PR 05-APR-1999; 99US-0127066P.
 PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129122P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130359P.
 PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131270P.
 PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131722P.
 PR 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131912P.
 PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132371P.
 PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132379P.
 PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132383P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
 PR 25-MAY-1999; 99US-0135750P.
 PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138166P.
 PR 20-JUN-1999; 99US-0144791P.
 PR 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0146970P.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
 PR 22-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030720.
 PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005601.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023522.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023528.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00931836.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J;
 PI Stewart TA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Zhang Z;
 XX WPI; 2003-765478/72.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide such as PRO1484, PRO4334, PRO1122,
 PT PRO189, PRO1890, PRO1887, PRO1785, useful for treating arthritis,
 PT obesity, diabetes mellitus, thalassemia, Crohn's disease.
 PS
 XX Example 9; SEQ ID NO 24; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
 CC polypeptide (I) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to fully
 CC defined sequences of 246, 440, 197, 97, 273, 571, 209, 888, 502, 310,
 CC 251, 800, 507, 248, 223, 134, 136, 468, 322, 221, 194, 125 or 339 amino
 CC acids as given in the specification. (II) is useful for tissue typing, as
 CC molecular weight markers or as therapeutic agents. A polynucleotide (III)

CC encoding (1) is useful for chromosome identification, gene therapy,
CC tissue typing or as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene mapping.
CC PRO1890, PRO1887, PRO4353, PRO4357, PRO4405, PRO5737 and PRO5990
CC is useful for treating sports injuries and arthritis. PRO1484, PRO1122,
CC PRO1889, PRO4357, PRO4380 and PRO4356 are useful for treating diabetes.
CC PRO4334, PRO4425, PRO4320, PRO4300, PRO1890, PRO1785 and PRO4422 are
CC useful for treating obesity, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinaemia.
CC PRO4352, PRO4364, PRO4408, PRO6030 and PRO4499 are useful for treating
CC thalassaemia. PRO4380, PRO4408 and PRO4425 are useful for treating Berger
CC disease, Schönlein-Henoch purpura, celiac disease, dermatitis
CC herpeticiformis or Crohn's disease. This sequence represents a novel human
CC secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5090 AGCTCTGCTTCCTTGG 5105
Db 5 AGCTCTGCTTCCTTGG 20
RESULT 2233
ACA06142
ID ACA06142 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ACA06142;
XX
DT 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer #7 for cDNA encoding human PRO polypeptide.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; bone disorder; obesity;
KM cartilage disorder; sports injury; arthritis; diabetes mellitus;
KM hypo-insulinaemia; obesity; hyper-insulinaemia; thalassaemia;
KM haemoglobin-associated disorder; kidney disorders associated with
KM mesangial cell function; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura;
KM celiac disease; dermatitis herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; anorectic;
KM antiarthritis; antidiabetic; antianaemic; nephrotropic; antiinflammatory;
KM PCR; primer; see.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003032061-A1.
PN
XX
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX
PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001US-00036214.
XX
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-DEC-1998; 98US-0112514P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113300P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113405P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113605P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0114140P.
PR 12-JAN-1999; 98US-0115552P.
PR 22-JAN-1999; 98US-0116843P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 98US-0125774P.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 98US-0125778P.
PR 24-MAR-1999; 98US-0125826P.
PR 31-MAR-1999; 98US-0127035P.
PR 05-APR-1999; 98US-0127066P.
PR 13-APR-1999; 98US-0129122P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130359P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 98US-0131270P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 98US-0131272P.
PR 27-APR-1999; 98US-0131291P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 98US-0132371P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 98US-0132379P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 98US-0132383P.

PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 25-MAY-1999; 99US-0135750P.
PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138166P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144791P.
PR 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0146970P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 22-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 22-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030720.
PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005601.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-00931836.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J;
PI Stewart TA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Zhang Z;
PI WPI; 2003-341962/32.
XX
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO4334, PRO1122, PRO1889, PRO1890,
PT PRO1887, PRO1785, PRO4353, useful for treating sports injuries,
PT arthritis, diabetes, obesity, hyper- or hypo-insulinaemia.
XX
XX
PS Example 9; Page 78; 194pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
CC polypeptides and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
CC polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful in diagnosing or treating
CC various bone and/or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries,
CC arthritis), various insulin deficient states (e.g. diabetes mellitus,
CC hypo-insulinaemia), obesity, hyper-insulinaemia, haemoglobin-associated
CC disorders (e.g. thalassaemia), kidney disorders associated with
CC decreased mesangial cell function (e.g. Berger disease), or other
CC nephropathies associated with Schönlein-Henoch purpura, celiac disease,
CC dermatitis herpeticiformis or Crohn's disease. The PRO polynucleotide
CC sequences may be used as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene
CC mapping, or in generating antisense RNA and DNA. They are also useful in
CC preparing PRO polypeptides, in assays to identify other proteins or
CC molecules involved in binding reaction, to generate transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals, which in turn are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, for chromosome
CC identification, and tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid
CC molecules are also useful in gene therapy, and as molecular weight
CC markers for protein electrophoresis purposes. Anti-PRO antibodies may be
CC used in diagnostic assays for PRO polypeptides, or for the affinity
CC purification of the polypeptides from recombinant cell culture or natural
CC sources. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC examples of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 5090 AGCTCTGCTTCCTTGG 5105
Db 5 AGCTCTGCTTCCTTGG 20
RESULT 2234

ID	ADF09223	standard; DNA; 22 BP.
AC	ADF09223;	
DT	12-FEB-2004	(first entry)
DE	Secreted and transmembrane protein PRO1887 primer seqid 24.	
KW	cytostatic; gene therapy; human; secreted and transmembrane; PRO; cancer	
KW	tumour; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; therapeutic reagent; PCR;	
KW	primer; ss.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
PN	US2003134327-A1.	
PD	17-JUL-2003.	
PF	26-DEC-2001; 2001US-00035977.	
PR	15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.	
PR	15-DEC-1998; 98US-0112514P.	
PR	22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113300P.	
PR	23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113430P.	
PR	23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113605P.	
PR	23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.	
PR	23-DEC-1998; 98US-0114140P.	
PR	12-JUN-1999; 99US-0115552P.	
PR	22-JAN-1999; 99US-0116843P.	
PR	23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125774P.	
PR	24-MAR-1999; 99US-0125826P.	
PR	31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127035P.	
PR	05-APR-1999; 99US-012706P.	
PR	13-APR-1999; 99US-0129122P.	
PR	21-APR-1999; 99US-0130359P.	
PR	27-APR-1999; 99US-0131270P.	
PR	27-APR-1999; 99US-0131272P.	
PR	04-MAY-1999; 99US-0131291P.	
PR	04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132371P.	
PR	04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132379P.	
PR	14-MAY-1999; 99US-0132383P.	
PR	25-MAY-1999; 99US-0135750P.	
PR	08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138166P.	
PR	20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144791P.	
PR	03-AUG-1999; 99US-0146970P.	
PR	29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.	
PR	02-DEC-1999; 99US-01628551.	
PR	22-DEC-1999; 99US-01628551.	
PR	01-MAR-2000; 2000US-005601.	
PR	02-MAR-2000; 2000US-005841.	
PR	22-MAY-2000; 2000US-005841.	
PR	02-JUN-2000; 2000US-005841.	
PR	23-AUG-2000; 2000US-005841.	
PR	24-AUG-2000; 2000US-005841.	
PR	01-DEC-2000; 2000US-005841.	
PR	20-DEC-2000; 2000US-005841.	
PR	28-FEB-2001; 2001US-005841.	
PR	01-JUN-2001; 2001US-005841.	
PR	20-JUN-2001; 2001US-005841.	
PR	29-JUN-2001; 2001US-005841.	
PR	09-JUL-2001; 2001US-005841.	
PR	16-AUG-2001; 2001US-005841.	
PA	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.	
PI	Deenoyers L, Eaton DL, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Pan J;	
PI	Stewart TA, Watanabe CK, Wood WL, Zhang Z;	
DR	WPI; 2004-031325/03.	

XX	XX
PT	Twenty three nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful in
FT	chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA in
XX	gene therapy.
PS	Example 9; SEQ ID NO 24; 261pp; English.
XX	XX
CC	The invention describes 23 nucleic acids encoding human secreted and
CC	transmembrane PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids
CC	are useful for the therapeutic treatment of cancerous tumours. The PRO
CC	polynucleotide is useful in molecular biology, including uses as
CC	hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating
CC	antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotide may also
CC	be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in
CC	generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn,
CC	are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful
CC	reagents. This sequence represents a primer used to isolate DNA encoding
CC	a novel human secreted and transmembrane PRO proteins.
XX	XX
SQ	Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	XX
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity	93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	5090 AGCTGCTTCCTGG 5105
Dn	5 AGCTGCTTCCTGG 20
RESULT 2235	
ID	ADL18651 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX	XX
AC	ADL18651;
DT	17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX	XX
DE	Human cytochrome P450 enzyme 2C9 polymorphic variant related PCR primer.
XX	XX
KW	protein array; protein moiety; drug metabolizing enzyme; DME;
KM	drug metabolism; drug toxicity; cytotoxicity; drug metabolite;
KW	metabolic pathway; human; cytochrome; enzyme; P450; polymorphic variant;
XX	PCR; primer; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	XX
PN	WO2004025244-A2.
XX	XX
PD	25-MAR-2004.
XX	XX
Pf	16-SEP-2003; 2003WO-IB005258.
XX	XX
PR	16-SEP-2002; 2002US-041081P.
PR	05-DEC-2002; 2002US-0031396S.
PR	05-DEC-2002; 2002WO-GB005499.
PA	(SENS-) SENSE PROTEOMIC LTD.
PI	Boutell JM, Godber BLJ, Hart DJ, Bockett NA, Kozlowski R;
XX	XX
WI	2004-270121/25.
XX	XX
DR	XX
PT	New protein array comprising a surface having spatially defined locations
PT	containing drug metabolizing enzymes, examining gender and ethnicity-
PT	related differences in drug metabolism or cytotoxicity of drug
PT	metabolites.
XX	XX
PS	Example 3; Page 36; 72pp; English.
XX	XX
CC	The present invention describes a protein array comprising a surface
CC	having spatially defined locations where at each location there are
CC	deposited atleast two protein moieties capable of forming a complex,

CC where the complex is transiently formed and where the protein moieties
CC act sequentially on a substrate of interest and are derived from one or
CC more drug metabolising enzymes (DMEs). Also described: (1) a method of
CC making a protein array; (2) an array made by the method of (1); (3) a
CC method of screening a set of protein moieties for molecules which
CC interact with one or more proteins; (4) a method of simultaneously
CC determining the relative properties of members of a set of protein
CC moieties; and (5) a method of expressing and purifying a DME. The protein
CC array is useful in examining gender differences in drug metabolism,
CC ethnicity-related differences in drug metabolism and toxicity between two
CC or more mammalian species, e.g. human and rat and cytotoxicity of drug
CC metabolites, in defining and quantifying metabolic pathways for small
CC molecules, in screening of compounds that binds and inhibits individual
CC DMEs and in analysing induction of P450 expression by one or more
CC compounds of interest and the effects of mutation on the activity of a
CC DME of interest. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for a
CC polymorphic variant of a human cytochrome P450 enzyme, which is used in
CC an example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2552 CCTGTGTCACGTGTG 2567

DB 16 CCTGTGTCACGTGTG 1

RESULT 2236

AD004210/c

ID AD004210 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADO04210;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide L1-NH2.

XX Bifunctional complex; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004039825-A2.

XX 13-MAY-2004.

XX 30-OCT-2003; 2003WO-DK000739.

XX 30-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001652.

XX 30-OCT-2002; 2002US-0422167P.

XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002DK-00001955.

XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002US-0434425P.

XX 11-JUL-2003; 2003DK-00001064.

XX 11-JUL-2003; 2003US-0486199P.

XX (NUEV-) NUEVOLUTION AS.

XX MPI; 2004-376154/35.

XX Obtaining bifunctional complex with display molecule and coding part,

XX where bifunctional complex with priming site for adding tag is reacted at

XX reaction site with reactants and provided with tag identifying reactant

XX at priming site.

XX Example 14; Page 177; 220pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method (M1) for obtaining a

CC bifunctional complex. (M1) comprises a display molecule part and a coding
CC part, where a nascent bifunctional complex comprising a chemical reaction
CC site and a priming site for enzymatic addition of a tag is reacted at the
CC chemical reaction site with reactant(s), and provided with respective
CC tag(s) identifying the reactant(s) at the priming site using one or more
CC enzymes. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1288 ACATGTGTCCACGCT 1303

DB 17 ACATGTGTCCACGCT 2

RESULT 2237

AD004217/c

ID AD004217 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADO04217;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX PCR primer FPv2.

XX Bifunctional complex; ss; PCR; primer.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004039825-A2.

XX 13-MAY-2004.

XX 30-OCT-2003; 2003WO-DK000739.

XX 30-OCT-2002; 2002DK-00001652.

XX 30-OCT-2002; 2002US-0422167P.

XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002DK-00001955.

XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002US-0434425P.

XX 11-JUL-2003; 2003DK-00001064.

XX 11-JUL-2003; 2003US-0486199P.

XX (NUEV-) NUEVOLUTION AS.

XX MPI; 2004-376154/35.

XX Obtaining bifunctional complex with display molecule and coding part,

XX where bifunctional complex with priming site for adding tag is reacted at

XX reaction site with reactants and provided with tag identifying reactant

XX at priming site.

XX Example 14; Page 181; 220pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method (M1) for obtaining a

XX bifunctional complex. (M1) comprises a display molecule part and a coding

XX site, where a nascent bifunctional complex comprising a chemical reaction

XX site and a priming site for enzymatic addition of a tag is reacted at the

XX chemical reaction site with reactant(s), and provided with respective

XX tag(s) identifying the reactant(s) at the priming site using one or more

XX enzymes. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1288 ACATGNGTCAGCT 1303
 DB 17 ACCTGCTGTCAGCT 2

RESULT 2238
 ADP10912
 ID ADP10912 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC ADP10912;
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 DE Set 1 left PCR primer for marker probe #257.
 KW transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; primer.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO2004042346-A2.
 PD 21-MAY-2004.
 PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
 PR 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.
 PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
 PI Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
 PI Rosenberg S;
 DR WPI; 2004-400724/37.
 XX
 PT diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
 PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
 PT the genes.
 PS
 PS Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 921; 1762bp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
 CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
 CC comprising detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
 CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
 CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
 CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection, in an
 CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
 CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
 CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
 CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
 CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
 CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
 CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 567 CTTTCAGACAGCA 582
 DB 3 CTTCCAGTACAGCA 18

RESULT 2239
 ADOS5243
 ID ADOS5243 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ADOS5243;
 XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 DE Immune modulatory nucleic acid (IMS) #18.
 KW Immune modulatory nucleic acid (IMS) #18.
 KW Immune modulatory nucleic acid; IMS; immune modulatory sequence; non CpG;
 KW self-molecule related disease; autoimmune disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus;
 KW autoimmune uveitis; primary biliary cirrhosis; myasthenia gravis;
 KW Sjogren's syndrome; pemphigus vulgaris; scleroderma; pernicious anaemia;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; ankylosing spondylitis;
 KW autoimmune skin disease; Grave's disease; inflammatory disease;
 KW osteoarthritis; gout; pseudogout; hydroxyapatite deposition disease;
 KW asthma; bursitis; tendonitis; conjunctivitis; urethritis; cystitis;
 KW balanitis; dermatitis; spinal cord injury; peptic ulcer; hyperlipidaemia;
 KW coronary artery disease; migraine; neuroprotective; antineumatic;
 KW antiarthritic; antidiabetic; osteopathic; angiot; antiaesthetic;
 KW antiinflammatory; ophthalmological; dermatological; vasoconstrictive;
 KW antiinflammatory; vaccine; gene therapy; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN WO2004047734-A2.
 PD 10-JUN-2004.
 PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037157.
 PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0428643P.
 PA (BAYH-) BAYHILL THERAPEUTICS INC.
 PA (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
 PI Garren H, Ho PP, Steiman L;
 DR WPI; 2004-441065/41.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical compositions comprising an immune modulatory nucleic acid
 PT comprising a hexamer region, useful for treating an autoimmune disease,
 PT e.g. multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis or insulin dependent
 PT diabetes mellitus.
 PS
 PS Example 10; Page 64; 98bp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a
 CC disease associated with one or more self-molecules present non-
 CC physiologically in an individual (e.g., autoimmune diseases), comprising
 CC an immune modulatory nucleic acid (IMS; immune modulatory sequence)
 CC comprising a hexamer region of the formula 5'-purine-pyrimidine-[X]-[Y]-
 CC pyrimidine-pyrimidine-3', where X and Y are any naturally-occurring or
 CC synthetic nucleotides except cytosine-guanine, and a pharmaceutical
 CC carrier. The immune modulatory nucleic acid may also contain a polyG
 CC region linked 5' and/or 3' to the hexamer region. The invention also
 CC relates to a nucleic acid composition comprising a nucleic acid vector
 CC having at least one cytosine to non-cytosine substitution (preferably C
 CC to G) within a CpG motif, wherein the CpG motif is of the formula: (a) 5'-
 CC purine-pyrimidine-C-G-pyrimidine-pyrimidine-3'; or (b) 5'-purine-purine-C
 CC -G-pyrimidine-pyrimidine-3'. The immune modulatory nucleic acid sequences
 CC are useful in the treatment of disease associated with one or more self-
 CC molecules present non-physiologically in an individual, such as
 CC autoimmune diseases (e.g., multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, autoimmune uveitis, primary biliary
 CC cirrhosis, myasthenia gravis, Sjogren's syndrome, pemphigus vulgaris,

CC scleroderma, pernicious anaemia, systemic lupus erythematosus, ankylosing
 CC spondylitis, autoimmune skin diseases and Grave's disease); inflammatory
 CC diseases (e.g., osteoarthritis, gout, pseudogout, hydroxyapatite
 CC deposition disease, asthma, burns, tendonitis, conjunctivitis,
 CC urethritis, cystitis, balanitis and dermatitis), or other conditions such
 CC as spinal cord injury, peptic ulcer, hyperlipidemia, coronary artery
 CC disease and migraine. The present sequence represents a specific example
 CC of an immune modulatory nucleic acid predicted to be useful for
 CC modulating autoimmune disease which is referred to in an example of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4242 TGCCTGTGAGGCTTAG 4257

DB 1 TGACTGTGAGGCTTAG 16

RESULT 2240

ADP90549

ADP90549 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADP90549;

XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer to amplify tobacco NTPXC1 active oxygen stress promoter Seq10.

XX plant; tobacco; ss: active oxygen stress-responsive promoter; leaf base;

XX leaf and stalk; root; NTPXC1; NTPXC2; NTPXC3; transgenic; PCR; primer.

XX Nicotiana tabacum.

XX JP2004180678-A.

XX 02-JUL-2004.

XX 18-NOV-2003; 2003JP-00386162.

XX 18-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00333977.

XX (TOYT) TOYOTA JIDOSHA KK.

XX WPI, 2004-472339/45.

XX Novel active oxygen stress-responsive promoter, useful for regulating

XX expression of target gene under active oxygen stress conditions.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 10; 23pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a novel active oxygen stress-responsive

XX promoter that effectively induces target gene expression during active

XX oxygen stress under stringent conditions. Specifically, it refers to

XX transforming a plant with a vector containing a promoter that is operably

XX linked to a target gene, and furthermore controls target gene expression

XX in the leaf base, leaf and stalk or root of the plant. The present

XX invention describes inducing expression of one of the following tobacco

XX genes namely NTPXC1, NTPXC2 or NTPXC3 during active oxygen stress

XX conditions in a given transformed plant cell, such as Agrobacterium

XX tumefaciens or Arabidopsis thaliana. This oligonucleotide is a PCR primer

XX used to isolate and amplify the tobacco NTPXC1 active oxygen stress-

XX responsive promoter DNA of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2318 CCAAAAATCAAGCAG 2333

DB 1 CCAAAATCAAGCAG 16

RESULT 2241

AAT03687/C

XX AAT03688 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

XX AAT03688;

XX 17-JUL-1996 (first entry)

XX Triplex-affinity DNA capture method BamTC primer.

XX Probe; purification method; triplex-affinity capture; triple helix;

XX specific binding pair; biotin; avidin; antigen; antibody; immobilization;

XX heterogenous mix; S.cerevisiae; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5482836-A.

XX 09-JAN-1996.

XX 14-JAN-1993; 93US-00004552.

XX 14-JAN-1993; 93US-00004552.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX Smith CL, Cantor CR, Ito T;

XX WPI; 1996-076888/08.

XX Isolating particular double stranded DNA - by formation of a triple helix

XX and sepn. using a specific molecular recognition system and a solid

XX carrier.

XX Example 1; Col 13; 20pp; English.

XX The oligonucleotides AAT03687-9 are examples of probes used in a novel

XX DNA purification method designated triplex-affinity capture. The method

XX comprises binding an oligonucleotide probe to a double-stranded target

XX nucleic acid under conditions where a triple helix is formed. The probe

XX is attached directly or indirectly to the one half of a specific binding

XX pair e.g. biotin/avidin, antigen/antibody. The other half of the binding

XX pair is attached to an immobilising agent e.g. a bead. After formation of

XX the target-probe-binding pair-solid support complex, the target mol. can

XX be recovered by separating the complex from the medium and separating the

XX probe from the target nucleic acid. The method can be used to isolate

XX very large specific intact double strand DNA from a heterogeneous mix.

XX This primer was used to assay for transformants separated by the method

XX from a human chromosome 21 plasmid library in plasmid pTC45. The plasmid

XX contains a 45 bp simple T-C repeat which is able to form a triple helix

XX with a (T-C)-contg. probe e.g. AAT03689

XX Sequence 27 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 27;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1593 GAACAGAGAGAGAGATCCTG 1616

DB 25 GAGAGAGAGAGAGAGATCCGG 2

RESULT 2242

ADCA5877/C

XX ADCA5877 standard; DNA; 32 BP.

XX ADCA5877;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Nucleic acid-synthetic binding unit conjugate oligomer #152.
DE
XX ss; nucleic acid conjugate; synthetic binding unit;
XX supermolecular construct; synthetic address unit;
KM
KM synthetic binding system unit.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003008638-A2.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 14-FEB-2002; 2002MO-EP001532.
XX
PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-00910469.
PR
PA (NANO-) NANOGEN RECOGNOMICS GMBH.
XX
PI Schweitzer M, Anderson R, Flechtner M, Mueller-Ibel J,
PI Raddatz S, Bruecher C, Windhab N, Orwick J, Schneider E, Pignot M,
PI Kienle S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-300432/29.
XX
PT Preparing nucleic acid conjugates with synthetic binding units, by
PT synthesizing conjugates on solid support using monomer/oligomer units,
PT treating support with alkylamine solution, and treating support with
PT hydrazine.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 152; 232pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an improved method (M) for preparing nucleic
XX acid conjugates (C) with synthetic binding units by: (a) synthesizing (C)
XX on a solid support phase using monomer or oligomer units, where the units
XX are beta-cyanoethyl-protected on at least one phosphorus of the units;
XX (b) treating support with a solution of an alkylamine in an inert solvent
XX; and (c) treating the support with hydrazine to cleave off and deprotect
XX (C). The patent also claims a supermolecular construct (I) comprising at
XX least one synthetic address unit (SAU) attached to a support material
XX comprising an array of discrete locations, where the same SAU is attached
XX to at least two predetermined locations on the support material, and at
XX least two conjugates comprising synthetic binding unit (SBU) and a
XX nucleic acid (NA), where at least two of the conjugates have the same SBU
XX and different NAs, where the SBU of the conjugates form a synthetic
XX binding system unit (BSU) with the SAU at the two predetermined
XX locations, and immobilize each of the two different NAs at a different
XX location. The method is useful for preparing nucleic acid conjugates with
XX synthetic binding units. The method also enables efficient and specific
XX sorting of relatively complex mixtures of nucleic acids to predetermined
XX locations on a support. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used
XX in the method of the invention.
SQ
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 65.6%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4410 ATGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATG 4441
DB 32 ACATTATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTTG 1

RESULT 2243
ADCA5887/c
ID ADC45887 standard; DNA, 32 BP.
XX
XX AC ADC45887;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX

XX
DE Nucleic acid-synthetic binding unit conjugate oligomer #162.
DE
XX ss; nucleic acid conjugate; synthetic binding unit;
XX supermolecular construct; synthetic address unit;
KM
KM synthetic binding system unit.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003008638-A2.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 14-FEB-2002; 2002MO-EP001532.
XX
PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-00910469.
PR
PA (NANO-) NANOGEN RECOGNOMICS GMBH.
XX
PI Schweitzer M, Anderson R, Flechtner M, Mueller-Ibel J,
PI Raddatz S, Bruecher C, Windhab N, Orwick J, Schneider E, Pignot M,
PI Kienle S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-300432/29.
XX
PT Preparing nucleic acid conjugates with synthetic binding units, by
PT synthesizing conjugates on solid support using monomer/oligomer units,
PT treating support with alkylamine solution, and treating support with
PT hydrazine.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 162; 232pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an improved method (M) for preparing nucleic
XX acid conjugates (C) with synthetic binding units by: (a) synthesizing (C)
XX on a solid support phase using monomer or oligomer units, where the units
XX are beta-cyanoethyl-protected on at least one phosphorus of the units;
XX (b) treating support with a solution of an alkylamine in an inert solvent
XX; and (c) treating the support with hydrazine to cleave off and deprotect
XX (C). The patent also claims a supermolecular construct (I) comprising at
XX least one synthetic address unit (SAU) attached to a support material
XX comprising an array of discrete locations, where the same SAU is attached
XX to at least two predetermined locations on the support material, and at
XX least two conjugates comprising synthetic binding unit (SBU) and a
XX nucleic acid (NA), where at least two of the conjugates have the same SBU
XX and different NAs, where the SBU of the conjugates form a synthetic
XX binding system unit (BSU) with the SAU at the two predetermined
XX locations, and immobilize each of the two different NAs at a different
XX location. The method is useful for preparing nucleic acid conjugates with
XX synthetic binding units. The method also enables efficient and specific
XX sorting of relatively complex mixtures of nucleic acids to predetermined
XX locations on a support. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used
XX in the method of the invention.
SQ
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 32;
Best Local Similarity 65.6%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4410 ATGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATG 4441
DB 32 ACATTATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTTG 1

RESULT 2244
ADCA5857/c
ID ADC45857 standard; DNA, 32 BP.
XX
XX AC ADC45857;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid-synthetic binding unit conjugate oligomer #132.
XX

XX AAA59808;
AC 06-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Primer for Bcl-X nucleotide sequence amplification.
XX
XX Endocrine disruptor: dioxins; organic halocarbon; phenol; agrochemical;
KM phthalate ester; aromatic hydrocarbon; organotin compound; oestrogen;
KM mylex; toxaphene; aldicide; kepones; kinase signal transduction;
KM nuclear receptor transcriptional coupling; gonad differentiation;
KM intermediate filament marker; cell cycle; growth; regulation; oncogene;
KM tumour suppressor; apoptosis; DNA damage response; cell adhesion;
KM motility; angiogenesis regulation; invasion regulation; growth factor;
KM cytokine; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200026404-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005964.
XX
XX 30-OCT-1998; 98JP-00310285.
XX
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
XX Kondo A, Sagawa H, Mineno J, Kimizuka F, Kato I;
PI WPI; 2000-365642/31.
XX
XX mRNA from cells exposed to an endocrine disruptor is hybridized with a
PT DNA array of gene fragments for detection of genes whose expression is
PT altered by the endocrine disruptor.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 69; 81pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for detecting genes whose expression is altered by an endocrine
CC disruptor is new and comprises isolation of mRNA from cells, tissue or
CC organism which have come into contact with the endocrine disruptor, and
CC hybridising it with a DNA array containing immobilized gene fragments
CC from genes which may be affected by the endocrine disruptor. The results
CC of the hybridisation are then compared with a comparison sample to
CC establish which genes have altered expression. The method is used to
CC detect genes whose expression is altered by endocrine disruptors such as
CC dioxins, organic halocarbons, phenols, phthalate esters, aromatic
CC hydrocarbons, agrochemicals, organotin compounds, oestrogens, mylex,
CC toxaphene, aldicide and kepones. The types of genes whose expression may
CC be altered by these disruptors include those involved in nuclear receptor
CC transcriptional coupling, kinase type signal transduction, gonad
CC differentiation, receptor type kinases, intermediate filament markers,
CC cell cycle and growth regulation, oncogenes and tumour suppression,
CC apoptosis, DNA damage response, repair and recombination, receptors, cell
CC fate and development regulators, cell adhesion, motility and invasion,
CC angiogenesis regulation, invasion regulation, cell-cell interaction, Rho
CC family small GTPase regulation and growth factors and cytokines.
CC Sequences AAA59772-A59833 represent primers used to amplify the
CC nucleotide sequences of genes which may be affected by an endocrine
CC disruptor
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 77.3%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3385 AAAGTCTCCGACACCTCCCGG 3406
DB 22 AAAGTCAACCAACGCTCCCGG 1
RESULT 2247

AAH41790/c
ID AAH41790 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAH41790;
XX
XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Bcl-X gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:37.
DE
XX Base; string; tape; circular disc; ligand; immobilised; PCR primer;
KM detection; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200135098-A1.
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000WO-JP007415.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1999; 99JP-00315610.
XX
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
XX Kato I, Izu H, Asada K;
PI WPI; 2001-343623/36.
XX
XX String, tape or disk shaped bases with several different immobilized
PT ligands including nucleic acids, sugars, peptides and proteins.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 43; 56pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes bases in the shape of a string, tape or
CC circular disc on the surface of which a plural number of different
CC ligands are immobilised respectively in pre-determined domains. Also
CC described are devices for detecting the binding between the ligands and
CC receptors and methods for detection using these bases. The methods are
CC useful for detection in biochemical and diagnostic assays. The ligands
CC are immobilised in line, so the user only needs to determine the presence
CC or absence of receptor binding, without further processing. AAH41754 to
CC AAH41815 represent primers which are used in an example from the present
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 77.3%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3385 AAAGTCTCCGACACCTCCCGG 3406
DB 22 AAAGTCAACCAACGCTCCCGG 1
RESULT 2248
ADA00257/c
ID ADA00257 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADA00257;
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Bcl-X gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:37.
DE
XX Substrate; ligand; signal; ligand binding; immobilisation;
KM gene engineering; genetic engineering; structure; biological activity;
KM ligand-receptor binding; PCR primer; amplification; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003019199-A1.
PN

XX 06-MAR-2003.
PD 22-AUG-2002; 2002MO-JP008444.
XX PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00250974.
XX PR (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO INC;
XX Ohmi T, Kato I;
XX WPI; 2003-290095/28.
XX
XX Substrates having number of ligands immobilised on predetermined regions
PT of its surface, applicable in gene engineering for studying relationship
XX between structures and biological activity of endocrine disrupters.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 39; 52pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a substrate having a number of ligands
CC which have been immobilised onto a predetermined region of its surface,
CC in which the region on the substrate has such a shape as to allow the
CC concentration of signals caused by binding of the ligands to receptors in
CC the region toward the receiver. Also described is a substrate for the
CC immobilisation of such ligands. The substrates are applicable in gene
CC engineering for studying relationship between structures and biological
CC activity e.g. effect of endocrine disrupters on various genes and also in
CC investigating the effect of hormones, drugs and other chemicals on the
CC environment. Such substrates are highly sensitive in detecting the ligand
CC receptor binding, with affinity and reproducibility. The ligand-
CC immobilised substrates can be produced in high density e.g. in microarray
CC form to provide finely tuned results. ADA00221 to ADA00282 represent PCR
CC primers used for amplifying genes in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 77.3%; Pred. No. 1.5e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3385 AAAGTCCTCGGACACTCCCGG 3406
DB 22 AAAGTCACCAACCACTCCCGG 1
XX
RESULT 2249
AAAT9237/C
ID AAAT9237 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAAT9237;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:607.
XX
XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KW phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Pacil N, Shah N, Warington JA;
PI

XX WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
XX Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAAT98631 to AAAT9262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAAT98631 to AAAT9262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 70.8%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
Matches 17; Conservative 1; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3438 CCTCAACAGCAACCGGGCTCTC 3461
DB 24 CCTCAACRAGGCACTGGGGTCCC 1
XX
RESULT 2250
AAAT01351
ID AAAT01351 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
AC AAAT01351;
XX
DT 14-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Allelic ladder, D18S1 allele 8.
XX
XX Allelic ladder; human; HUMVFA11/A; HUMTH01; D8S1179; HUMFIBRA/FGA; AMG;
KM D21S11; D18S51; forensic testing; DNA profiling; amelogenin sex test; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP887426-A2.
XX
PD 30-DEC-1998.
XX
PF 29-JUN-1998; 98EP-00305120.
XX
PR 28-JUN-1997; 97GB-00013597.
XX
XX (UKHO-) UK SEC STATE HOME DEPT.
XX
XX Griffiths RA, Smith CD, Barber MD, Arnold CD, Johnson PE;
PI Burke T, Gillbard SM, Urquhart AJ, Haywood MD, Gill P;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-047890/05.
XX
XX New alleles and allelic ladder mixtures - useful as a control sample for
PT DNA profiling in forensic environments.
PT

XX Claim 1; Page 40; 52pp; English.

PS This sequence represents an allelic ladder, used in the allelic ladder

CC mixture of the invention. The allelic ladder mixture comprises at least

CC one of the following allelic ladders: (i) at least one allele for locus

CC HUMWFPA31/A; (ii) one allele for locus HUMTH01; (iii) at least one allele

CC for locus D8S1179; (iv) at least one allele for locus HUMFIBRA/FGA; (v)

CC at least one allele for locus D2S11; and (vi) an allele for locus

CC D18S1. The alleles or allelic ladders are useful in forensic tests for

CC comparison with a sample DNA profile, when the profile is based on

CC analysis of at least one loci of HUMWFPA31/A, HUMTH01, D8S1179,

CC HUMFIBRA/FGA, D2S11, D18S1 or AMG (amelogenin sex test). DNA profiling

CC is useful in anthropological, paternity, maternity, crime detection, and

CC other forensic environments. The new allelic ladders have an improved

CC range and coverage of DNA, and include a number of rare alleles which

CC offers improved identification of an unknown sample

XX

SQ Sequence 32 BP; 24 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 32;

Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 10; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 2794 AGAGTCAGAGAGAGAAATGAGAGAGAA 2823

Db 3 AAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAA 32

RESULT 2251

ID ABBN1203/c

AC ABBN1203 standard; DNA; 32 BP.

XX

DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Litopenaeus vannamei microsatellite detection probe 3.

XX

KM Giant black tiger prawn; Penaeus monodon; pacific white shrimp;

KM Litopenaeus vannamei; shrimp; microsatellite sequence; genome mapping;

KM Taura Syndrome Virus; TSV; infection; probe; ss.

XX

OS Litopenaeus vannamei.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO200034476-A2.

XX

PD 15-JUN-2000.

XX

PF 10-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029571.

XX

PR 10-DEC-1998; 98US-0111670P.

XX

PA (TUFFT) TUFFTS COLLEGE.

XX

PI Alciivar-Warren A, Xu Z, Dhar AK, Fan Y, Meenan D, Garcia DK;

PI WPI; 2000-423422/36.

XX

DR

PT Polynucleotides of shrimp are useful for identifying, mapping and

PT characterizing of the genome of various species of shrimp.

XX

PS Page 60; Example 4; 120pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (I) of the giant

CC black tiger prawn, Penaeus monodon or expressed sequence tags of the

CC pacific white shrimp, Litopenaeus vannamei (AABN80997-ABN81172), both

CC containing microsatellite sequences including those P. monodon

CC microsatellite sequences given in GenBank AF077550-AF077598. (I), the

CC complementary sequence or fragment and the encoded polypeptide are useful

CC for mapping of the genome of various species of shrimp. Mapping the

CC genome of Penaeus is useful for determining whether a test shrimp,

CC preferably Litopenaeus vannamei, has a genotype associated with a

CC phenotypic trait such as resistance to Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV)

CC infection. The present sequence is that of a probe, useful in examples of

CC the invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

XX

SQ Sequence 32 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 32;

Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 10; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 2794 AGAGTCAGAGAGAGAAATGAGAGAGAA 2823

Db 32 AAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAAAGAA 3

RESULT 2252

ID AAV70431/c

AC AAV70431 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAV70431;

XX

DT 08-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE M. tuberculosis katG gene primer.

XX

KM Nucleic acid detection; nucleic acid characterization; hybridisation;

KM infection; disease; cancer; forensic; paternity; multiplexing; katG;

KM variant; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

XX

PN WO9850403-A1.

XX

PD 12-NOV-1998.

XX

PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US003194.

XX

PR 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851588.

PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-00934097.

PR 03-MAR-1998; 98US-00034205.

XX

PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX

PI Dong F, Lyamichev VI, Prudent JR, Fors L, Neri BP, Brow MAD;

PI Anderson TA, Dahlberg JE;

XX

DR WPI; 1998-610317/51.

XX

PT Detection and characterization of nucleic acid sequences - by mixing a

PT folded target and one or more probes to form a probe/folded target

PT complex and detecting and characterising the complexes.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 111; 279pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to methods and compositions of detection and

CC characterisation of nucleic acid sequences and sequence changes. One

CC method of detection and characterisation comprises: (a) providing: (i) a

CC folded target having a DNA sequence comprising at least 1 double stranded

CC region and at least 1 single stranded region; and (ii) at least 1 probe

CC complementary to at least a portion of the folded target; and (b) mixing

CC the target and probes so that the probe hybridises to form a probe

CC /folded target complex. Also provided are methods for determination of

CC structure formation in nucleic acid targets; for analysing folded nucleic

CC acids targets; and for analysis of nucleic acid structures. The methods

CC can be used for the detection and characterisation of nucleic acid

CC sequences to detect the presence of pathogenic nucleic acid sequences

CC indicative of an infection, the presence of variants or alleles of

CC mammalian genes associated with disease and cancers, and the

CC identification of the source of nucleic acids found in forensic samples,

CC as well as in paternity determinations. The methods allow simultaneous

CC analysis of both strands (e.g. the sense and antisense strands) and are
CC ideal for high-level multiplexing. The products produced are amenable to
CC qualitative, quantitative and positional analysis. The methods may be
CC performed in solution or in the solid phase (e.g. on a solid support).
CC The methods are powerful in that they allow for analysis of longer
CC fragments of nucleic acid than current methodologies. Sequences AAATG430-
CC 31 represent primers used for the PCR amplification of M. tuberculosis
CC katG gene. This is used in the CFLP analysis of mutations in the katG
CC gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 806 ATACCTGTGGCGCTGG 822
DB 20 ATACCTGTGGCGCTGG 4
XX
RESULT 2253
ABL46041/C
ID ABL46041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL46041;
XX
DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mycobacterium tuberculosis katG gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.
XX
KW Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
KM characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
KM PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200198537-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019401.
XX
PR 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212308P.
PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-00212308.
XX
PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-049698/06.
XX
PT Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises identifying
PT primers that interact with the target to form an extension product under
PT amplification conditions.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 139; 409pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 806 ATACCTGTGGCGCTGG 822
DB 20 ATACCTGTGGCGCTGG 4
XX
RESULT 2254
ADK82231/C
ID ADK82231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK82231;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mycobacterium tuberculosis katG PCR primer seq id 6.
XX
KW Nucleic acid analysis; hepatitis C virus;
KM non-contiguous single-stranded region; NCSR; cleavage structure;
KM clinical; diagnostic; microorganism detection;
KM microorganism identification; katG; target variant; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6709815-B1.
XX
PD 23-MAR-2004.
XX
PF 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-00402618.
XX
PR 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851588.
PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-00934097.
PR 03-MAR-1998; 98US-00034205.
XX
PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Dong F, Lyamichev VI, Prudent JR, Fors L, Neri BP, Brow MAD;
PI Anderson TA, Dahlberg JE;
XX
PI WPI; 2004-256067/24.
XX
DR
XX
PT Analyzing nucleic acids, comprises mixing target nucleic acid such as
PT hepatitis C virus nucleic acid, bridging oligonucleotide, second
PT oligonucleotide and cleavage agent to form cleavage structure.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 8; 143pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of analysing nucleic acids comprising
CC providing a target nucleic acid, e.g. hepatitis C virus nucleic acid
CC having non-contiguous single-stranded regions (NCSR) separated by an
CC intervening region, a bridging oligonucleotide capable of binding to the
CC first and second NCSR; a second oligonucleotide binding to a portion of
CC the first NCSR and a cleavage agent, and mixing the contents to form a
CC cleavage structure. The method is useful for analysing nucleic acids,
CC e.g. hepatitis C virus nucleic acid useful for clinical diagnostic
CC purposes and detection and identification of pathogenic microorganisms
CC such as hepatitis C virus. This sequence represents a primer used in the
CC isolation of a Mycobacterium tuberculosis katG gene polynucleotide
CC labelled with tetrahydrofluorescein (TET) used to demonstrate the
CC methods of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 806 ATACCTGTGGCGCTGG 822
DB 20 ATACCTGTGGCGCTGG 4

Db 20 ATACCTTGCGCCGCTGG 4

RESULT 2255
ID AAN92605 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAN92605;
AC
XX
DT 10-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 18-MAY-1990 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer DNA from pUC19.
XX
KM Primer; pUC19; lambda; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX JP01277490-A.
XX
PD 07-NOV-1989.
XX
PF 28-APR-1988; 88JP-00106155.
XX
PR 28-APR-1988; 88JP-00106155.
XX
XX (MITU) MITSUBISHI KASEI CORP.
DR WPI; 1989-368597/50.
XX
PT Primer DNA for cloning - obtd. from cleaved fragment of restriction
PT enzyme pat I-PVU II.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 697; 8pp; Japanese.
XX
CC Primer carries four restriction sites: NotI; SfiI; NcoI and XhoI. It has
CC sticky ends with 5' overlapping 3' with -AGCT. Expressed from pUC19 as a
CC PstI-PvuII fragment. (Updated on 10-MAR-2003 to add missing OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3785 CGAGCGACGCGCGCG 3801
Db 22 CGAGCGCATGCGCGCG 6

RESULT 2256
ID AAC78944 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC78944;
AC
XX
DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO618 hybridisation probe SEQ ID NO:573.
XX
KM Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; EST; cytostatic;
KM expressed sequence tag; detection; cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200053756-A2.
XX
PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0004341.
XX
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX

PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Geo W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan MJ;
PI Kijavyn IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611443/58.
XX
PT Novel PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides used in detection methods, to
PT target bioactive molecules to specific cells, and to modulate cellular
PT activities.
XX
PS Example 114; Page 342; 636pp; English.
XX
XX AAC78458 to AAC78599 represent polynucleotide and EST (expressed sequence
CC tag) sequences which encode secreted or transmembrane PRO polypeptides.
CC The PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides have cytostatic activity. The
CC polynucleotides and polypeptides can be used for detecting the presence
CC of PRO polypeptides in samples, for linking bioactive molecules to cells
CC and for modulating biological activities of cells, using the polypeptides
CC for specific targeting. The polypeptide targeting can be used to kill the
CC target cells, e.g. for the treatment of cancers. The polypeptide pairs
CC AAC78987 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation of the
CC PRO polynucleotide sequences

QY 1244 CTTCCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
Db 4 CTTCCGTCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2257
ID AAC58204 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC58204;
AC
XX
DT 25-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO618 hybridisation probe SEQ ID NO:115.
XX
KM Human; tumour; diagnosis; neoplastic disease; identification; cancer;
KM tumorigenesis; detection; neoplastic cell growth; proliferation;
KM cytostatic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulatory; inflammatory disorder;
KM immunological disorder; hybridisation; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200053754-A1.
XX
PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PI Baker KP, Desauvage FJ, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Klein RD, Roy MA,
PI Wood WI,
XX WPI; 2000-572269/53.
DR
XX
PT New isolated antibody for use in compositions and methods for the
PT diagnosis and treatment of neoplastic cell growth and proliferation in
PT mammals, including humans, and in monitoring tumor treatment.
XX
PS Example 14, Page 117, 195pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated antibody (Ab) that binds to
CC one of the human proteins (P) designated PRO213, PRO1330, PRO1449,
CC PRO237, PRO324, PRO351, PRO362, PRO615, PRO538, PRO3664, PRO618,
CC PRO702, PRO703, PRO792 or PRO474. The Ab can be used in compositions and
CC methods for the diagnosis and treatment of neoplastic cell growth and
CC proliferation in mammals, including humans. Genes and polypeptides
CC encoded by them, that are amplified in the genome of a tumour cell, can
CC be identified and are useful targets for the treatment and prevention of
CC certain cancers and may be used to monitor tumour treatment. Compounds
CC that inhibit the expression or activity of the identified polypeptides
CC can be identified and used as antagonists. Benign or malignant tumours,
CC inflammatory disorders and immunological disorders can be treated.
CC AAC58123 to AAC58224 represent hybridisation probes and PCR primers used
CC in the isolation of the human PRO sequences. AAC58225 to AAC58241 and
CC AAB24041 to AAB24056 represent human PRO polynucleotide and protein
CC sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best local similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 CCTCGCTCCAGCTCTC 1260
DB 4 CCTCGCTCCCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 2258
ACA63941
ID ACA63941 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACA63941;
XX
DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related probe #95.
XX
KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; antiinflammatory;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; cardiatic; anti-infertility; anti-HIV; cytostatic;
KW antidiabetic; gene therapy; inflammatory disease; organ failure;
KW atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;
KW

KW premature aging; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; chromosome mapping;
KW gene mapping; pharmacological; diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor;
KW tissue typing; probe; se.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2002192706-A1.
PN
XX
PD 19-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999832.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0084022P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX 20-NOV-1999; 98WO-US024855.
XX 05-JUN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Fliviaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-328499/31.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO213, PRO274 and PRO300, for use as
PT pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors, for identifying
PT modulators of receptor-ligand interactions.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 573; 55bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide is useful
CC in PRO polypeptide detection methods. The PRO polypeptide is useful for
CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell. The PRO polypeptide or an
CC antibody against it is useful for modulating a biological activity of a
CC cell. The PRO polypeptide is useful in industrial applications including
CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. The PRO
CC polypeptide is also useful as a thrombolytic agent, interferon,
CC interleukin, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factor and other
CC cytokines. The PRO polypeptide is useful for treating disease such as
CC cancer e.g. colorectal carcinoma; apoptosis related conditions e.g. AIDS,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease e.g. asthma,
CC atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease e.g. hypertension and
CC myocardial ischemia; kidney disease e.g. renal failure and
CC glomerulonephritis; lung disease e.g. pulmonary hypertension, bronchial

CC asthma; gastrointestinal disorders e.g. gastric ulcer and inflammatory
CC bowel disease; reproductive disorders e.g. premature labour and
CC preclampsia; carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents a PRO
CC polypeptide associated oligonucleotide of the invention. Note: The
CC sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocId=20020177553
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGCTCCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCCGTCCTCCTC 20
RESULT 2260
ABX92745
ID ABX92745 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABX92745;
AC
XX
DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO DNA probe SEQ ID No 573.
XX
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein;
KW immune disorder; diabetes; hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
KW cardiac insufficiency; nervous system disorder; kidney disorder;
KW bone disorder; cartilage disorder; arthritis; tumour; wound healing;
KW genetic disorder; cytosstatic; antidiabetic; anti-inflammatory;
KW antirhectic; anti-tumour; vulnertary; antineamic; dermatological;
KW cardiant; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN US2002169284-A1.
XX
PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978697.
PF
XX 26-MAY-1981; 81US-00267213.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.

PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 15-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017095.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US072035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton D;
XX Ferrara N, Filyavskiy E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen ME;
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kijavani IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI, 2003-288163/28.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
XX encoding them useful for treating cancer, kidney diseases, bone,

PT cartilage disorders and immune deficiencies.
XX
XX Example 114, Page 192, 459pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
XX polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
XX polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
XX polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
XX bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
XX biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
XX identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule may be a
XX toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and causes apoptosis or death of the cell.
XX The PRO polypeptides are useful for treating immune disorders, diabetes
XX or hyper- or hypo-insulinaemia, cardiac insufficiency, nervous system
XX disorders, kidney disorders, bone and cartilage disorders or arthritis,
XX tumours, and wound healing. The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO
XX polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene
XX mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation
XX of PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or knockout
XX animals, for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders,
XX and in gene therapy. The present sequence represents a probe used in the
XX examples of the present invention. Note: The sequence data for this
XX patent was obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site
XX at seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdIDEntry.html
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGCTTC 1260
DB 4 CCTCCGTCACGCTTC 20
RESULT 2261
ID ACA66486 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ACA66486;
AC
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO618 TagManPCR probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; probe;
XX malignancy; cancer; ovarian cancer; colorectal cancer; sarcoma;
XX leukemia; lymphoma; inflammatory disease; necrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX infertility; premature aging; psoriasis; inflammatory disease;
XX renal disease; arthritis; immune-mediated alopecia; stroke; encephalitis;
XX hepatitis; multiple sclerosis; gene therapy.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003004102-A1.
PN
XX
XX 02-JAN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978189.
PF
XX
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-00285551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-00285551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-00300995.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00312473.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-00312473.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-0000376.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0000376.

PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0086342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0086342.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0086342.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0086342.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0086342.
XX (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX MPI; 2003-341189/32.
XX New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO337 or
XX PRO1559), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,
XX atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis or multiple
XX sclerosis in mammals.
PS Example 114; Page 193; 460pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
XX sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of
XX 94 PRO polypeptides whose sequences are fully defined in the
XX specification; or (b) any of 94 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the
XX specification; or the full length coding sequence of any these 94
XX nucleotide sequences. Also included are an isolated PRO polypeptide
XX scoring at least 80% positives when compared to any of the PRO
XX polypeptide sequences cited above (or an isolated PRO polypeptide having
XX at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) an amino acid sequence
XX encoded by the nucleotide deposited with ATCC numbers listed in the
XX specification; (b) the PRO polypeptide, lacking its associated signal
XX peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or
XX lacking its associated signal peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic
XX acid molecule, a host cell comprising the vector (and producing a PRO
XX polypeptide), a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused
XX to a heterologous amino acid sequence and an anti-PRO antibody. The PRO
XX polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals,
XX diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for
XX detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer,
XX colorectal cancer, sarcoma, leukemia or lymphoma), inflammatory disease,
XX necrosis, atherosclerosis, infertility, premature aging, psoriasis,
XX inflammatory disease, renal disease, arthritis, immune-mediated alopecia,
XX stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis, or multiple sclerosis in mammals. The
XX PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening, particularly as targets
XX for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and in the diagnostic
XX determination of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are
XX also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome
XX identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for
XX screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may
XX also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
XX gene. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used in a Northern blot
XX experiment to detect PRO sequences in certain cancer cell lines
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e-03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
DB 4 CCTCCGTCACGTCCTC 20
RESULT 2262
ADA25112
ID ADA25112 strand; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADA25112;
XX

PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gertsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tuma S, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 DR WPI; 2003-521814/49.
 XX

PT New isolated PRO polypeptides for example extracellular, secreted and
 PT membrane bound proteins, useful for modulating the biological activities
 PT of cells and for treating, for example diabetes, cancer, rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, and hearing loss.

PS Example 114; Page 193; 461pp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane (PRO)
 CC polypeptide (1). PRO317 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO493
 CC polypeptide in a sample, and vice versa. PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 are
 CC useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide in a sample, and PRO1559 is
 CC useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 in a sample. PRO493 is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO317
 CC polypeptide, and PRO317 is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a
 CC cell expressing a PRO493 polypeptide. PRO1559 is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739
 CC polypeptide, and PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739 polypeptides are useful for

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

OY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGCTCTC 1260
 |||||
 Db 4 CCTCCGTCACGCTCTC 20

RESULT 2263
 ACD30087
 ID ACD30087 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACD30087;

DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related probe #94.

KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cell death; neuropathy;
 KW peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;
 KW AIDS-associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;

KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;
 KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;
 KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;
 KW probe; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003050240-A1.

PD 13-MAR-2003.

PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0078994P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0078656P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0078663P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081839P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082966P.

PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083546P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0086033P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100214P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0113621P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-01000106.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-01005028.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134455P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-010733.
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-012252.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.

PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-003678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0009552.
 PR 25-MAR-2001; 2001US-0017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Deeneyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KU,
 PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-503575/47.
 XX
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
 PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
 PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
 XX
 PS Example 114; Page 190; 459pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
 CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide (I). (I) is useful for detecting
 CC PRO4993, PRO337, PRO1725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide, and for
 CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides.
 CC The bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody and causes
 CC cell death. (I) is useful as therapeutic agent, in medical and industrial
 CC applications e.g. for treating neuropathy, especially peripheral
 CC neuropathy, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy,
 CC Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Refsum's disease, Abetalipoproteinemia,
 CC Tangier disease, Krabbe's disease, Metachromatic leukodystrophy, Fabry's
 CC
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1244 CCTCGCTCCACGCTCC 1260
 Db 4 CCTCGCTCCCTCTCTC 20
 RESULT 2264
 ADA12773
 ID ADA12773 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC ADA12773;
 XX
 DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO618 probe.
 XX
 KW probe; ss; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;
 KW cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
 KW diabetic complication; tissue typing; human.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003055216-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019592.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME;

Query Match 0.34; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.24; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CTTCTGTCACGTCCTC 1260
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Db 4 CTTCTGTCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2265

ID ACD29502 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACD29502;

XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)

DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related probe #88.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection;
KW tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; age-related macular degeneration;
KW sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; insulinemia;
KW kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;
KW celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; peripheral neuropathy;
KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;
KW reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;
KW atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;
KW Refsum's disease; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS
XX
PN US2003049633-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.
PD 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978585.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077650P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
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PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
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PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083395P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-008359P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.

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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0026586.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131455P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00318132.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US01252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US0816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
DB 4 CCTCGTCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2266
AD874079
ID ADB74079 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADB74079;
AC XX
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO DNA probe #93.
DE XX
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
KW cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
KW Chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
KW antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; probe; ss.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003045462-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978608.
XX
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0062429P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
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PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
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PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021114.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0026568.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00310733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0031252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
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PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-00303095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00004341.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005004.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-00006319.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007532.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-00008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00013705.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-00014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00014941.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00015264.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00020710.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-000709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.

PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US010992.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00862636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00866342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGTCCACGACCC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGTCCCTTCCTC 20

RESULT 2267

ADB76795

ID ADB76795 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADB76795;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO associated DNA sequence, SEQ ID No:573.

XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
KW cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
KW chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
XX antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003083248-A1.

PD 01-MAY-2003.

PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978757.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

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PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

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XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
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XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Getder H, Gerltsen ME,
XX Goodard A, Gudowski P, Grimaldi JC, Guiney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Kijavini J, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-755118/71.
XX
XX New PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
XX PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
XX or AIDS-associated syndrome.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 573; 425bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
XX polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
XX polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
XX polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
XX bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
XX biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
XX identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule may be a
XX toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and cause cell death. The PRO polypeptides
XX are useful for treating neuropathy and neuropathy related diseases such
XX as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder, Reiter's disease, and Krabbe's disease.
XX The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as
XX hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation
XX of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for
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XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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XX AC ADC44221;
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XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX immunological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
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KW Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
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XX Homo sapiens.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
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PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1244 CCTCGTCACGTCCTC 1260

DB 4 CCTCCCTCCCTTCCTC 20
RESULT 2271
ID ADC67045 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ADC67045;
XX
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX vulnery; virucide; neuroprotective; cyostatic; gene therapy;
XX tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
XX secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO: viral infection; wound healing;
XX tissue growth; muscle regeneration; muscle regeneration;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
XX diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; probe; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003060406-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
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PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
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PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
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PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-0000219.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0000219.
PA (GENTH) GENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gertsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillen KJ;
PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Naylor MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WJ;
XX WPI, 2003-596568/56.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and
PT muscle generation and regeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or
PT neuropathy.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 472pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
XX polypeptide (I). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
XX is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various
XX industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,
XX PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO853,
XX PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful
XX therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
XX PRO300 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
XX muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or

CC diabetic peripheral neuropathy. A polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is
CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are
CC useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful
CC reagents, as probes for generating a pool of sequences for identifying
CC related PRO coding sequences, and to construct hybridisation probes for
CC mapping the gene which encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of
CC individuals with genetic disorders, for recombinantly expressing (I) and
CC for chromosome identification. (I) is useful as molecular marker for
CC protein electrophoresis purposes, and as therapeutic agents. (I) is also
CC useful for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO
CC polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide
CC (antagonists). (I) and (II) are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies
CC are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample
CC fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g.
CC detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum, and for
CC affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural
CC sources. This sequence represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC protein associated probe.

SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 13.0; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.24; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGCTCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCCGTCCTCTCTC 20
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RESULT 2272
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ID ADCG9169 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
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AC ADCG9169;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
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XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US2003064407-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999834.
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PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
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 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
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 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
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 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1244 CCTCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
 DB 4 CCTCGTCCTCTCTC 20
 RESULT 2273
 AD63229
 ID AD63229 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AD63229;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; ankylosing; osteoporosis; ankylosing; vulvar;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003068648-A1.
 PD 10-APR-2003.
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 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013921.
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PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US016733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028513.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
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PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX PA
XX PA
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavain IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-695924/66.
XX
XX
PT New isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 467pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 801 amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO755 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 4 CTTCCGTCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2274

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XX ADC68294;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;

KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003069178-A1.

PN 10-APR-2003.

PD 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978423.

PF 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066361P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

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PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

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 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
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 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
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 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
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 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023278.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US023678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavich IT, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-657582/62.
 XX
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO
 PT polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them useful for treating
 PT kidney diseases, bone, cartilage and retinal disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 468pp; English.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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 Db 4 CTTCCGTCCCTCTCTC 20
 RESULT 2275
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 AC ADc41614;
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 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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 XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
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 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003072745-A1.
 PD 17-APR-2003.
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 XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013929.
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 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001016.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131455P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US014773.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 200WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 200WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 200WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 200WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 200WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 200WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 200WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 200WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 200WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 200WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 200WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 200WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 200WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 200WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 200WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 200WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 200WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 200WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 200WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 200WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 200WO-US0218585.
XX XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX PA
XX Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillian KJ;
PI Kijavits IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumae D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX XX
DR WPI; 2003-743806/70.

XX XX Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX XX

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 466pp; English.

XX XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGCTCCAGTCTC 1260
DB 4 CCTCGCTCCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2276
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 ID ADC67669 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
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 AC ADC67669;
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 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
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 XX vulnary; virucide; neuroprotective; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;
 KM tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
 KM secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;
 KM tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
 KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
 KM diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003073131-A1.
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 PD 17-APR-2003.
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 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00016177.
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 XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
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 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US019941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017809.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvarsoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Thomas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-743810/70.
XX
XX
XX Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide (1). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
CC is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various
CC industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,
CC PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO712, PRO853,
CC PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO353 is useful
CC therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
CC PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
CC muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGTCACGCGCC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGTCACGCGCTCTC 20

RESULT 2277
AD62605
ID AD62605 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AD62605;

XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003073624-A1.
XX
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
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PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978193.
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
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XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
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XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
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 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
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 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
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 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
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 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
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 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1244 CTTCCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
 Db 4 CTTCCGTCCTTCCTC 20
 RESULT 2278
 ID ADCC42238 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC ADCC42238;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DX
 XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;

KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003104998-A1.
XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978643.
XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
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PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
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DB 4 CCTCGGTCCTCTCTC 20
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AC ADE49607;
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DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
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KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vlnetary;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
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XX
PN US2003096744-A1.

XX 22-MAY-2003.
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PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.

PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
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PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
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PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
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PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
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PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017032.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

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PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGTCACGCTCTC 1260
DB 4 CCTCGTCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2280
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KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
ophthalmological; anisotrichite; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
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PN US2003203434-A1.
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PD 30-OCT-2003.
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PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145088.
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PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ahkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-875641/81.
 DR
 XX
 PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 462pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
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 XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1244 CCTCCGTCAGTCCTC 1260
 Db 4 CCTCCGTCCTCTCTC 20
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ID ADE16775 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
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 XX "ADE16775;
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 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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 XX Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
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 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
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 XX US2003203435-A1.
 PN
 XX 30-OCT-2003.
 PD
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 XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145092.
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 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
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 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
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 PI Ahkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-875642/81.
 DR
 XX
 PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 452pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC

CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGCTCCAGTCTCTC 1260

DB 4 CCTCGCTCCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2282

ID ADD73390 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADD73390;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003203436-A1.

PD 30-OCT-2003.

XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145129.

XX 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-011326P.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.

PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.

PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.

PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DJ;

PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;

PI Goddard A, Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillman KJ,

PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ;

PI Stewart TA, Tuma D, Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX MPI; 2003-875643/81.

PT New PRO genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful
 PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or
 PT wounds.

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 453BP; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or

CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGCTCCAGTCTCTC 1260

DB 4 CCTCGCTCCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2283

ID ADD72748 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADD72748;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003194781-A1.

XX 16-OCT-2003.

XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164929.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 15-APR-1999; 99WO-US008313.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US007133.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028318.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005044.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GEN) - GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DJ;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard AJ, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Klavavin IJ, Kuo SS, Nappier MA, Pan J, Raoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-852598/79.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful
PT for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor alpha from human
PT blood and stimulating the proliferation of differentiation of chondrocyte
PT cells.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 462pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting

CC		PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PR04993 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725, CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PR04993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or anti-PRO337 polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders, sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.	XX
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		XX
Query Match	0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;		
Best Local Similarity	88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;		
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0			
QY	1244 CCTCGTCGACGCTCCTC 1260 4 CCTCGTCCCCTTCCTC 20		
Db			
RESULT 2284			
ID	ADEI7399 standard; DNA, 24 BP.		
AC	ADEI7399;		
XX			
DT	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)		
DE	Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.		
XX			
KW	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic; ophthalmological; antihistatic; osteopathic; antihemantic; vulnery;		
KM	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem; articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;		
KX	wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.		
OS	Homo sapiens.		
PJ	US2003203433-A1.		
XX			
PD	30-OCT-2003.		
PF	18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145016.		
XX			
PR	06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.		
PR	22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.		
PR	05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.		
PR	08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.		
PR	12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.		
PR	25-AUG-1999; 98US-00380138.		
PR	18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.		
PR	30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.		
PA	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.		
PI	Ashkenazi AJ Baker KP Botstein D Desnoyers L Eaton DL;		
PI	Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;		
PI	Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi UC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;		

PI KJlavin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI: 2003-875640/81.
XX
PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
PT hypoinulinemia or wounds.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 459pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification. (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1244 CCTCCGTCACGCTCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCCGTCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2285
ADF47413
ID ADF47413 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ADF47413;
AC
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KM Human; 86; PCR, secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;

KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003195333-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-007818194.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083366P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

[illegible]

XX 20-NOV-2003 . 2001US-00013927.
XX
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013927.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-006449P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-006511P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-006636P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-007791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-007886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-008033P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-008358P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-008359P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-008441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-011326P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-013445P.
PR 08-JAN-1999; 98US-013445P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0136273P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0136232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-01628313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-01628551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-01628555.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98US-01628555.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98US-01628555.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 98US-01628555.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 98US-01628555.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 98US-01628555.

PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US018585.
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-902053/82.
DR
XX
XX New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
PT
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 457pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide), also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGTCCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2287
ADG60490
ID ADG60490 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADG60490;
AC
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; BG; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003206915-A1.
PN
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013916.
PF
XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.

PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-901034/82.
DR
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
PT in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene
PT mapping, and as chromosome markers in tissue typing.
PT
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 520pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide), also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGTCCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2288
AD161250
ID AD161250 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AD161250;
AC
XX
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003077700-A1.
PN
XX
XX 24-APR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999830.
PF
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079788P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082966P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0083366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084444P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086436P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005199.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.

PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US0003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US0004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US0005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US0005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US0006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US0007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US0008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US0219692.
PR 28-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gertlissen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-765401/72.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide e.g. PRO200, PRO322, PRO540, PRO846 or
PT PRO617 polypeptide, useful for treating sight loss due to retinitis
PT pigmentosum by enhancing retinal neural cells survival.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 465bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

KM Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; virucide; gene therapy;
KM cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;
KM viral infection; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003050239-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978191.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-006531P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-006636P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
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PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
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PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085232P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085388P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085399P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085800P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085822P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085899P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085972P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0010541P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0016897P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141P.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-0018421P.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0018736P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855P.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-0020205P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0021851P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0000010P.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-0025446S.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0026502P.
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PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0031183Z.
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PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0500021P.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0502173P.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0091858S.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlesen MB;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 CCTCGTCACGCTCCTC 1260
DB 4 CCTCGTCCTCCTCCTC 20
RESULT 2290
ADE48907 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ADE48907;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104536-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00166709.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 10-MAY-1999; 99WO-US005190.
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XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
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XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000581.
XX 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US000631.
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XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
XX 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Aahkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX Goddard AI, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Kijavari IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-008994/01.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO4993 or
XX PRO337, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
XX generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.
XX
XX Example 114, SEQ ID NO 573; 460pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993

CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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XX QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
XX Db 4 CCTCCGTCCTCTCTC 20
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XX RESULT 2291
XX ADE90008
XX ID ADE90008 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
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XX AC ADE90008;
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XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineuritic; vulnary;
XX KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003130181-A1.
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XX PD 10-JUL-2003.
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XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978375.
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XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
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XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
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XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
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PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
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PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010773.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012525.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
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PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014942.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
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PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
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PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
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PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (ASHK/) ASHKENAZI A J.
PA (BAKE/) BAKER K P.
PA (BOTS/) BOTSTEIN D.
PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA (EATO/) EATON D L.
PA (FERR/) FERRARA N.

PA (FILV/) FILVAROFF E.
PA (FONG/) FONG S.
PA (GAOM/) GAO W.
PA (GERB/) GERBER H.
PA (GERR/) GERRITSEN M E.
PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.
PA (GIRM/) GIRMALDI J C.
PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.
PA (HILL/) HILLMAN K J.
PA (KLJA/) KLAJAVIN I J.
PA (KUOS/) KUO S S.
PA (NAPI/) NAPIER M A.
PA (PANJ/) PAN J.
PA (PAON/) PAONI N F.
PA (ROYM/) ROY M A.
PA (SHEL/) SHELTON D L.
PA (STEW/) STEWART T A.
PA (TUMA/) TUMAS D.
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PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGCTCAGCTCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGCTCCTCTCCTC 20
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RESULT 2292
ID ADF61648 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ADF61648;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss: PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
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XX 16-OCT-2003.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113266P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113261P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-05005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-05005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
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PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
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PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.
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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005004.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-05007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-05008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.
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PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-05020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0502328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-05006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-05009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-05017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-05021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyere L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Flvwaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritson ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Nabier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tuma D, Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX
XX MPI; 2004-021097/02.
XX
XX New PRO nucleic acid, useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumor,
PT osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes,
PT hyperinulinemia, hypoinulinemia or wounds.

XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1244 CCTCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
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4 CCTCGTCCTCTCTC 20

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ID ADP40340 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
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AC ADP40340;
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DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
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XX Human; 88; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003198994-A1.
PN
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
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XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00020445.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
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PR 07-DEC-1998; 98MO-US024855.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
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PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
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PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
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PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
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PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
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PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
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PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
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PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
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PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
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PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
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PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.

PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00865342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCCGTCCTCCTC 20

RESULT 2294
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ID ADF46136 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADF46136;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; as; PCR: secreted protein, transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003195148-A1.
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PD 16-OCT-2003.
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 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 PR XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1244 CCTCCGTCACGCTC 1260
 Db 4 CCTCCGTCCTCCTC 20
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 XX ADF24532;
 AC
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; anchiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003204055-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017085.
 XX
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-041351/04.
XX
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,
PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumours, osteoarthritis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 461bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGCTCACGTCCTC 1260
DB 4 CCTCGCTCACGTCCTC 20

RESULT 2297
ADP23908
ID ADP23908 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX
XX ADF23908;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM

KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003203402-A1.
PN
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003.
PD
XX
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017084.
PF
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
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PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
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PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
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PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
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PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
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PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0031832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
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PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0144280P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
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PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

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PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028555.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007352.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCGCTCACGCTCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGCTCCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2298
ADP33891
ID ADP33891 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADP33891;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN US2003194780-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164829.
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 XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
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 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 15-APR-1999; 99WO-US008313.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
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 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031774.
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 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
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 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032578.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019592.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 DR WPI; 2004-021078/02.
 XX
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acid useful for treating
 PT inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury,
 PT infertility, birth defects, premature aging, acquired immunodeficiency,
 PT syndrome, or cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 463bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell

CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCGCGTCGACGCGTTC 1260
 Db 4 CCGCGTCCCTTCCTC 20

RESULT 2299

ADP27358
 ID ADP27358 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ADF27358;

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; In situ hybridisation.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US200319436-A1.

PD 23-OCT-2003.

PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978544.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-006511P.
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 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
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PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0134455P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
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PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;

PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini J, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-041374/04.
XX
XX Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating diabetes, kidney disorders
PT (Berger disease, celiac disease), pericyte-associated tumors, anemia,
PT arthritis, cardiac insufficiency disorders, treating peripheral
PT neuropathy.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 457bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGCTCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCCGTCCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 2300
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ID ADP27994 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADP27994;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003199437-A1.
PN
XX
XX 23-OCT-2003.
PD
XX
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978665.
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
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PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
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PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.
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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
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PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL,
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PI
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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DB 4 CCTCGCTCCCTCTCTC 20
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AC ADFA1588;
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DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antihemetic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003199435-A1.
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PD 23-OCT-2003.
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PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978239.
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PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US0004165.
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PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-.0141

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PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
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PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gertlesen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 CCTCGCTCCACGCTCTC 1260
DB 4 CCTCGCTCCCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 2302
ADP33267
ID ADP33267 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADP33267;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmologic; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003211091-A1.
XX
PD 13-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013918.
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-006511P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
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PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
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PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
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PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
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PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
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PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007332.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL,
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME,
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AJ, Hillan KJ,
XX Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
XX Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-021571/02.
XX
XX Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
XX neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
XX or AIDS-associated syndrome.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 465pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising

CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 CCTCGCTCAAGTCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGCTCCCTCTC 20
RESULT 2303
ADF25633
ID ADF25633 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADF25633;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003211092-A1.
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PD 13-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162521.
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XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265866.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00318332.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US003376.
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.

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PR	08-APR-1998	98US-0081070P
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PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084640P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084643P
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PR	20-NOV-1998	98US-005024855

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PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99WO-US0005190.
PR	12-MAR-1999;	98US-0123957P.
PR	29-MAR-1999;	98US-0126773P.
PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-0130232P.
PR	26-APR-1999;	99US-0131042P.
PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0134287P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010723.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US011252.
PR	16-JUN-1999;	99US-0139557P.
PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0142680P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028555.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031274.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.
PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001WO-US009552.
PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001WO-US017092.
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.
PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.
PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.
PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.
PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.
XX		
PA	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.	
XX		
PI	Asbkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DU;	
PI	Ferrara N, Filleroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;	
PI	Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;	
PI	Klavin IU, Kuo SS, Napiet M, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ;	
PI	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2004-041393/04.	
XX		
XX	New PRO polypeptides PRO200, PRO322, PRO540, PRO846 and PRO617 that	
PT	enhance the survival/proliferation of rod photoreceptor cells, useful for	
PT	treating retinal disorders or injuries e.g., sight loss in mammals.	
XX		
PS	Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464bp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or	
CC	transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity	
CC	to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given	
CC	in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal	
CC	peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal	

peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1244 CCTCGTCCACGTCCTC 1260
|||||
4 CCTCGTCCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2305
ADP34523
ID ADF34523 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADF34523;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery; auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem; articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003194410-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145087.
XX
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PI (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Boltsrein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrera N, Flivaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-021069/02.
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acid, for use in gene therapy,
PT as a molecular weight marker for protein electrophoresis, as a
PT hybridization probe or as a therapeutic agent.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 461bp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337 polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting

PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337 polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337 polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders, sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects, osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1244 CCTCGTCCACGTCCTC 1260
|||||
4 CCTCGTCCCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 2306
ADP46760
ID ADF46760 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADF46760;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery; auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem; articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003195344-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999829.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

PR	20-MAR-1998;	98US-0078939P.
PR	25-MAR-1998;	98US-0079249P.
PR	26-MAR-1998;	98US-0079656P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079663P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079664P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079689P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079782P.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079786P.
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079920P.
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079923P.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080105P.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080107P.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080165P.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	98US-0080194P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080327P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080328P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080333P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	98US-0080334P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081049P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081070P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081071P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	98US-0081195P.
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081203P.
PR	09-APR-1998;	98US-0081229P.
PR	13-APR-1998;	98US-0081817P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081819P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081838P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081952P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081955P.
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082568P.
PR	21-APR-1998;	98US-0082569P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082700P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082704P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	98US-0082747P.
PR	23-APR-1998;	98US-0082804P.
PR	27-APR-1998;	98US-0083366P.
PR	28-APR-1998;	98US-0083367P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083392P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083485P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083486P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083499P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083500P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083545P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083554P.
PR	29-APR-1998;	98US-0083559P.
PR	30-APR-1998;	98US-0083742P.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084366P.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	98US-0084414P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084588P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084600P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084637P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084639P.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	98US-0084640P.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085323P.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	98US-0085338P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085339P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085573P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085579P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085580P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085582P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085689P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085700P.
PR	15-MAY-1998;	98US-0085704P.
PR	16-MAY-1998;	98US-0086023P.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086392P.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086414P.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086430P.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086430P.
PR	22-MAY-1998;	98US-0086466P.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087098P.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087106P.
PR	28-MAY-1998;	98US-0087208P.
PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0090863P.
PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-0091010P.
PR	01-JUL-1998;	98US-0091359P.
PR	30-JUL-1998;	98US-0094651P.
PR	11-SEP-1998;	98US-0100038P.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98WO-US021141.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98WO-US024855.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	23-DEC-1998;	98US-0113621P.
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005190.
PR	12-MAR-1999;	99US-0123957P.
PR	29-MAR-1999;	99US-0126773P.
PR	21-APR-1999;	99US-0130232P.
PR	26-APR-1999;	99US-0131022P.
PR	28-APR-1999;	99US-0131445P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-0134287P.
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010733.
PR	02-JUN-1999;	99WO-US012252.
PR	16-JUN-1999;	99US-0139557P.
PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0142680P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.
PR	30	

XX New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,
PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 460bp, English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 CCTCGTCCAGCTCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGTCCCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 2307
ADG50746
ID ADG50746 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADG50746;
AC
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; aneurysmal; osteopathic; antineoplastic; vulnery;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003207803-A1.
PN
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003.
PD
XX
XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00143026.
PF
XX
XX 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerlstein ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier WA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-021515/02.
PT New genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful for
PT treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or

PT wounds.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 463bp, English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
SQ
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1244 CCTCGTCCAGCTCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGTCCCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 2308
ADG50122
ID ADG50122 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADG50122;
AC
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; aneurysmal; osteopathic; antineoplastic; vulnery;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003215905-A1.
PN
XX

PD 20-NOV-2003.
 XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013928.
 PF 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010713.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-080683/08.
 DR New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
 XX diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
 PT Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 454pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGCTCTC 1260
 Db 4 CCTCCGTCACGCTCTCTC 20
 RESULT 2309
 ID ADG51994 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG51994;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003215908-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162522.
 XX
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085333P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0090863P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
 PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01002141.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109345P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-05005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-05005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
 PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131465P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
 PR 16-MAY-1999; 99US-0135557P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031243.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-05031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000277.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-05000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-05003565.
 PR 16-FEB-2000; 2000US-05004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-05006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-05007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-05008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014941.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-05020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-05034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0506520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0506552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-05017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-05021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferreira N, Flivaroit E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-033145/03.
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide useful as a molecular
 PT weight marker and for treating arthritis, thalassemia, diabetes, or
 PT cardiac insufficiency disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 456pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
 Db 4 CCTCCGTCCTCCCTCCTC 20
 RESULT 2311
 ADG4874
 ID ADG4874 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC ADG4874;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003216560-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2003.

25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-033149/03.
XX
PT New PRO polypeptide useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
PT or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated syndrome.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 454bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCCGTCACGTCCTC 20

RESULT 2312
ADG51370
ID ADG51370 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG51370;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004005312-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PE 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145093.
XX
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.

18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-081694/08.
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
PT in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene
PT mapping, as chromosome markers, in tissue typing, and in identifying
PT chromosome.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 462bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1244 CCTCCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCCGTCACGTCCTC 20

RESULT 2313
ADG59314
ID ADG59314 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX

AC ADG59314;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004005657-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013919.
XX
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlesen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan MJ,
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-081722/08.
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid
PT molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating
PT neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac
PT insufficiency disorders in mammals.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 463bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO493
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO493 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO493 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO493 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO493 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO493 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO493 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO493 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559

CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1244 CCTCGTCACGTCCTC 1260
XX |||||
DB 4 CCTCGTCCTCTCTC 20
XX
RESULT 2314
ADG62770
ID ADG62770 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADG62770;
AC
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004006219-A1.
PN
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013920.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077613P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085399P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086466P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 28-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0100214P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0139577P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131455P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-0162506P.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-005841.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-005841.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-005841.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-05034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000US-0506520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2000US-0509552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2000US-0517092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2000US-0517800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2000US-0519692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2000US-0521066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2000US-0521735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2000US-0521855.
(GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertsen ME,
XX Goddard A, Goddard RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Kijavitt IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Raoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
XX Stewart TA, Thomas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-090107/09.
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
XX diabetes, kidney disorders (Berger disease, celiac disease), pericyte-
XX associated tumors, arthritis and cardiac insufficiency disorders.
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 458bp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used to investigate PRO

CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1244 CCTCGTCCAGCTCTC 1260
 DB 4 CCTCGTCCAGCTCTC 20
 RESULT 2315
 ADL17572
 ID ADL17572 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL17572;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004048332-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999831.
 XX
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlesen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan MJ,
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-238493/22.
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid
 PT molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating
 PT neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac
 PT insufficiency disorders in mammals.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 461bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO37 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.

CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO37
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO37 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO37 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO37
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO37 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO37
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1244 CCTCGTCCAGCTCTC 1260
 DB 4 CCTCGTCCAGCTCTC 20
 RESULT 2316
 ADL07406
 ID ADL07406 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL07406;
 XX
 DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004063921-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013917.
 XX
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.

PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99MO-US031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
XX Ferreira N, Flyvbjerg E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
XX Goddard A, Godowski FJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Kijavrin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX
XX WPI; 2004-282524/26.
XX
XX New PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides, used as molecular weight
XX markers and are useful in chromosome mapping and tissue typing and in
XX treating tumors.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Dy 1244 CCTCGGTCACGCTC 1260
Db 4 CCTCGGTCACGCTC 20
RESULT 2317
ID ABV80977 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABV80977;
AC
XX
XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human HTPU scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2223.
DE
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPU; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; se.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1229046-A2.
PN
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002BP-00001167.
PF
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000664.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US000665.

PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR		30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR		23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR		09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
PA	(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.	
XX		
PI	Zhan J;	
DR	WP1; 2002-676582/73.	
XX		
PT	Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful	
PT	for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and	
PT	for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.	
XX		
PS	Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like	
CC	protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB998519 to AB998520). HTPL	
CC	has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the	
CC	two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop	
CC	codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL	
CC	shares an overall structure organisation with the patched protein. The	
CC	shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar	
CC	to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is	
CC	important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was	
CC	mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are	
CC	useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in	
CC	therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of	
CC	such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human	
CC	HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and	
CC	fetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,	
CC	skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are	
CC	clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for	
CC	male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an	
CC	example from the invention	
XX		
SO	Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX		
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 25;	
	Best Local Similarity 72.0%; Pred. No. 1.8e+03;	
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
OY	1224 GACGAGCAGCTCTCCCCGGGCGCTCC 1248	
DB	1 GGCAAGCAGCCACC GCCCGGAGCCCC 25	
RESULT 2318		
ID	ADH70280 standard; DNA; 28 BP.	
XX		
AC	ADH70280;	
DT	25-MAR-2004 (first entry)	
DE	Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #70.	
XX		
KW	human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;	
KW	degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;	
KW	hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;	
KW	Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;	
KW	degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;	
KW	Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;	
KW	allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;	
KW	type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;	
KW	HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;	
KW	filariasis; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;	
KW	Lymphoproliferative disease; leukemia; Lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;	
XX	breast cancer; ds.	
XX		
DS	Homo sapiens.	

XX		US2002150891-A1.	
PX			
NX		17-OCT-2002.	
ED			
XX			
PF	05-MAR-1999;	99US-00263959.	
XX			
PR	19-SEP-1994;	94US-00309335.	
RR	19-SEP-1995;	95US-00531241.	
XX			
PA	(HOOD/) HOOD L E.		
PA	(ROME/) ROWEN L.		
PI	Hood LE, Rowen LJ;		
XX			
XI	WPI; 2004-059052/06.		
DR			
XX			
PT	Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.		
PT	autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises		
PT	nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a		
PT	Vbeta gene.		
XX			
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 474; 164bp; English.		
CC			
CC	The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell		
CC	associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers		
CC	specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,		
CC	VbetatRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant		
CC	rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases		
CC	including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,		
CC	graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases		
CC	and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,		
CC	atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple		
CC	sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type		
CC	I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to		
CC	allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in		
CC	Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those		
CC	manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections		
CC	caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by		
CC	the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by		
CC	schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by		
CC	Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases		
CC	such as leukemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,		
CC	breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.		
SC			
SQ	Sequence 28 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query Match	0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 28;		
Beet Local Similarity	72.0%; Pred. No. 2e+03; 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches			
OY	4415	TAAATTAATAATTATAAATAAAT	4439
DB	2	TATTTATTTTATTTATTTATTTATT	26
RESULT 2319			
AAD19287/c			
ID	AAD19287 standard; DNA; 32 BP.		
XX			
AC	AAD19287;		
XX			
DT	18-DEC-2001 (first entry)		
XX			
DE	Mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 2 allelic variant #1.		
XX			
KM	Interleukin-12; IL-12 p40; autoimmune disease; Th1/Th2 dysregulation;		
RN	therapy; allelic variant; insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; IDDM; de.		
XX			
OS	Mammalia.		
XX			
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers	
FT	allele	replace(7,-)	

FT allele /*tag= a
FT replace(8, -)
FT /*tag= b
FT allele replace(9, -)
FT /*tag= c
XX
XX WO200173035-A1.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-AU000340.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000AU-00006466.
XX 15-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204366P.
XX
XX (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.
XX
XX Morahan G;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-611629/70.
XX
XX Screening mammals for autoimmune diseases such as diabetes, comprises
XX identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40.
XX
XX Claim 17; Page 42; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The patent discloses a method of screening mammals for autoimmune
XX diseases by identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40 gene.
XX The methods and kits of the invention are used for screening individuals,
XX families and populations for disease conditions or predispositions for
XX the development of a disease condition which is characterised,
XX exacerbated or associated with Th1/Th2 dysregulation in a mammal. They
XX are used to treat, prevent or diagnose autoimmune diseases such as IDDM
XX (insulin dependant diabetes mellitus). The present DNA sequence is
XX mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 2 allelic variant
XX
XX Sequence 32 BP; 21 A; 0 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 32;
XX Best Local Similarity 72.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+03;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4415 TAAATATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
XX
XX 29 TATTATTATTATTATTATTATT 5
XX
XX
XX RESULT 2320
XX AAQ30397
XX ID AAQ30397 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
XX
XX AAQ30397;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer LA322 for forming triplex with HUMINT02 target duplex.
XX
XX Human leukocyte adhesion protein; p150, 95 alpha subunit gene;
XX herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV; malignancy; hepatitis;
XX inflammation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 10
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
XX modified_base 13
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
XX
XX

FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 19
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 22
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 25
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 28
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 31
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT modified_base 34
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
XX
XX WO209705-A1.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
XX 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
XX 08-APR-1991; 91US-00681420.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-0068544.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-0068546.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-0068547.
XX 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
XX leukocyte adhesion protein p150, 95 alpha subunit gene (HUMINT02)
XX beginning at nucleotide 2370 contg. a purine rich sequence concd. on one
XX strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others like it are useful in
XX diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by specific DNA duplex
XX targets, e.g. HIV; hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and
XX inflammation. The triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays
XX may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to harsh
XX conditions. The oligomer contains an inverted polarity region formed from
XX an o-xylosa dimer synthon. The linking gp. is o-xylosa (nucleosides have
XX the 3' positions of xylose sugars linked via the o-xylyene ring). Two
XX nucleotides are coupled through a xylyene residue to form the dimer
XX synthon. This additional modifications may render the oligomer stable to
XX nuclease activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as
XX verified by in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.
XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX


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XX SQ Sequence 36 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 0 G; 27 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 36;
Best Local Similarity 72.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4415 TAAATATATATATATATATATAT 4439
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 9 TATATATATATATATATATATAT 33

RESULT 2321
AAH89008/C
ID AAH89008 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAH89008;
AC
XX 09-SEP-2004 (revised)
DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human polymorphic oligonucleotide U54701 fragment #9.
XX
XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;
XX paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
XX plant breeding; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT variation 11 /tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200134840-A2.
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030766.
XX
XX 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596P.
XX
XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX (AFRY-) AFRYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-335945/35.
XX
XX New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
XX determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
XX and also in forensics and paternity testing.
XX
XX Claim 68; Page 11; 43pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
XX single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH89797-AAH89219). The present
XX sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
XX forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
XX phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
XX assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
XX
XX Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.6e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3213 TGCAGTGGCTCCAGCATCAGC 3232
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

```

```

DB 20 TGCAGTGGCTCCAGAGCCC 1
RESULT 2322
AAZ00553
ID AAZ00553 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AAZ00553;
AC
XX 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human GPC6 5'-RACE first primer (2).
XX
XX
XX Glypican; GPC1; GPC3; GPC4; GPC5; GPC6; human; glypican-related protein;
XX glypican-6; glypican-4; glypican-1; glypican-3; glypican-5; diagnosis;
XX treatment; abnormal; cell growth; cell behaviour; somatic overgrowth;
XX tumour formation; RACE; rapid amplification of cDNA ends; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9937764-A2.
XX
XX 29-JUL-1999.
XX
XX 20-JAN-1999; 99WO-EP000329.
XX
XX 27-JAN-1998; 98EP-00200226.
XX
XX (VLA-) VLAAWS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
XX Veugelers MPD, David GJF;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-469128/39.
XX
XX New polymorphic sites encoding glypican-related proteins, used to diagnose,
XX e.g. tumor formation.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 32; 79pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes the isolation of novel human polymorphic sites
XX encoding glypican-related proteins, glypican-6 (GPC6) and glypican-4
XX (GPC4). The invention also describes the polymorphic site and encoded
XX protein sequences of glypican-1 (GPC1), glypican-3 (GPC3) and glypican-5
XX (GPC5). The products of the invention can be used to diagnose and treat
XX disorders and diseases, particularly those involving abnormal cell growth
XX and behaviour, such as somatic overgrowth and tumour formation. AAZ00551-
XX 200554 represent primers used in 5'-RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA
XX ends) experiments for GPC6
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 154 GCCACTGGACCTTCATATG 173
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 6 GCCACTGGATTCATCCTTG 25

RESULT 2323
AAAT9231/C
ID AAAT9231 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
XX AAAT9231;
AC
XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:601.
XX
XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
XX hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
XX

```

KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX EP1024200-A2.
 PN
 XX 02-AUG-2000.
 PD
 XX 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
 PF
 XX 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
 PR
 XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 XX PA Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
 XX WPI; 2000-500198/45.
 DR
 XX
 XX Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
 PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing, genetic mapping.
 PS
 XX Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
 CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AA78631 to AA79262),
 CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
 CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
 CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a segment of the novelty;
 CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
 CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
 CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
 CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
 CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
 CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
 CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
 CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
 CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
 CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
 CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
 CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AA78631 to AA79262 represent sequence
 CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
 CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
 CC nomenclature
 XX
 XX Sequence 31 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1323 TTGTTCATTCATTGAGACAA 1342
 Db 30 TTGTCTTCATGAGACAA 11
 RESULT 2324
 ID ABK94853 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK94853;
 XX
 DT 29-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Fat regulated gene associated PCR primer #30.
 DE
 XX
 XX Fatty acid regulated gene; polyunsaturated fatty acid disorder;
 KM PAPA disorder; eczema; cardiovascular disorder; hypertriglyceridaemia;
 KM dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis; coronary artery disease;
 KM cerebrovascular disease; peripheral vascular disease; inflammation;
 KM sinusitis; asthma; pancreatitis; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM acne; body weight disorder; obesity; cachexia; anorexia;
 KM psychiatric disorder; cancer; cystic fibrosis; pre-menstrual syndrome;

KM diabetes; diabetic complication; genetic polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS -Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200240666-A2.
 PN
 XX 23-MAY-2002.
 PD
 XX 19-NOV-2001; 2001MO-CA001632.
 PF
 XX 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0248589P.
 PR
 XX (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
 XX
 XX PA Wintner MD, Goldberg YP, Knickle LC, Haardt M, Allen SJ;
 XX PI Ponton A, De Antueno RJ, Jenkins DK, Nwaka SO;
 XX WPI; 2002-508327/54.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel isolated polypeptide segment encoded by fat regulated genes, useful
 PT for diagnosing the presence of or a predisposition for a disorder
 PT involving fatty acid regulated genes in a subject.
 PS
 XX Example 3; Page 82; 225pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes an isolated polypeptide segment (I) whose genes
 CC are fat regulated. (I) or the polynucleotide encoding it (II) are useful
 CC for diagnosing the presence of or a predisposition for a disorder
 CC involving fatty acid regulated genes in a subject. A composition
 CC containing (I) or (II) is useful for treating a disorder involving fatty
 CC acid regulated genes, where the disorder is selected from a
 CC polyunsaturated fatty acid (PUFA) disorder, eczema, cardiovascular
 CC disorders (such as hypertriglyceridaemia, dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis,
 CC coronary artery disease, cerebrovascular disease or peripheral vascular
 CC disease), inflammation (such as sinusitis, asthma, pancreatitis,
 CC osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis or acne), body weight disorders
 CC (such as obesity, cachexia or anorexia), psychiatric disorders, cancer,
 CC cystic fibrosis, pre-menstrual syndrome, diabetes, and diabetic
 CC complications. (I) or (II) is useful as research agent and materials for
 CC discovery of treatments and diagnostics for a disease, particularly human
 CC disease. (II) is useful for constructing nucleotide probes and primers,
 CC for detecting genetic polymorphism, for detecting changes in the level of
 CC expression of (II), and as a diagnostic tool. This sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding fat regulated genes
 XX
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1668 CTCCTGCAGCAGATG 1682
 Db 7 CTCCTGCGCAGATG 21
 RESULT 2325
 ID ADH70416 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH70416;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #206.
 DE
 XX
 XX human, T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;

KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
 KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KW breast cancer; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L. E.
 PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.
 XX
 PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 610; 164bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases,
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 275 TCTCTTCTCTCTCT 289
 8 TCTCTTCTCTCTTT 22
 RESULT 2326
 AAC80151/C
 ID AAC80151 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC80151;
 XX
 DT 03-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward primer #22 used for amplification of HLA-A exon 3.
 XX

KW HLA-A; HLA-B; HLA-C; typing; primer; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200061795-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 05-APR-2000; 2000WO-EP002998.
 XX
 PR 09-APR-1999; 99EP-00870068.
 XX
 PR 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138614P.
 XX
 PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 XX
 PI De Canck I, Rombout A, Rossau R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647426/62.
 XX
 PT Locus-specific, separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4
 PT of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles using defined
 PT primer sets, useful for subtyping or typing of HLA Class I alleles.
 XX
 PS Claim 4, Page 37, 128pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for the locus-specific,
 CC separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4 of human
 CC leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles. The method is useful
 CC for subtyping or typing of HLA class I alleles. The present sequence is
 CC an amplification primer used in the method
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 4733 AGTCCGCGGCGTCCGG 4749
 21 RGTCCGCGGCGTTCGG 5
 RESULT 2327
 ABZ84084/C
 ID ABZ84084 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ84084;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Toxicologically relevant human PCR primer #1243.
 XX
 KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003016500-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
 XX
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
 XX
 PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
 XX
 PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Klier LD, Schmeisler K;
 XX
 DE WPI; 2003-269322/26.
 XX

PT Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
 PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
 PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
 PT toxicity.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 330; 455pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a
 CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
 CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
 CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
 CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
 CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
 CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in AB82842
 CC to AB82846, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
 CC; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
 CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
 CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
 CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
 CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
 CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
 CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
 CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
 CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
 CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
 CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
 CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
 CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
 CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3568 CCCTGTATGGTCCCTGAGTTC 3590
 Db 23 CCCTGAACGAGACCTGAGCTCC 1
 RESULT 2328
 ID AAA74325 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC AAA74325;
 XX
 DT 29-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Loblolly pine SSR repeat of locus R1PPT3.
 XX
 KW Loblolly pine; Simple Sequence Repeat; SSR; microsatellite DNA repeat;
 KW genetic marker; mapping; inheritance study; population genetics study;
 KW plant breeding programme; ss.
 XX
 OS Pinus taeda.
 XX
 PN WO200042210-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-JUL-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000325.
 XX
 PR 15-JAN-1999; 99US-00232884.
 PR 19-JAN-1999; 99US-00232785.
 XX
 PA (INTO) INT PAPER CO.
 PA (ECHO) ECHO C S.
 PA (NELS) NELSON C D.
 PA (USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC.
 XX
 PI Echt CS, Nelson CD;
 XX

DR WPI; 2000-482836/42.
 XX
 PT Polynucleotide having simple sequence repeat useful as markers in plants
 PT for genetic characterization e.g. genetic mapping study, an inheritance
 PT study of a commercially important trait in a plant breeding program.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 49; 57pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to loblolly pine polynucleotides with one
 CC or more Simple Sequence Repeats (SSRs) (see AAA74205-A74322). The present
 CC sequence is one such SSR repeat. SSRs are also known as microsatellite
 CC DNA repeats. The SSRs are useful as genetic markers for genetic mapping,
 CC population genetics studies and inheritance studies in various plant
 CC breeding programmes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4415 TATATATATATATATATATAT 4437
 Db 1 TATATATATATATATATATATTA 23
 RESULT 2329
 ID AAC95623/C standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC AAC95623;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HLA DQB gene PCR primer #52.
 XX
 KW DNA sequence analysis; sequencing; protein sequence; protein structure;
 KW gene typing; organ donation; bacteria identification; 16s rRNA; HLA;
 KW human leukocyte antigen; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200065088-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 20-APR-2000; 2000WO-EP003636.
 XX
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99EP-00303215.
 XX
 PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM PHARMACIA BIOTECH AB.
 PA
 PI Ulfendahl P, Wong K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-679677/66.
 XX
 PT Identifying extendible primers for use in identification, or
 PT classification of a nucleic acid of an organism, allele or gene such as
 PT class 1/2 HLA comprises identifying all possible nucleotide sequences of
 PT specific length.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 37; 66pp; English.
 CC The present invention provides a method for identifying a set of
 CC extendible primers which can be used in the identification, typing and
 CC classification of genes. This can then be used to predict protein
 CC sequence and structure, in organ donation to match the organ with the
 CC receiver, and to identify bacteria in a sample. The method can be used to
 CC type the human leukocyte antigen genes (HLA) and 16s rRNA genes in
 CC particular
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 4146 CCGGACGCTCTCTGCTGCTCTC 4168
 |||||
 23 CCAGGATGCTCTCTGCTGCTCTC 1

RESULT 2330
 ID ABV80978 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABV80978;
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2224.

Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 PN EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-ANG-2002.
 XX

28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Zhan J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX

Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 for treating subjects having defects in HTPPL.

Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.

The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB898519 to AB898520). HTPPL
 has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 codon in HTPPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPPL-L (L for long). HTPPL
 shares an overall structure organization with the Patched protein. The
 shared structural features strongly imply that HTPPL plays a role similar
 to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPPL is
 important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPPL gene was
 mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPPL and its coding sequence are
 useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPPL, and in
 therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 HTPPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 example from the invention

Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 2e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1226 CCAGGATGCTCTCTGCTGCTCTC 1248
 |||||
 2 CCAGGATGCTCTCTGCTGCTCTC 24

RESULT 2331
 ID AC128216 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC AC128216;
 DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 28207.

Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 28207.
 EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 cross-species comparison.

OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX

15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX

(AFRY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX

New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 28207; 9pp; English.

The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 13.4;	DB 1;	Length 25;
Best Local Similarity	93.3%	Pred. No. 2e+03;		
Matches 14; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

OS Brassica napus.
XX
XX
PM MO200155433-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2001.
XX
XX
PF 29-JAN-2001; 2001WO-CA000066.
XX
XX
PR 28-JAN-2000; 2000US-00493803.
XX
PA (UYAL-) UNIV ALBERTA.
PI
PI Good AG;
DR WP1; 2001-476221/51.
XX
XX
PT Directing tissue-specific expression of a target gene in a plant, by
PT using a genetic construct comprising a target gene in operative
PT association with Brassica turgor gene-26 promoter element.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 26; 86pp; English.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_feature 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "opt. phosphorothioate linked"
 FT misc_feature 10..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "contain 2'-O-methyl modifications"
 XX
 XX W09532987-A1.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-1995.
 XX
 XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
 XX
 XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Monia BP, Boggs RT;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1996-030518/03.
 XX
 XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf -
 PT capable of inhibiting raf expression, used in treatment of
 PT hyperproliferative disorders.
 XX
 XX Claim 10; Page 18; 65pp; English.
 XX
 XX AAT2481-T2507 are human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotides used
 CC for the inhibition of raf expression. The oligonucleotides (ONs) are
 CC targeted to either coding region, start or stop signal or 5' or 3'
 CC untranslated region (UTR) mRNA encoding human c-raf. The ONs may be
 CC phosphorothioate linked and may contain modifications at the 2' position
 CC of the sugar moiety. ONs are pref. complementary to either 3' or 5' UTRs,
 CC phosphorothioate linked and contain 2'-O-alkyl sugar modifications. The
 CC ONs are used to inhibit expression of human raf in partic. in conditions
 CC associated with hyperproliferation e.g. cancer, restenosis, and psoriasis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGCCACGAG 4051
 Db 18 GGAGGAGAGCCACGAG 1
 RESULT 2335
 AAX36464/c
 ID AAX36464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX36464;
 XX
 XX 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Chimeric 2'-O-methyl oligo for c-raf inhibition.
 XX
 XX RNaseH; RNA cleavage; DNA cleavage; hybridisation; protein kinase C gene;
 KW gene expression modulation; ras; raf; therapy; AIDS; atherosclerosis;
 KW infection; cell growth; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX W09730667-A1.
 XX
 XX 21-AUG-1997.
 XX
 XX 07-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002043.
 XX
 XX 14-FEB-1996; 96US-0011620P.
 XX

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
 XX
 XX Cook PD, Monia B, Altmann K, Martin P;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-424968/39.
 XX
 XX Oligo:nucleotide with RNaseH activity, which specifically hybridises to
 PT DNA or RNA - comprising 1st and 2nd sub:sequence(s) having 2'-O-CH2-CH2-O-
 PT CH3 and 2'-deoxy sugar moieties, useful for therapy or diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Example 16; Page 41; 86pp; English.
 XX
 XX This sequence is an example of an oligonucleotide of the invention, and
 CC is an inhibitor of c-raf expression. The invention relates to
 CC oligonucleotides (A), which specifically hybridises to RNA or DNA,
 CC comprising a linear sequence of nucleotide units linked by phosphodiester
 CC or phosphorothioate linkages, comprising a first subsequence having 2'-O-
 CC CH2-CH2-O-CH3 sugar moieties and a second subsequence having 2'-deoxy
 CC sugar moieties. (A), which has RNaseH activity for cleaving a
 CC complementary strand, can be used to modulate the expression of ras, raf
 CC and protein kinase C genes, useful in the therapy of AIDS,
 CC atherosclerosis, bacterial or other infections, or to control aberrant
 CC cell growth in humans, animals or plants. (A) can also be used
 CC diagnostically, particularly when labelled, to detect overexpression of
 CC mRNA or expression of abnormal RNA, including imaging of tissue sections,
 CC and as a research reagent. (A) has increased binding affinity for
 CC complementary strands attributable to the 2'-O-CH2-CH2-O-CH3 sugar
 CC moiety, which overcomes the loss of affinity caused by altered intersugar
 CC links, and increased resistance to nuclease (from the modified links and
 CC the 2'-O-CH2-CH2-O-CH3 sugar moiety)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGCCACGAG 4051
 Db 18 GGAGGAGAGCCACGAG 1
 RESULT 2336
 AAT59728/c
 ID AAT59728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT59728;
 XX
 XX 06-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human raf inhibitor oligonucleotide ON21.
 XX
 XX raf; inhibitor; antisense; liposome; cancer; abnormal expression;
 KW anti-hyperproliferative; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone linkages"
 FT modified_base 10..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "2' position of the sugar moiety is substituted by
 methoxy"
 XX
 XX W09704787-A1.
 XX
 XX 13-FEB-1997.
 XX
 XX 24-JUL-1996; 96WO-GB001775.
 XX

```
XX 01-AUG-1995; 95GB-00015743.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95GB-00019130.
XX
XX (CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX
XX Love WG, Phillips JA, Nicklin PL, Hamilton KO;
XX WPI; 1997-145363/13.
XX
XX Inhibiting human raf expression, partic. for treating cancer - using an
XX oligonucleotide targeted to mRNA encoding human raf entrapped in
XX sterically stabilised liposome(s).
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 19; 27pp; English.
XX
XX AAT59716-28 are preferred oligonucleotides which are targeted to mRNA
XX encoding human raf and are capable of inhibiting raf expression.
XX Compositions containing the oligonucleotides entrapped in sterically
XX stabilised liposomes are claimed. The comps. can be used for inhibiting
XX the expression of human raf. They can be used for the treatment of
XX mammalian cancer, partic. human cancer e.g. lung, stomach, renal, breast,
XX laryngeal, pancreatic, colorectal cancer and malignant melanoma. In
XX particular the comps. can inhibit abnormal raf expression and retain
XX anti-hyperproliferative activity after prolonged circulation in the
XX bloodstream. They facilitate the reduction of accumulation of ONs in non-
XX target organs and a reduction of acute and chronic side effects during
XX prolonged treatment. ON18, 19 and 21 are chimeric oligonucleotides with
XX uniform phosphorothioate backbones, and substituted with methoxy at the
XX 2' position of the sugar moiety as indicated above. ON21 is targeted to
XX the 3'UTR of c-raf
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGGCCACGAG 4051
XX 18 GGAGGAGGAGGCCACGAG 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 2337
XX AAT62157/c
XX ID AAT62157 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT62157;
XX
XX DT 01-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human c-raf and dextran sulphate mRNA targeting oligonucleotide ON21.
XX
XX KM Cancer; anionic polysaccharide; human; lung cancer; stomach cancer;
XX renal cancer; breast cancer; laryngeal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX colorectal cancer; malignant melanoma; tumour; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT misc_feature 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; optionally being
XX FT substituted at the 2'-position of the sugar moiety by a
XX FT methoxy group at positions 10 to 20"
XX
XX PN WO9710829-A1.
XX
XX PD 27-MAR-1997.
XX
XX PF 12-SEP-1996; 96WO-GB002245.
XX
XX PR 19-SEP-1995; 95GB-00019109.
XX
```

```
XX (CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX Nicklin PL, Steward A;
XX WPI; 1997-202610/18.
XX
XX Composition for cancer treatment - comprising anionic polysaccharide, and
XX oligonucleotide targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf and dextran
XX sulphate.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 15; 21pp; English.
XX
XX A pharmaceutical composition has been developed comprising an
XX oligonucleotide, targeted to human raf encoding mRNA, and an anionic
XX polysaccharide. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed
XX oligonucleotide for use in the composition. The composition can be used
XX to treat mammalian cancer, especially human lung, stomach, renal, breast,
XX laryngeal, pancreatic or colorectal cancer, or malignant melanoma. The
XX anionic polysaccharide increases tumour uptake of the oligonucleotide,
XX particularly an oligonucleotide targeted to human raf encoding mRNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGGCCACGAG 4051
XX 18 GGAGGAGGAGGCCACGAG 1
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 2338
XX AAX15070/c
XX ID AAX15070 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAX15070;
XX
XX DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 16-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE c-raf antisense chimeric oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX KM Nuclease resistant; ribofuranosyl moiety; 2'-aminoalkoxy; tumour;
XX 2'-imidazolylalkoxy; modulation; activity; AIDS; atherosclerosis;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioated"
XX
XX PN US5872232-A.
XX
XX PD 16-FEB-1999.
XX
XX PF 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.
XX
XX PR 11-JUN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00569777.
XX PR 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Cook PD, Kawaaki AM;
XX WPI; 1999-166721/14.
XX
```


PT	New 2'-O-modified oligo-nucleotide(s) - comprising nucleotide(s)
PT	comprising a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-imidazolylalkoxy substituent, used for
PT	hybridisation to RNA or DNA.
XX	
XX	
XX	Example 31; Col 50; 48pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present oligonucleotide exemplifies the oligonucleotides of the
CC	invention. Oligonucleotides of the invention are nuclease resistant, and
CC	comprise covalently-bound nucleosides that individually include a ribose
CC	or deoxyribose sugar portion and base portion where the nucleosides are
CC	joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of
CC	the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence that is complementary to a RNA
CC	base sequence or to a DNA base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides
CC	has a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-
CC	imidazolylalkoxy substituent. The nuclease resistant compounds can be
CC	used for modulating the activity of DNA or RNA. They can be used for
CC	treating organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired
CC	production of a protein, diverse organisms such as bacteria, yeast,
CC	protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded
CC	animals can be treated in this manner. The compounds can be used for
CC	treating e.g. AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. They can also be used in
CC	diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA
CC	molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA
CC	molecules in organisms or cells. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR
CC	field.)
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	4034 GGAGGAGGGCCCGCAGG 4051
DB	18 GGAGGAGAAGCCAGCAGG 1
RESULT 2339	
.ID	AAZ11537/c
.ID	AAZ11537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	AAZ11537;
XX	
DT	05-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human c-raf kinase antisense oligo ISIS # 7853.
XX	
KW	Human; raf; diagnosis; abnormal proliferative state; hyperproliferation;
KW	cancer; psoriasis; blood vessel restenosis; c-raf kinase; antisense; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
RN	US5952229-A.
XX	
PD	14-SEP-1999.
XX	
PF	26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX	
PR	31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR	31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Boggs RT, Monia BP;
XX	
DR	WPI; 1999-527018/44.
XX	
PT	Oligonucleotides targeted to human raf mRNA useful for treating and
PT	diagnosing abnormal proliferative states and inhibiting raf expression.
XX	
XX	Claim 1; Col 11; 29pp; English.

XX	CC	The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides targeted to mRNA
CC	encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The	
CC	antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating and diagnosing	
CC	abnormal proliferative states and hyperproliferation (e.g. cancer,	
CC	psoriasis, or blood vessel restenosis), and inhibiting raf expression.	
CC	Sequences AA21511-537 and AA21565-573 represent antisense	
CC	oligonucleotides for human c-raf kinase	
XX		
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX		
XX	Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
XX	Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No.1.7e+03;	
XX	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
OY		
OY	4034 GGAGGAGGGCCACCAGG 4051	
DB	18 GGAGGAGGAGCCAGCAGCAG 1	
DB		
DB	RESULT 2340	
ID	AA05468/c	
XX	AA05468 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	AA05468;	
XX	20-APR-1999 (first entry)	
XX	Chimeric antisense oligo for c-raf gene.	
DE		
XX	Nuclease resistant; modified; deoxyfuranosyl moiety; therapy; infection;	
KW	AIDS; atherosclerosis; tumour; C-raf; antisense; ss.	
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
FH	Key location/Qualifiers	
FT	modified_base 1..20	
FT	/*tag= a	
FT	/note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages; optional 2' O	
FT	-methyl modification on some base pairs"	
XX		
PN	US5859221-A.	
XX		
PD	12-JAN-1999.	
XX		
PF	06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.	
XX		
PR	11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.	
PR	13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.	
PR	12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US0005720.	
PR	05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.	
PR	01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.	
XX		
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
PI	Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;	
XX		
DR	WPI, 1999-120005/10.	
XX		
PT	Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide analogues - having nucleosides	
PT	including modified deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing 2'-substituent to	
XX	increase binding affinity.	
XX		
PS	Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises	
CC	with RNA or DNA. The compound comprises covalently-bound nucleosides that	
CC	individually include a ribose or deoxyribose sugar portion and a base	
CC	portion, where the nucleosides are joined together by internucleoside	
CC	linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides form a mixed base	
CC	sequence that is complementary to a RNA base sequence or to a DNA base	
CC	sequence; and where at least 1 of the nucleosides includes a modified	
CC	deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-substituent selected from cyano,	

fluoromethyl, thioalkoxyl, alkylsulphonyl, alkylsulphonyl, allyloxy and alkenoxy groups. The nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (ONs) can bind to and modulate the activity of DNA or RNA and can be used for treating organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired production of a protein. They can be used in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment in organisms such as bacteria, yeast, protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded animals. The ONs can also be used for treating infections, AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. The products can be used for detection and diagnosis. The ONs provide enhanced binding to targets. Increased binding of 2'-sugar modified sequence-specific ONs provides superior potency and specificity compared to phosphorus-modified ONs. The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligo for c-rat gene

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4034 GGAGGAGGGCCACGACG 4051
18 GGAGGAGAGCCAGCAGG 1

RESULT 2341
AAZ04755/c
ID AAZ04755 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ04755;
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
DE
XX
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KM paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perlepatitis;
KM nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KM Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX WO9228475-A2.
PN
XX 10-JUN-1999.
PD
XX
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
PF
XX
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GENSET) GENSET.
PA
XX Griffais R;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
DR
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 1714; 1755pp; English.
PS
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perlepatitis, Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1662 TGGCAGCTCTCGACGAG 1679
20 TGGCAGCTCTCGACGAG 3

RESULT 2342
AAZ10296/c
ID AAZ10296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ10296;
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT
XX 08-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-rat gene expression.
DE
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; c-rat; nuclease resistance;
KM RNase H strand cleavage; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide therapeutic;
KM AIDS; atherosclerosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US5955589-A.
PN
XX
XX 21-SEP-1999.
PD
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00465880.
PF
XX
XX 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.
PR 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.
PR 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Monia BP, Cook PD;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-539598/45.
DR
XX
XX Oligonucleotides eliciting RNase H activity useful for diagnosis and
PT treatment of diseases e.g AIDS or atherosclerosis.
PT
XX
XX Example 14; Col 24; 34pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present sequence represents a phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-rat gene expression. The
CC oligonucleotide is a gapped 2' modified oligonucleotide, whereby one part
CC has at least two consecutive 2'-F (2'-H) nucleotides and the second part
CC has at least five consecutive nucleotides with 2'-H sugar moieties. The
CC modified oligonucleotide has increased nuclease resistance, and increased
CC binding affinity for substrates. The oligonucleotide elicits RNase H
CC strand cleavage of specific RNAs. Oligonucleotides of the invention are
CC useful for the diagnosis, detection and treatment of conditions
CC susceptible to oligonucleotide therapeutics (e.g. AIDS and
CC atherosclerosis). (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4034 GGAGGAGGGCCACGACG 4051
18 GGAGGAGAGCCAGCAGG 1

```

RESULT 2343
AAZ48166/c
ID AAZ48166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ48166;
XX
XX 14-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX C-raf chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:13.
XX
XX Polyribonucleotide solid phase synthesis; diagnosis; hybridisation;
XX protein production modulation; 2'-deoxyfuranosyl moiety; anti-HIV;
XX antitumoroclastic; nuclease resistant; atherosclerosis; AIDS;
XX abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US6005087-A.
XX
XX 21-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035357.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Kawasaki AM, Cook PD;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-072074/06.
XX
XX Nuclease resistant oligonucleotides useful as research agents, diagnostic
XX agents, and in the treatment of atherosclerosis and AIDS.
XX
XX Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (I)
XX comprising 2'-fluoro modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides. (I) comprise
XX covalently bound nucleotides, where the nucleotides are joined together
XX by: (a) internucleotide linkages such that the base portion of the
XX nucleotides forms a mixed base sequence; and (b) at least one of the
XX nucleotides includes a modified ribofuranosyl group bearing a 2'-fluoro
XX substituent; provided that at least two of the nucleotides are 2'-fluoro
XX modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides when the internucleotide linkages are
XX phosphodiester nucleotides. (I) bind to their target mRNA and inhibit its
XX expression. (I) are resistant to nuclease degradation and hybridise with
XX appropriate strength and fidelity to its target RNA/DNA. (I) are also
XX useful as research agents, diagnostic agents and as oligonucleotide
XX therapeutics. (I) may be used to treat atherosclerosis following
XX angioplasty to prevent reocclusion of the treated arteries. (I) may also
XX be used in conjunction with AZT to treat AIDS patients. (I) have been
XX used to modulate the expression of Raf gene, a cellular gene whose
XX activate form has been implicated in abnormal cell proliferation and
XX tumour formation. (I) are also used to modulate the expression of protein
XX kinase C. (I) exhibit hybridisation properties of higher quality than
XX phosphorous modified oligonucleotide duplexes containing
XX methylphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate triesters. The present
XX sequence represent an oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

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```

Query Match      0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy      4034 GGAGGAGGGGCCACGAG 4051
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      18 GGAGGAGGAAGCCACGAG 1

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```

RESULT 2344
AAA73515/c
ID AAA73515 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAA73515;
XX
XX 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX C-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #36 (Isis #7853).
XX
XX Human; c-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
XX signal transduction; hyperplasia; pulmonary fibrosis; angiogenesis;
XX psoriasis; atherosclerosis; smooth muscle cell proliferation; stenosis;
XX restenosis; inflammatory disorder; tissue graft rejection;
XX endotoxin shock; glomerular nephritis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base      1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note="All or some nucleotides are optionally with 2'-
XX methoxyethoxy modification. Also, optionally
XX phosphodiester or phosphothioate backbone"
XX
XX US6090626-A.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2000.
XX
XX 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
XX
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Boggs RT, Monia BP;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-531424/48.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell
XX PT proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel
XX PT restenosis.
XX
XX Claim 31; Col 10; 31pp; English.
XX
XX C-raf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to
XX play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation
XX control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This
XX sequence is targeted to human c-raf gene, resulting in c-raf expression
XX inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-
XX associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer,
XX hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis,
XX atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels
XX e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present
XX sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue
XX graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

```

```

Query Match      0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy      4034 GGAGGAGGGGCCACGAG 4051

```


Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGCCACGAG 4051
|||||
18 GGAGGAGGAGCCACGAG 1

RESULT 2347

ADD44696/c
ID ADD44696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ADD44696;

XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Human c-Raf antisense oligonucleotide #7.

XX
KW Human; ss; antisense; c-Raf; vincristine; anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic;
XX cytosolic; 2'-fluoro substituent; AIDS; atherosclerosis; cancer.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN US2003187240-A1.

XX
PD 02-OCT-2003.

XX
PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003US-00352586.

XX
PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.

XX
PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.

XX
PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.

XX
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.

XX
PR 02-SEP-1999; 99US-00389283.

XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-831271/77.

XX
PT Modified oligonucleotides useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
XX research agents comprises several covalently bound nucleosides joined by
XX internucleoside linkages.

XX
PS Example 31; SEQ ID NO 13; 48pp; English.

XX
CC The invention relates to a modified oligonucleotide comprising several
XX covalently bound nucleosides including a ribose or deoxyribose sugar
XX portion and a base portion. The nucleosides are joined together by

XX
CC internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides
XX form a mixed base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides includes a
XX modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-fluoro substituent. The

XX
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful as therapeutics,
XX diagnostics and research agents e.g. for the treatment of various viruses
XX (e.g. AIDS), for modulating the production of proteins by an organism,

XX
CC creating an organism having a disease involving an undesired production
XX of a protein (e.g. atherosclerosis, cancer), detecting the presence or
XX absence of abnormal RNA molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate

XX
CC expression of normal RNA molecules in organisms or cells, and for the
XX selective binding of RNA for use as research reagents and diagnostic
XX agents. The compounds have improved stability to enzymatic degradation

XX
CC with various intracellular and extracellular nucleases, and improved
XX ability to bind to a specific DNA or RNA with fidelity compared to wild-
XX type DNA-DNA and RNA-DNA duplexes and phosphorus-modified oligonucleotide

XX
CC duplexes containing methylphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate
XX triesters. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the
XX invention targeting human c-Raf.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

XX
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGCCACGAG 4051
|||||
18 GGAGGAGGAGCCACGAG 1

RESULT 2348

ADF09731/c
ID ADF09731 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ADF09731;

XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX
DE Human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide seq id 27.

XX
KW tumour metastasis; human; raf; raf expression inhibitor; cytosolic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; antisense-therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX atherosclerosis; tumour; c-raf kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN US2003119769-A1.

XX
PD 26-JUN-2003.

XX
PF 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173225.

XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.

XX
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95MO-US007111.

XX
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.

XX
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.

XX
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98MO-US013961.

XX
PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.

XX
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.

XX
PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.

XX
PA (MONT/) MONIA B P.

XX
PI Monia BP;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-863446/80.

XX
PT Preventing and/or treating conditions associated with raf expression,
XX such as hyperproliferative disorders, atherosclerosis and tumors, using
XX antisense oligonucleotide modulation of human raf gene expression.

XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 27; 41pp; English.

XX
CC The invention describes a method of preventing or treating tumour
XX metastasis in an animal comprising administering to the animal an
XX oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length, which is targeted to mRNA

XX
CC encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also
XX disclosed are raf oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, proteins and
XX compositions used in the methods of the invention. The oligonucleotides

XX
CC have cytosolic and antiarteriosclerotic properties, are useful as Raf-
XX inhibitors and in antisense-therapy. The methods and compositions of the
XX present invention are useful for preventing and/or treating conditions

XX
CC associated with raf expression, such as hyperproliferative disorders,
XX atherosclerosis and tumors. This sequence represents a human c-raf
XX kinase antisense oligonucleotide.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;

XX
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGCCACGAG 4051
|||||
18 GGAGGAGGAGCCACGAG 1

RESULT 2349
AD12086/c
ID AD12086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD12086;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #7853.
XX
KW ss; nuclease resistant; mixed sequence; 2'-deoxyfuranosyl; c-raf;
KW antisense; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate"
FT modified_base 10..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methyl"
XX
PN US6531584-B1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2003.
XX
XX
PF 02-SEP-1999; 99US-00389283.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
PR 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035357.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-566474/53.
XX
PT Nuclease resistant mixed sequence oligonucleotides useful as
PT therapeutics, diagnostics, and research agents comprise at least one
PT modified 2'-deoxyfuranosyl group.
XX
XX
PS Example 31; SEQ ID NO 13; 48bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nuclease resistant mixed sequence
CC oligonucleotides comprising at least one modified 2'-deoxyfuranosyl
CC group. The modified oligonucleotides are disclosed as being useful for
CC modulating the production of a protein by an organism, and especially for
CC treating a disease in an organism which is characterised by the undesired
CC production of a protein. The oligonucleotides may be used to treat
CC diseases caused by viruses or other agents. The oligonucleotides may also
CC be used for diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of
CC abnormal RNA molecules, or for detecting the inappropriate expression of
CC normal RNA molecules in an organism or cell. Oligonucleotides of the
CC invention that selectively bind RNA may also be useful as research
CC reagents. The new oligonucleotides are nuclease resistant and hybridise
CC to RNA or DNA targets with high strength and specificity. The present
CC sequence represents a human c-raf antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4034 GGAGGAGGGCCACCAGG 4051

Db 18 GGAGGAGAGCCACGAG 1
|||||
RESULT 2350
ACD42099/c
ID ACD42099 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD42099;
XX
XX
DT 05-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human c-raf, ISIS7853.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer;
KW signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic;
KW antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis;
KW hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003032607-A1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 25-JUN-2002; 2002US-00057550.
XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX
XX
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX
PI Monia BP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-503332/47.
XX
XX
PT Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human
PT raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for
PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 42p; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length
CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a
CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,
CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),
CC and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a
CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically
CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by
CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo. is also
CC is useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a
CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the
CC expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation). The oligo. is also useful for inhibiting
CC hyperproliferation of cells. The oligos. are also useful as tools, for
CC example for detecting and determining the role of raf expression in
CC various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for
CC diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research
CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting
CC a human raf mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
4034 GGAGGAGGGGCCGACGAG 4051
|||||
18 GGAGGAGGAGCCGACGAG 1
Db

RESULT 2351
ABZ74929
ID ABZ74929 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABZ74929;
XX
XX
XX
10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Mouse acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #49.
XX
XX
XX Mouse; murine; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT;
XX chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism; free sterol regulation;
XX cholesterol metabolism disorder; lipid metabolism disorder;
XX atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; cardiac; expression inhibition;
XX phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
OS

Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX WO2003012144-A1.
XX
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022696.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920394.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-239532/23.
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
XX coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
XX disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
XX e.g. atherosclerosis.
XX
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 92; 117p; English.
XX
XX
XX Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme
XX A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
XX on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
XX quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
XX (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
XX cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
XX concentration of cellular free sterols. The murine acyl coenzyme A

CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 gene is located on chromosome 1. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
3539 GCTGACGAGCCGAGAT 3556
|||||
3 GCTGAGAGATCCCGAGAT 20
Db

RESULT 2352
ADF87702
ID ADF87702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADF87702;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID No 1285.
DE
XX
XX human, single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss;
XX primer; PCR.
XX
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003235571-A.
XX
XX 26-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-820454/77.
XX
XX Novel polymorphic useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX in human gene.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1285; 704p; Japanese.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel polymorphic isolated and purified
XX from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given
XX in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention
XX further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA
XX fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in
XX specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo; and
XX a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human
XX gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for
XX diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent.
XX The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms in a human gene. This polymorphic sequence represents
XX one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism
XX detection method of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.7e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 607 CCAGCGAGTCATCTCCC 624
| | | | |
Db 2 CCAGCCACTTCATCTCTC 19

Search completed: October 28, 2004, 10:27:32
Job time : 155 secs

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